

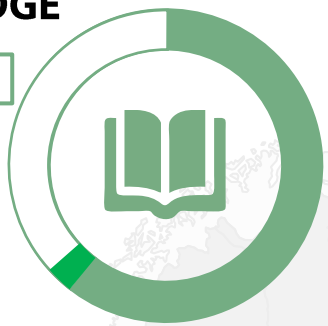
Who holds the power in the EU?

Journalist thematic network// 7-8 June 2018, Vilnius

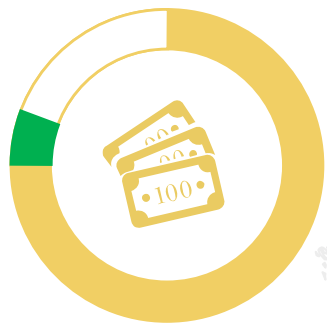


KNOWLEDGE

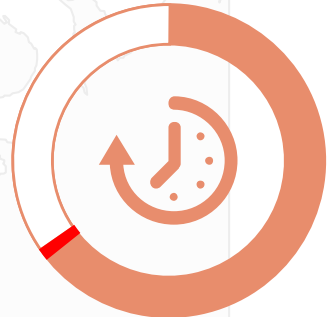
63.4



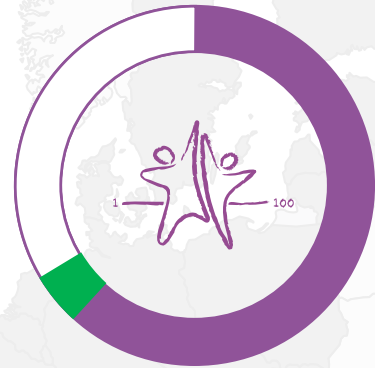
MONEY 79.6



TIME 65.7



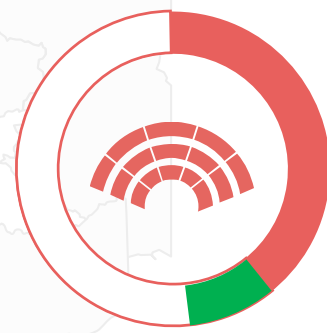
INDEX 66.2



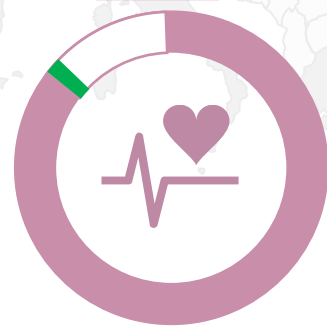
WORK 71.5



POWER 48.5



HEALTH 87.4

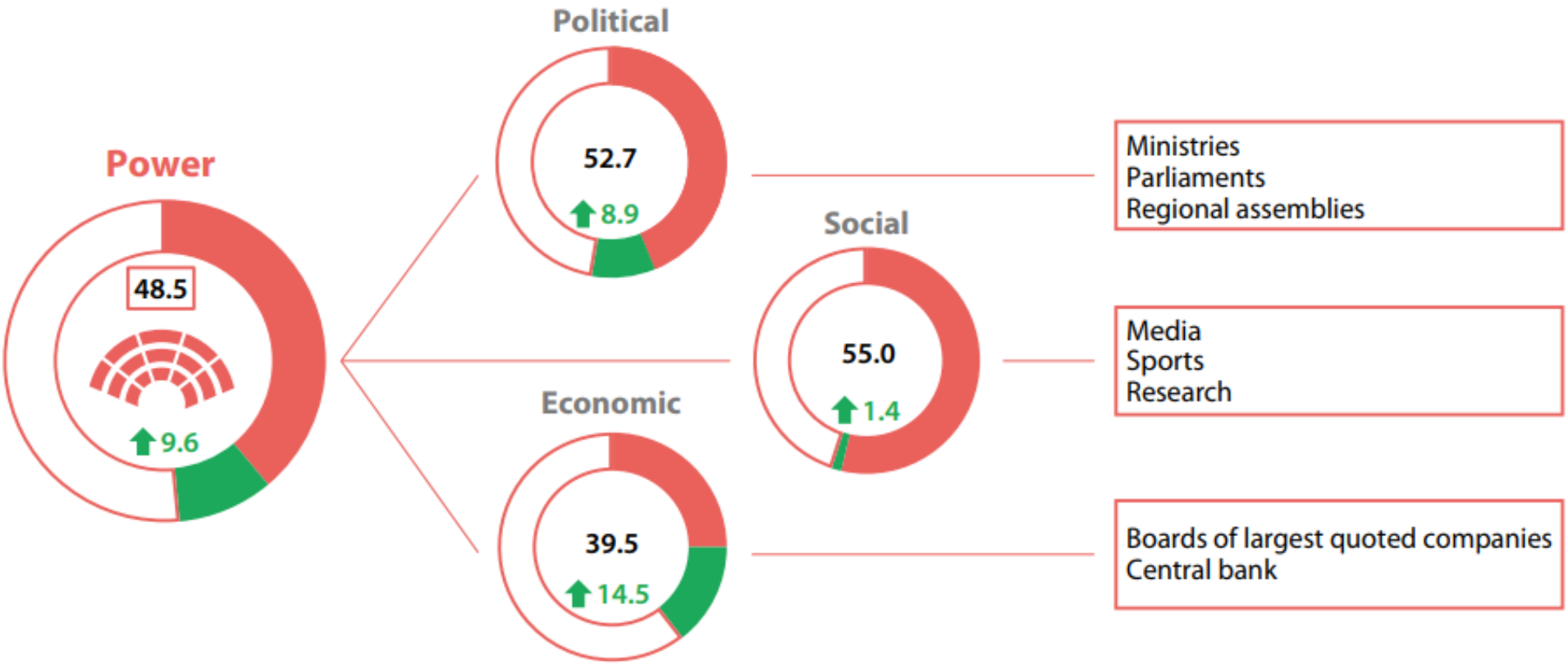




Domain

