

May 2016

The second e-bulletin of the flagship project of the General Secretariat for Gender Equality (GSGE) on 'service organisation for the integration, monitoring and evaluation of gender equality policies in all aspects of public sector action (Observatory)', deals with the thematic area of 'Women in Decision-Making'.

More specifically, it presents gender segregated statistical data relating to the participation by gender in political decision-making (national elections, local government elections and elections for the European Parliament).

In addition, it provides information on the participation of women in the composition of the Supreme Court of Civil and Criminal Justice in Greece.

## I. HELLENIC PARLIAMENT

### Indicator 1: Percentage of the elected members of the Hellenic Parliament by gender

FIGURE 1

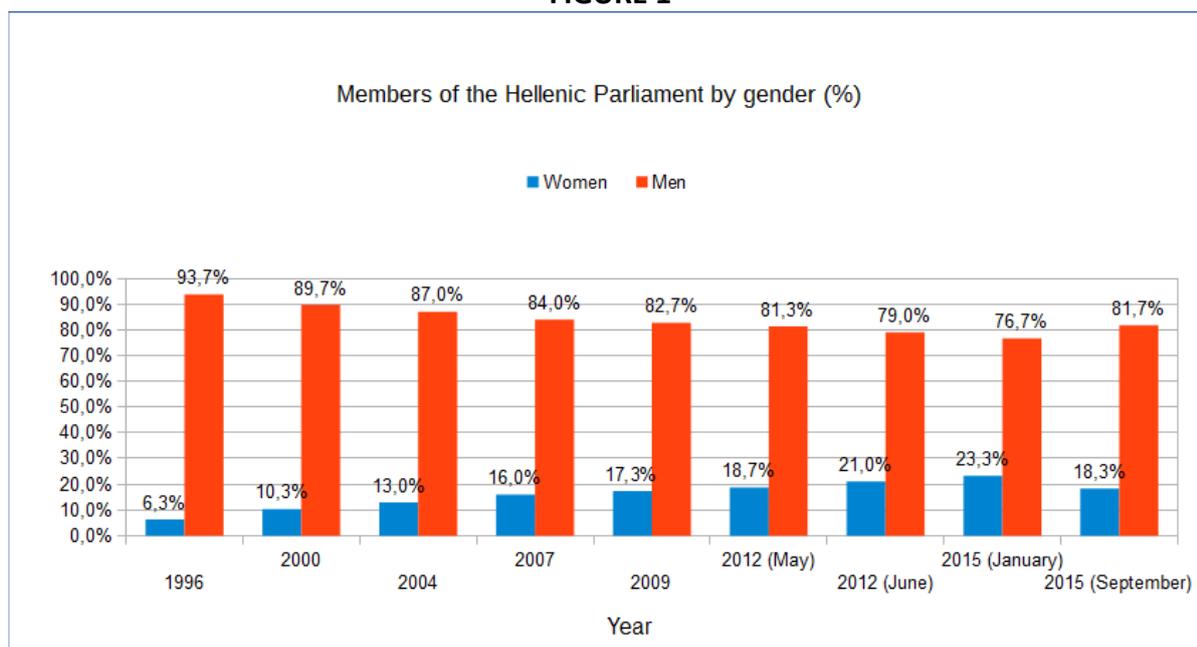


Figure 1 shows the percentages by gender of the elected members of the Hellenic Parliament for the national elections that took place from 1996 until September 2015. We see a growing trend of the rate of the elected women, from 6.3% in 1996 to 23.3% in January 2015, a figure which is the largest made in Greece. However, in the national elections of September 2015, which were carried out with the list and not the preference cross voting system, the percentage of elected women dropped to 18.3%.

Nevertheless, despite the increase recorded from 1996 up to nowadays, women remain a minority in the National Parliament. Actually, the percentage of elected women is currently below the European average of women participation in the National Parliaments of Member States for the EU-28, which reached 28% (data collected in the period between 15.02.2016 and 03.01.2016).

It is noted that since 2008, a quota has been established by the Greek law, whereby for the proclamation of the electoral lists of independent parties, coalition of partner parties and independent parties, the number of parliamentary candidates, of each gender, should be at least equal to the 1/3 of the total number of candidates, respectively, throughout the territory.

