

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



The highest lifetime experience of **psychological violence** is in Latin America, the Caribbean, Oceania and developed countries.

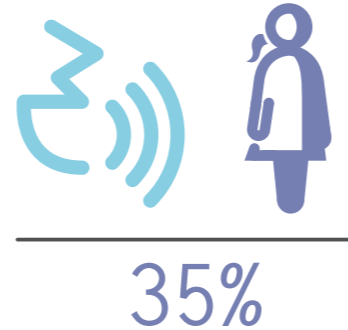
These regions report prevalences higher than 40% in more than half of their states.

Source: UN Statistics Division, 2015.

IN SOME REGIONS PREVALENCE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE IS HIGHER THAN



WORLDWIDE PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE IS AT



ROLE OF WOMEN IN CONFLICTS AND PEACEMAKING



In 2014 **half of all signed peace agreements** included references to women, peace and security (such as sexual & gender-based violence or participation of women).

Between 1992 and 2011 fewer than 4% of signatories to peace agreements and less than 10% of negotiators were women.

Source: UN Women, 2015.

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION INCREASES THE PROBABILITY OF PEACE AGREEMENTS



THE STATE OF THE UNION

EXPLORE WITH GLOBALSTAT WHAT RECENT DATA CAN TELL US ABOUT THE SITUATION OF WOMEN IN EUROPE AND THE WORLD!



The proliferation of statistics and their increasing use to monitor and evaluate performance at any governance level underline the vital role statistical data play in many domains of our political and societal life: they measure our societies, inform policy-making and empower people by providing knowledge.

Clear and transparent access to data is thus decisive to support the best possible analysis of contemporary politics. Reliable access points to data are even more important in the era of globalisation, in which not only the number of sources of information amplifies every day, but also new areas, policy issues and processes to be traced emerge and become relevant for policy-making and citizens.

GlobalStat, the Database on Developments in a Globalised World, meets these needs and contributes to a better understanding of the interrelations between human living conditions and globalisation trends. It offers statistical data from 1960 onwards for 193 UN countries, 5 continents and 12 political and regional entities – including the European Union – gathered from over 80 international sources. The freely accessible database is structured in 12 thematic and 3 horizontal areas.

GlobalStat is a joint project of the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies' Global Governance Programme and the Francisco Manuel dos Santos Foundation.

REFUGEES, MIGRATION AND CITIZENSHIP



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILING OF REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

In 2015 **1,015,078** refugees and migrants arrived in the EU by sea, while 181,673 arrivals were estimated from January to April 2016.

Source: REACH Resource Centre and UNHCR, 2016.



WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT, LEADERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION

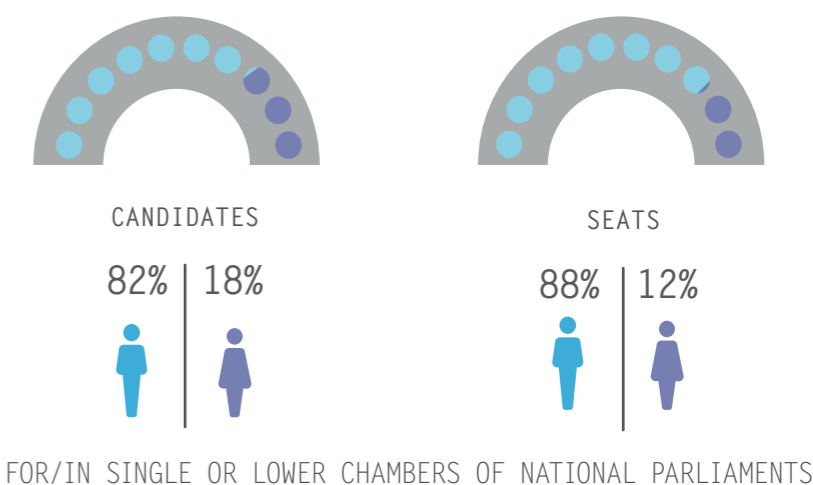


WORLDWIDE MEN AND WOMEN REPRESENTED ON AVERAGE IN 2015

In 2015 women presided in 28 out of 190 countries (15%) over lower/single houses of **parliament** and in 15 out of 76 countries (20%) over upper houses/senates.

In 2016 10% of the heads of state or government within the **European Council** are women. Women held 37% of the seats in the **European Parliament** and account for 33% of the **European Commission College**.

Source: UN Statistics Division, 2015 and Openpolis, 2016.



EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS



Globally, 2/3 of working age men and 1/2 of working age women are part of the **labour force**.

In 2014 women's gross hourly earnings were on average 16.1% below those of men in the EU-28 and 16.5% below male average hourly earnings in the **Euro Area**.

Source: UN Statistics Division, 2015 and Eurostat, 2016.

WORLDWIDE WOMEN STILL EARN BETWEEN 10-30% LESS THAN MEN

IN THE EU THE GENDER PAY GAP VARIES BETWEEN

25.4% AVERAGE



2.9%
Slovenia (min)

28.3%
Estonia (max)

SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE POLITICS

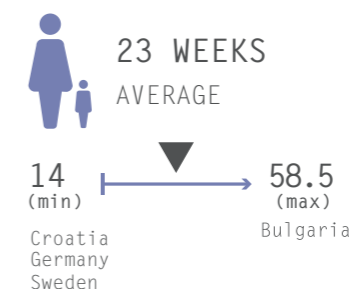


In 1995, globally, 38% of countries provided **maternity leave**, while only 27% had **paternity leave** provisions in place. Following a general upward trend since 1995, in 2013 53% of countries foresaw maternity leave and 48% also paternity leave.

Source: EP and UN Statistics Division, 2015.

EUROPEAN UNION

MATERNITY LEAVE



PATERNITY LEAVE



Maternity/Paternity leave: leave from work for mothers/fathers in the period immediately preceding and following birth; in contrast to this parental leave follows maternity/paternity leave and can be taken by either parent.