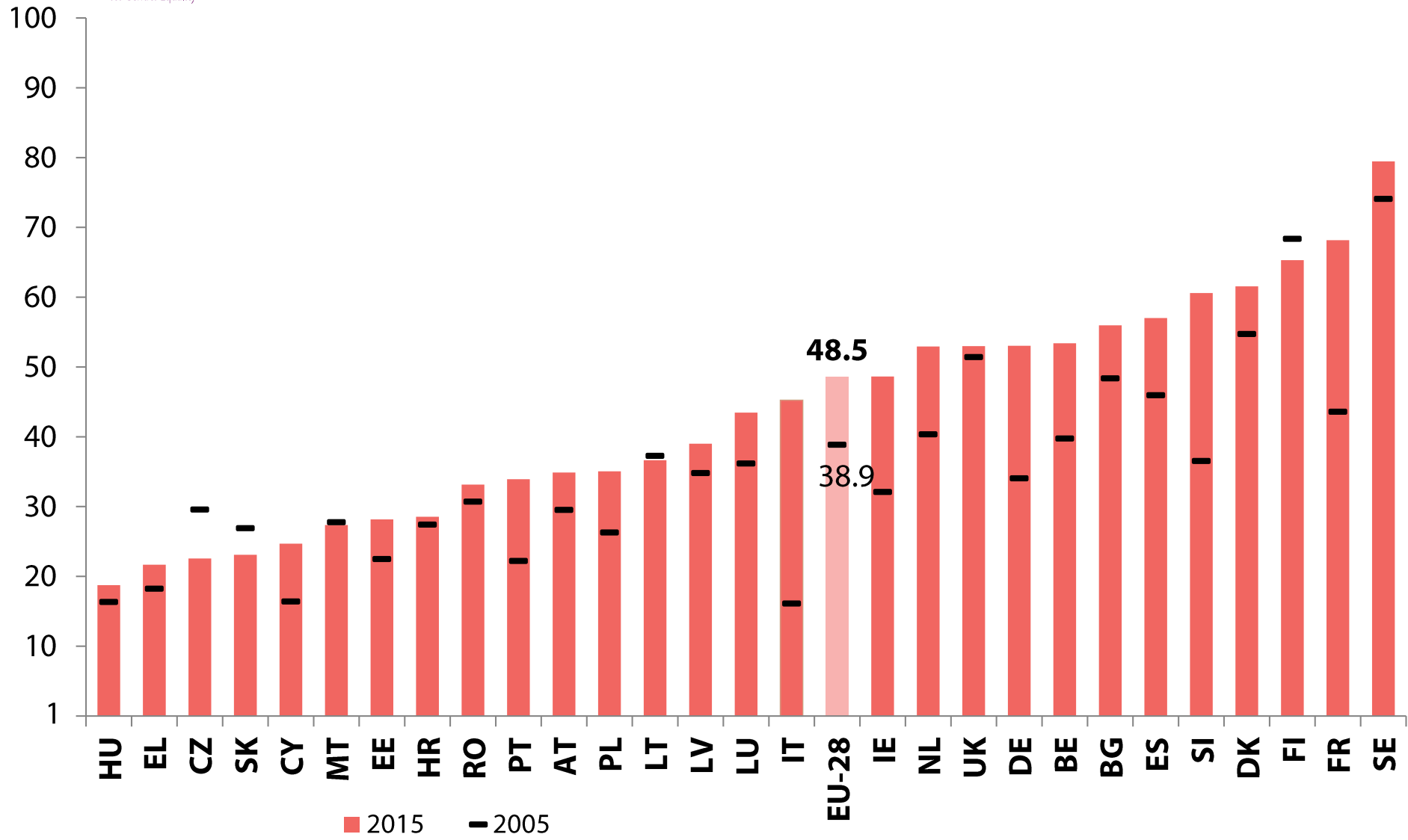
Sub-domains

Indicators





Scores of the domain of power



Domain of power



Most improved

Italy +29.2

France +24.6

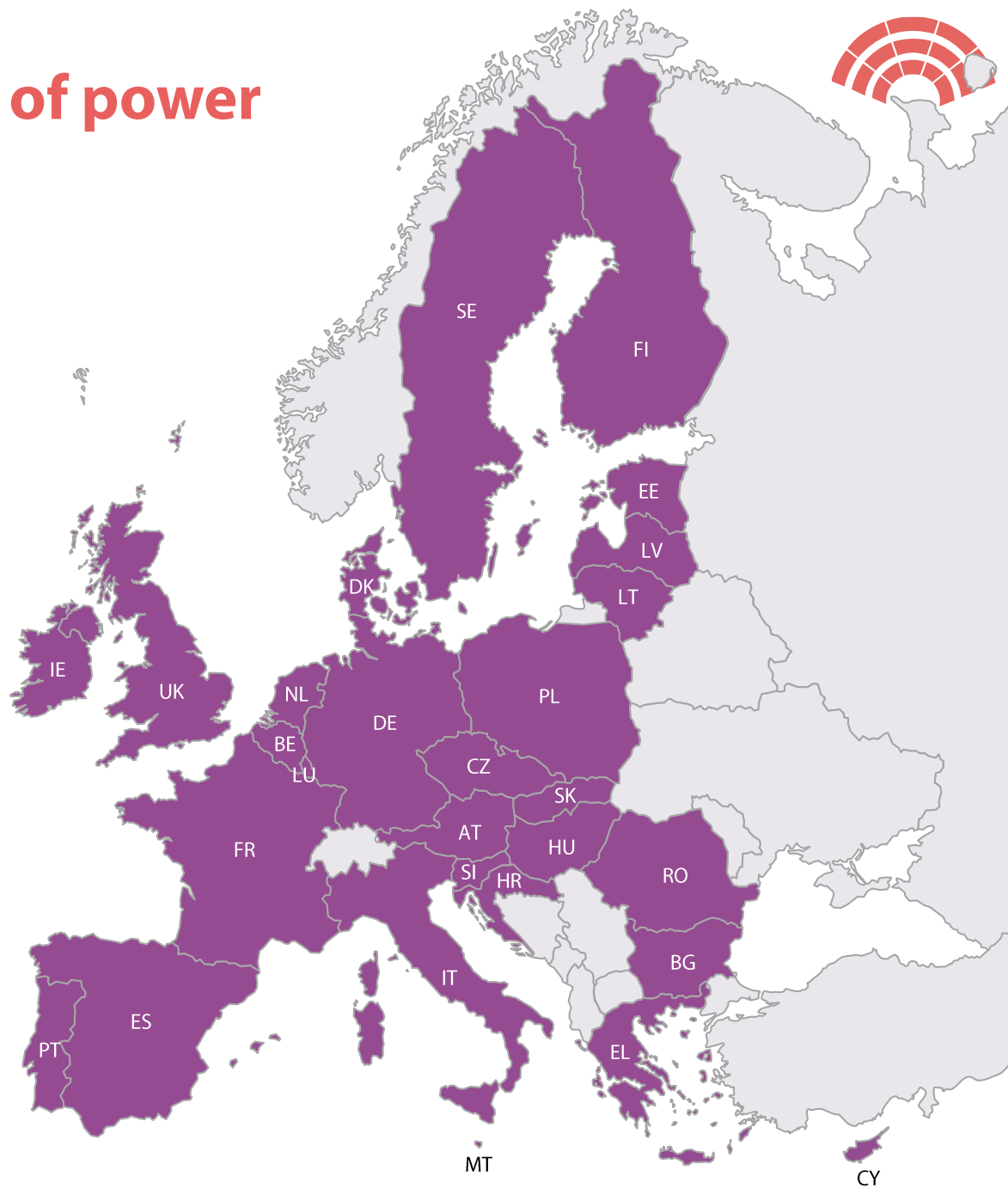
Slovenia +24.1

Least improved

Finland -3.1

