

R-Crazies

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Topic & Motivation

Research Question:

How is women's parliamentary representation associated with measures of gender equity—such as legal rights, employment, and safety—across developed and undeveloped countries?

Motivation:

- Women are typically underrepresented in government
- What factors appear to be correlated?



Our Data

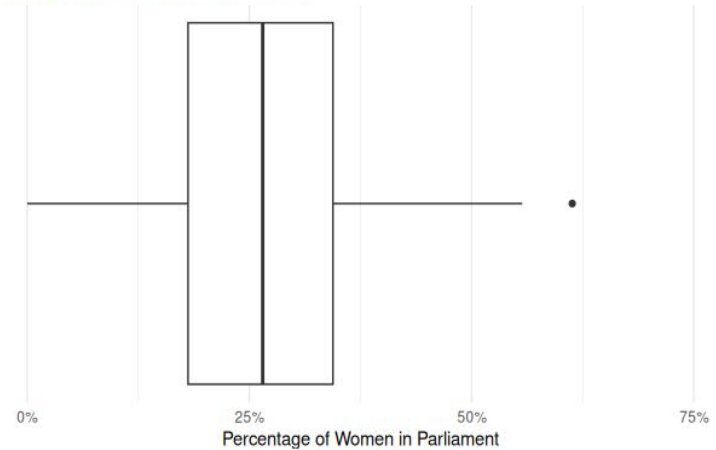
Women, Peace and Security Index

- Percentage of women in parliament
- Measures of equality
- Created by Georgetown

Measures of equality include:

- Absence of legal discrimination
- Employment
- Feelings of Community Safety

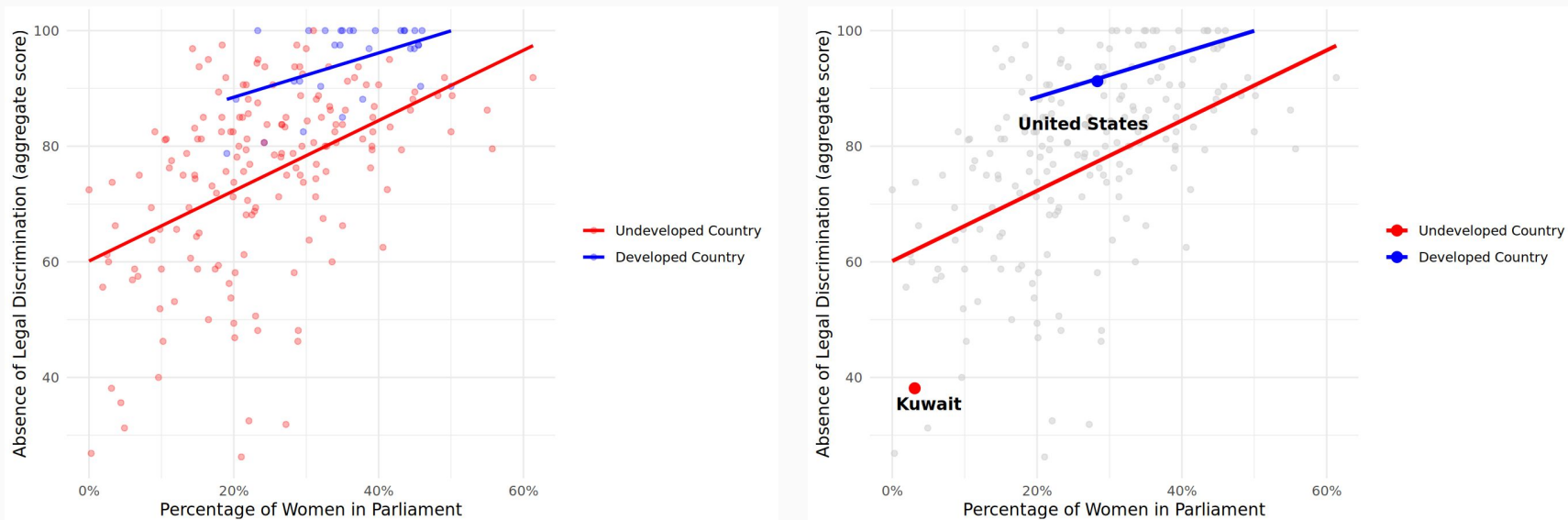
Distribution of Women in Parliament



Percent of Women in Parliament is mostly centered around 25%

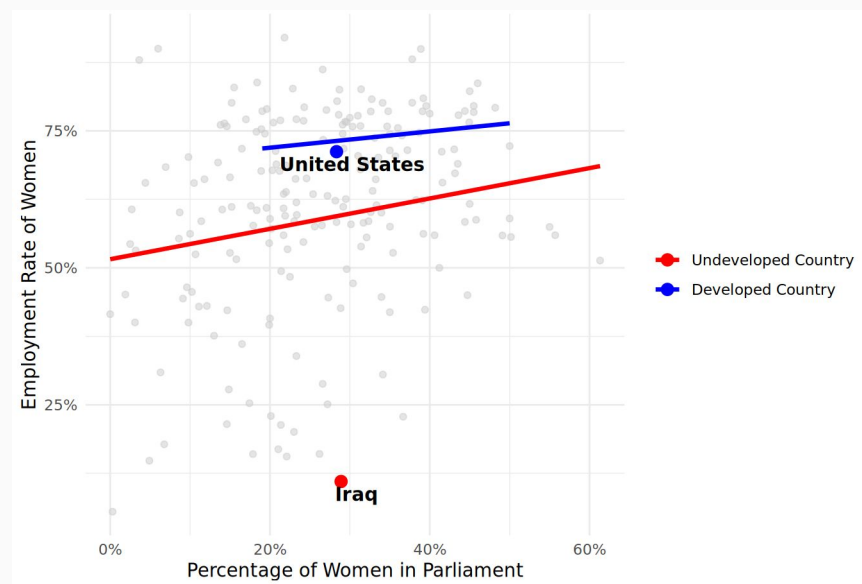
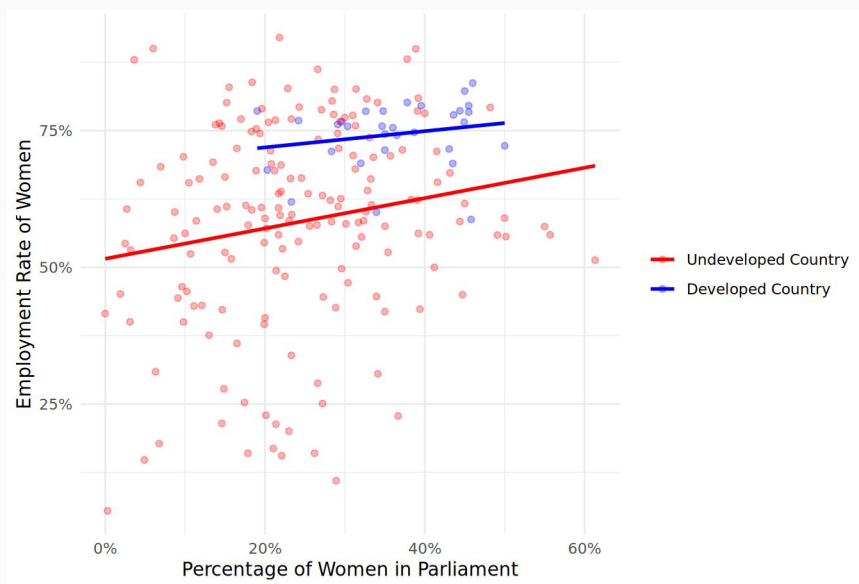
What We Found

% Women in Parliament vs. Absence of Legal Discrimination for Women



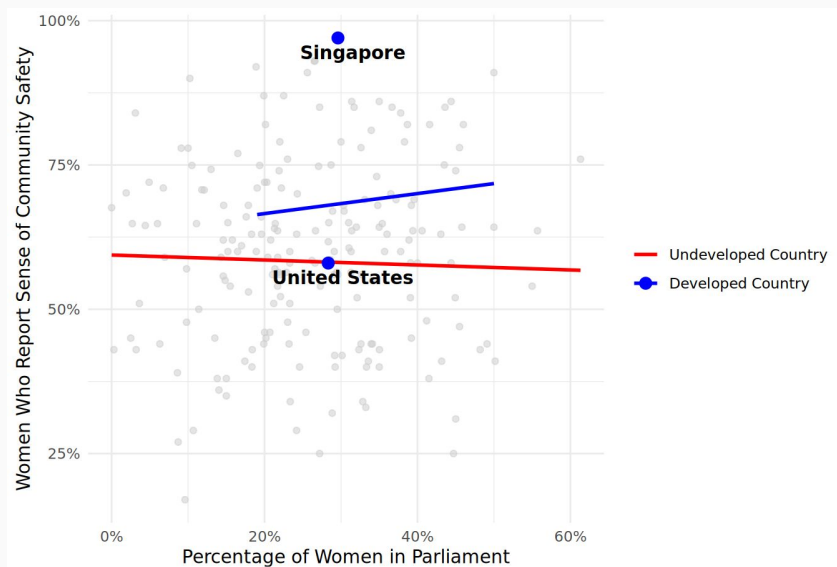
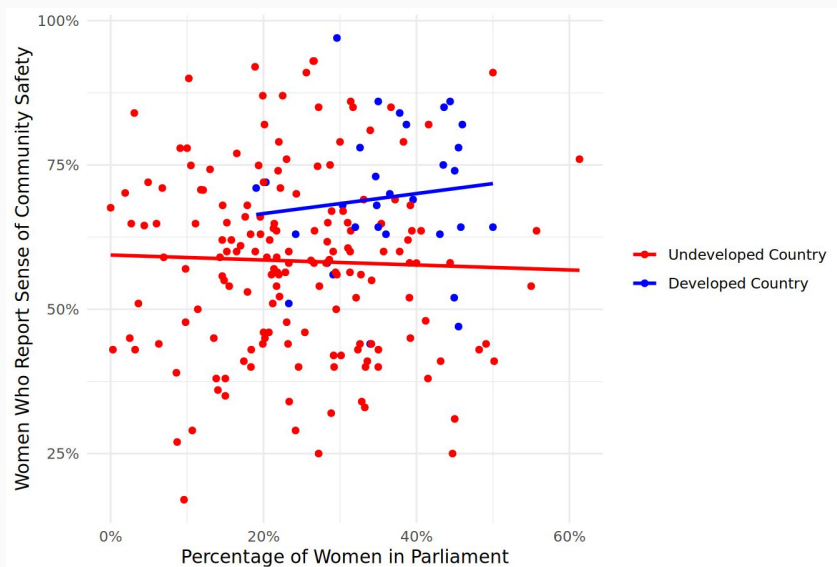
What We Found

% Women in Parliament vs. Women's Employment Rate



What We Found

% Women in Parliament vs. Feelings of Community Safety for Women



Discussion

Summary

- Association with women representation and other gender equity variables
 - In terms of correlation, absence of legal discrimination > women's employment > feelings of community safety
- However - higher representation does not necessarily lead to higher gender equity; the nation's political and social climate can be just as/more influential

Limitations

- Grouping into developed/undeveloped can hide differences of countries
- Assumptions/speculations regarding other factors that can impact a country's measures of gender equity (such as speculations about political climate for Singapore)