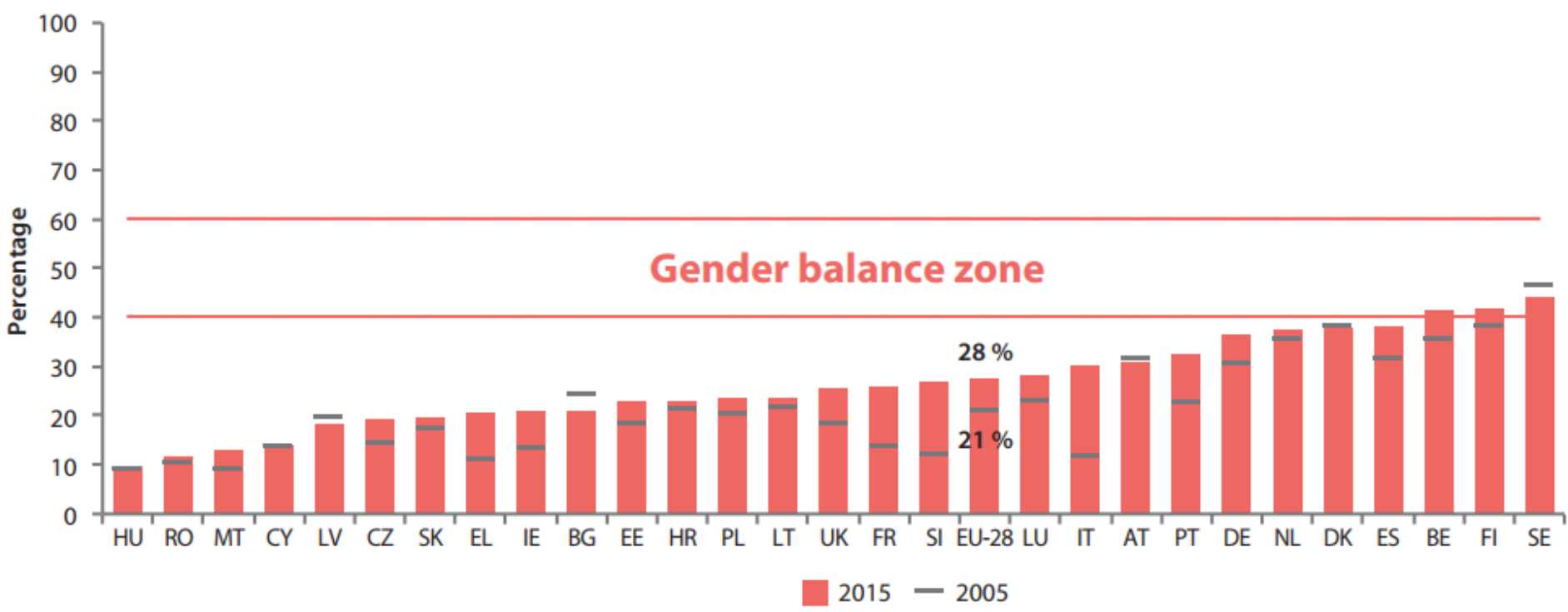
Slovakia -3.8

Czech Republic -7.0





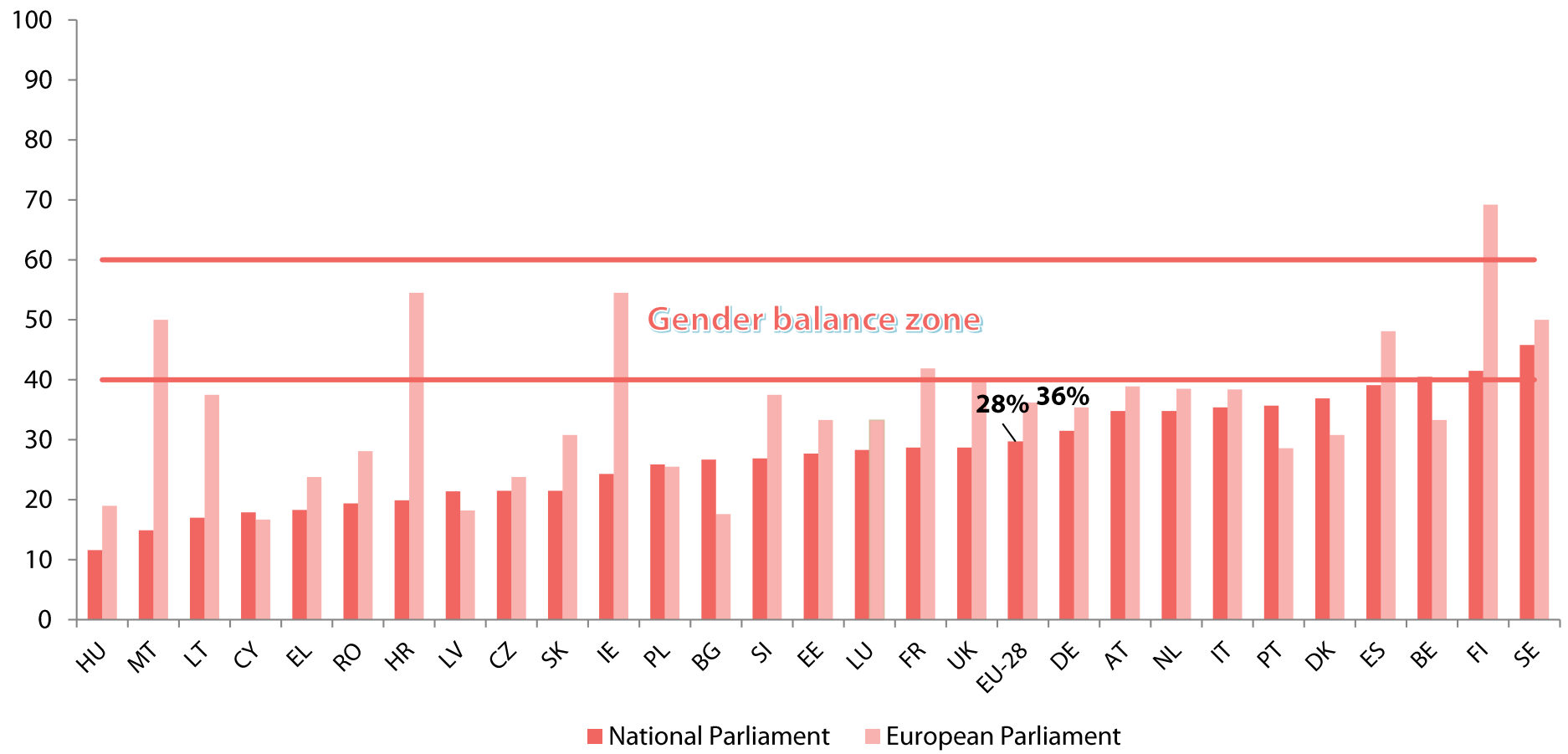
Women in national parliaments



Source: EIGE's calculation, EIGE's Gender Statistics Database, WMID (Women and Men in Decision-Making).

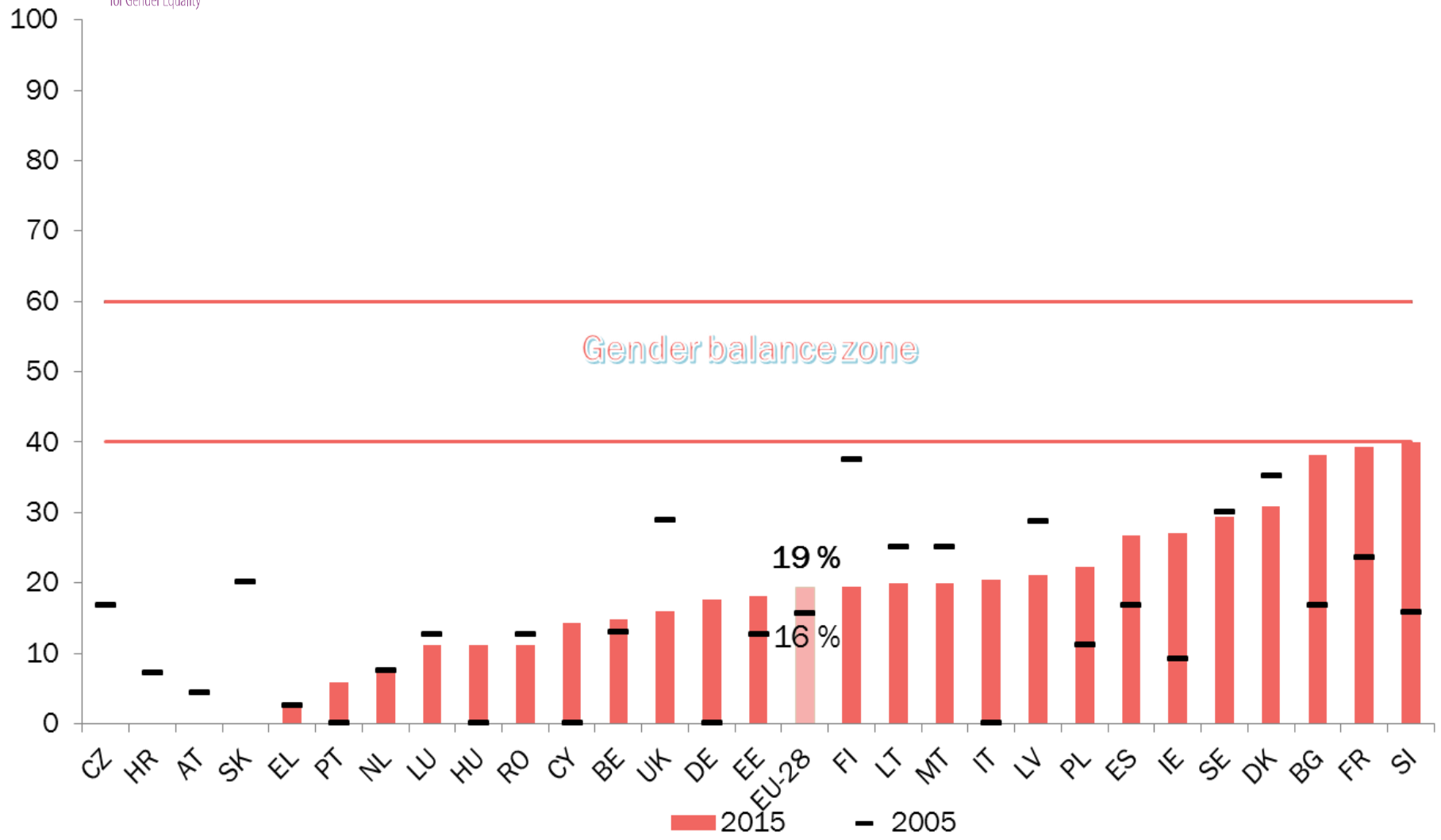


Women in national parliaments and European parliament



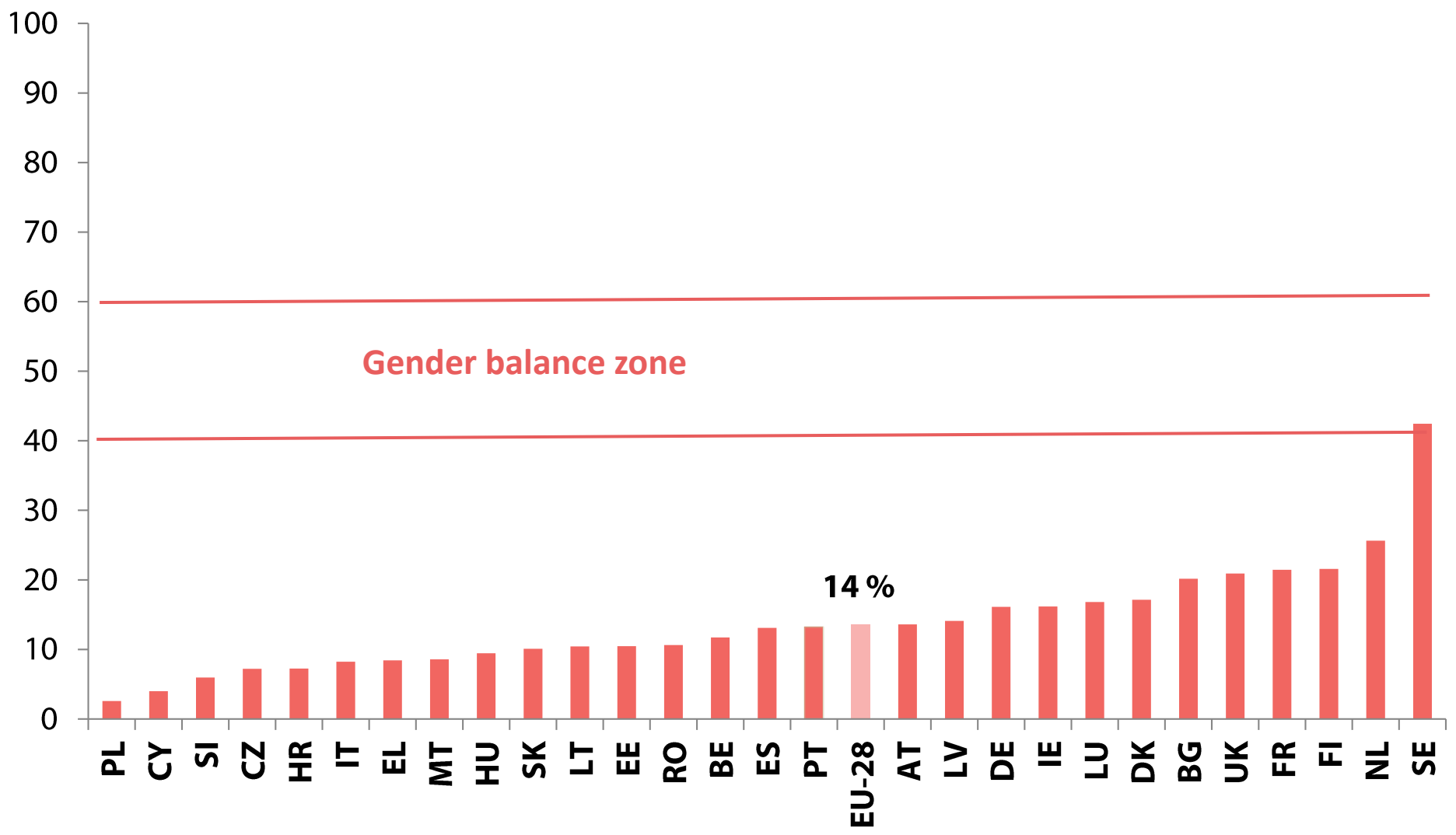


Share of women on boards of central banks

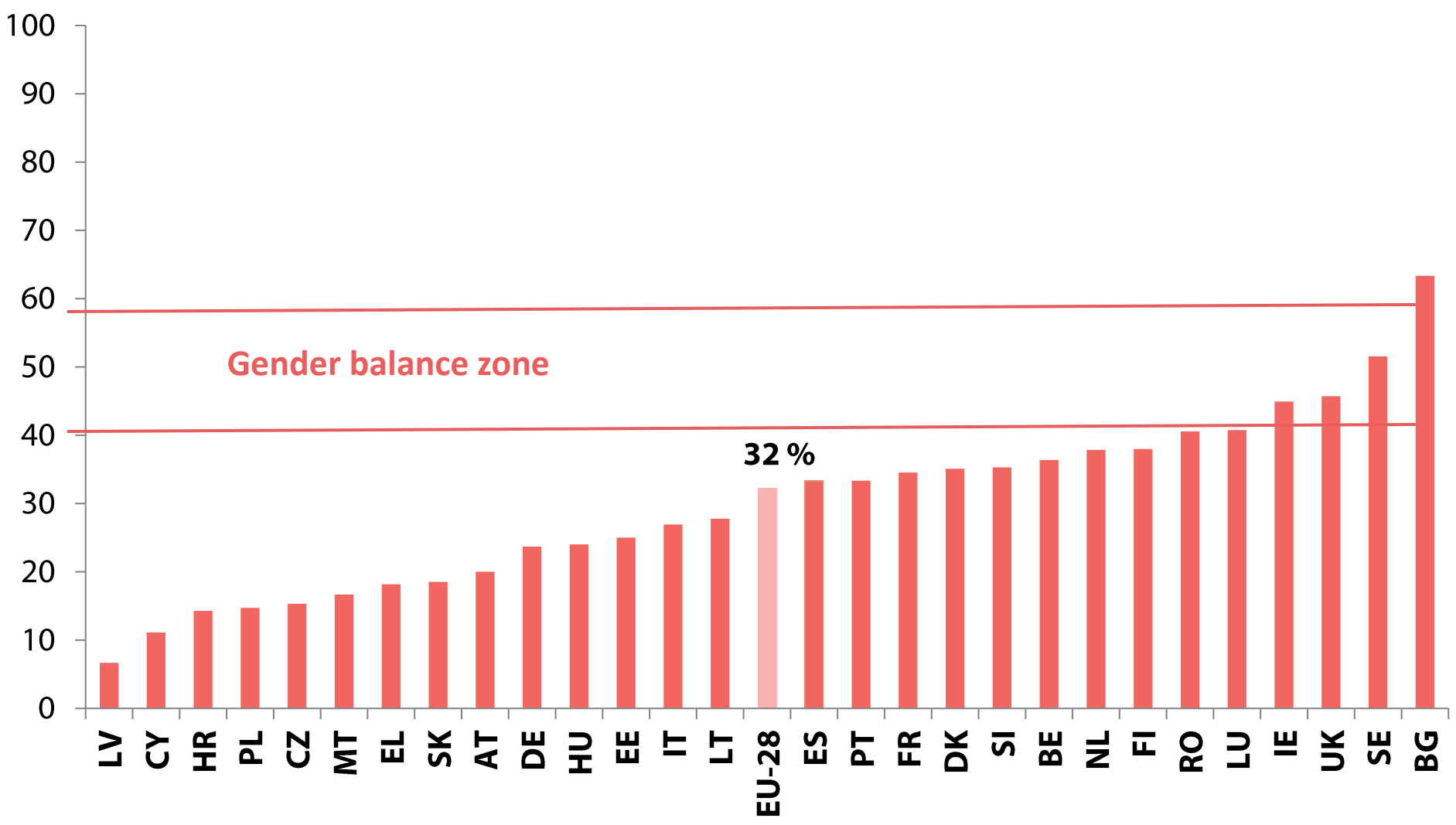




Women are sidelined in the sports world

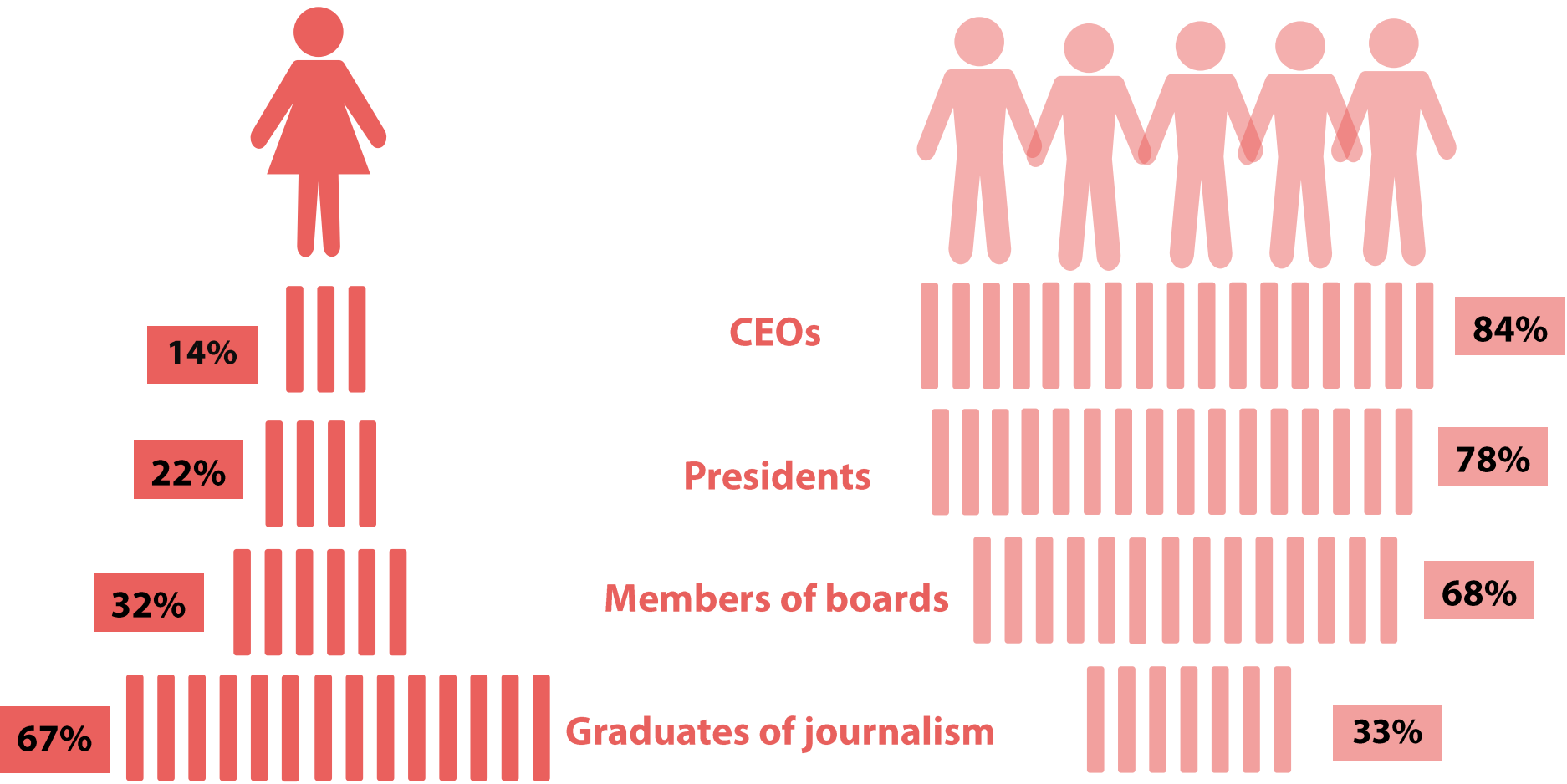


Gender imbalance is still common across the EU media





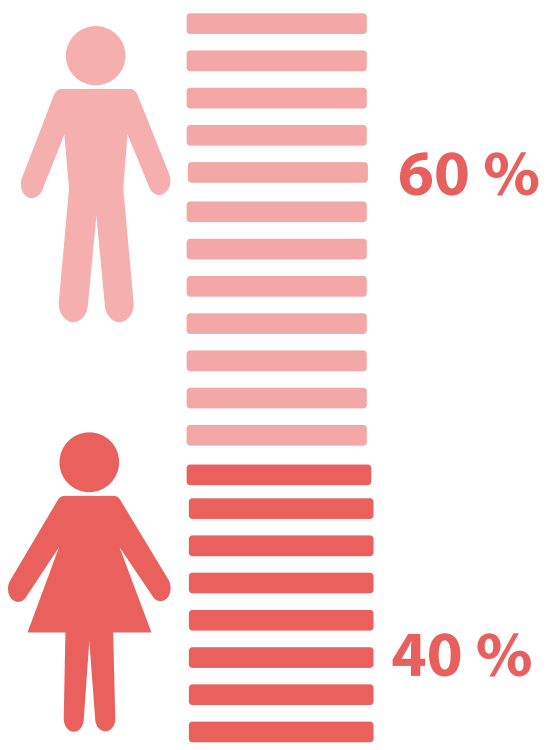
Pyramid of power in media



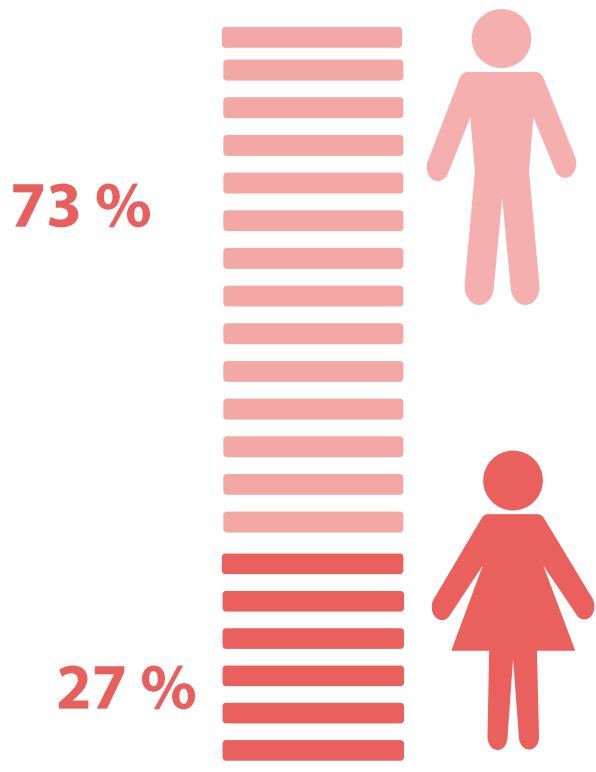
Men control research funding



Members of boards



Presidents



How many women are in decision-making positions?

Ministers: 27%

Members of parliament: 28%

Members of regional assemblies: 28%

Boards of central banks 19%

Boards of largest companies: 22%

Media organizations: 32%

Research funding organizations: 40%

Sports federations: 14%



Having more women in politics leads to better policy

Women make policy making processes more holistic and effective

Women cooperate more among themselves across party lines

Women prefer more inclusive, responsive and participatory policies (e.g. by engaging civil society organisations, researchers, other actors)

Women pay more attention to social, environmental and development issues

Women bring different perspectives to decision-making (on childcare, parental leave, poverty alleviation, etc.), which improves the inclusivity of policies

Increasing gender parity in political parties attracts more female votes and party membership. It also roots the party more deeply into their constituencies through female candidates' NGO and CSO ties.

Structural, not individual reasons keep women away from power



Gendered distribution of roles

Gendered perceptions of leadership

The 'glass ceiling' and the 'glass cliff'

Electoral systems

Political parties and party elites as 'gate-keepers' (selection committees in economic and social decision-making)

Formal and informal boys' networks

...

Women's political empowerment in practice

Revised party rules & strategies

Quota systems

Women's branches of political parties

Women's caucuses

Gender mainstreaming in parliamentary activities

Training, capacity building and mentoring

...



Men take decisions and control political, economic and social domains

The evidence from political and economic decision-making shows that change is possible

Political pressure and legislative measures accelerate progress

Public debate and policy initiatives on gender equality in decision-making should be extended to research, media and sports



Explore the Gender Equality Index:

<http://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/gender-equality-index>