## II. 1<sup>ST</sup> DEGREE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MUNICIPALITIES)

### Indicator 2: Percentage of Mayors by gender

**FIGURE 2**

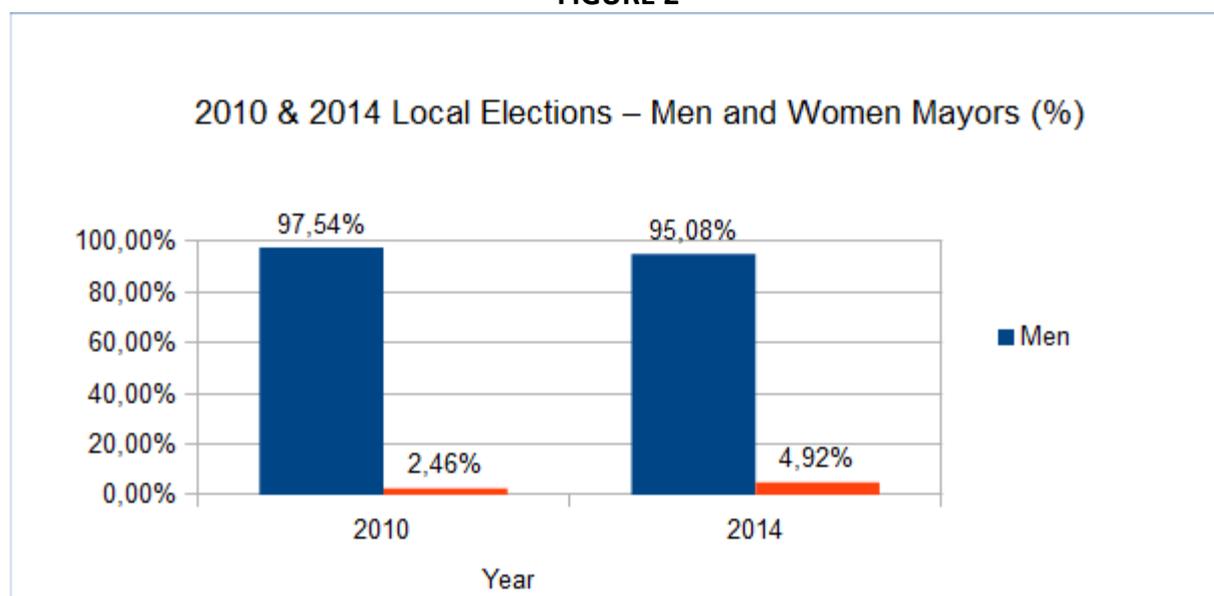


Figure 2 illustrates the percentages of men and women Mayors, regarding the two latest local elections of 2010 and 2014. These 2 particular elections were selected because in 2010 a new legislation was activated, that is the Kallikratis Plan for the New Architecture of Local Government and decentralized Administration, which determined the new administrative structure of the country.

Although the number of women Mayors has doubled between the two electoral procedures (from 2.46% to 4.92%), women Mayors remain numerically insignificant, only 16 out of 325 in total.

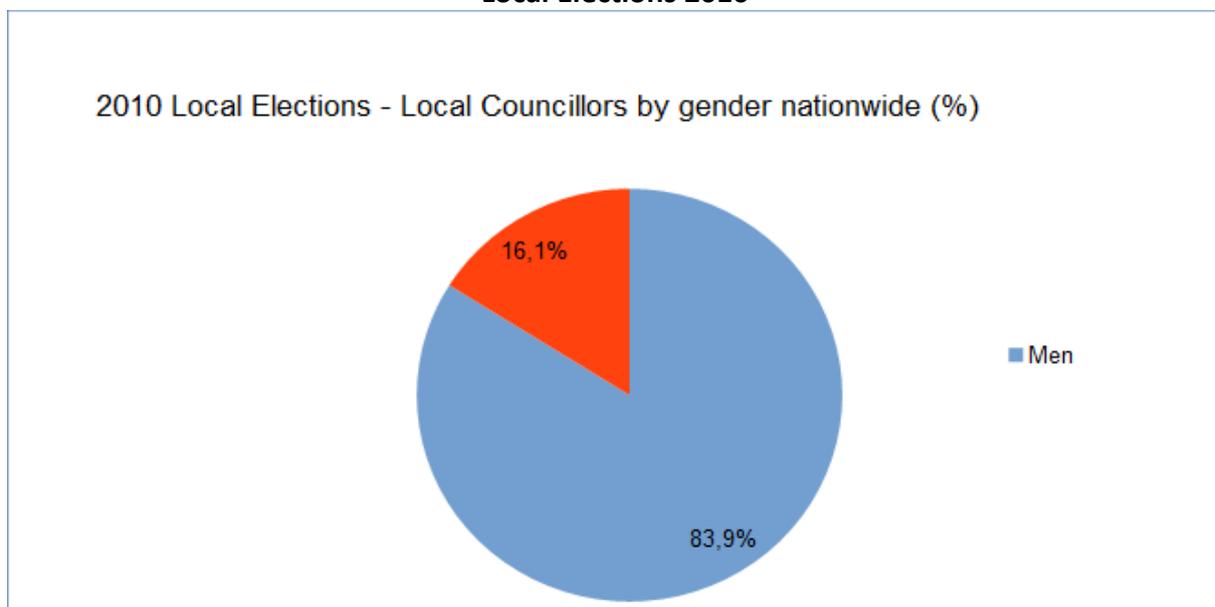
Regarding mayoral candidates, in 2010, 99 women were candidates in a total of 1321 candidates for the position of mayor (7.49%), while in 2014, women candidate were 153 in a total of 1441 candidates for the positions of Mayor (10.62%) throughout the country.

**Indicator 3: Percentage of members of Local Councils by gender - Local Elections 2010, 2014**

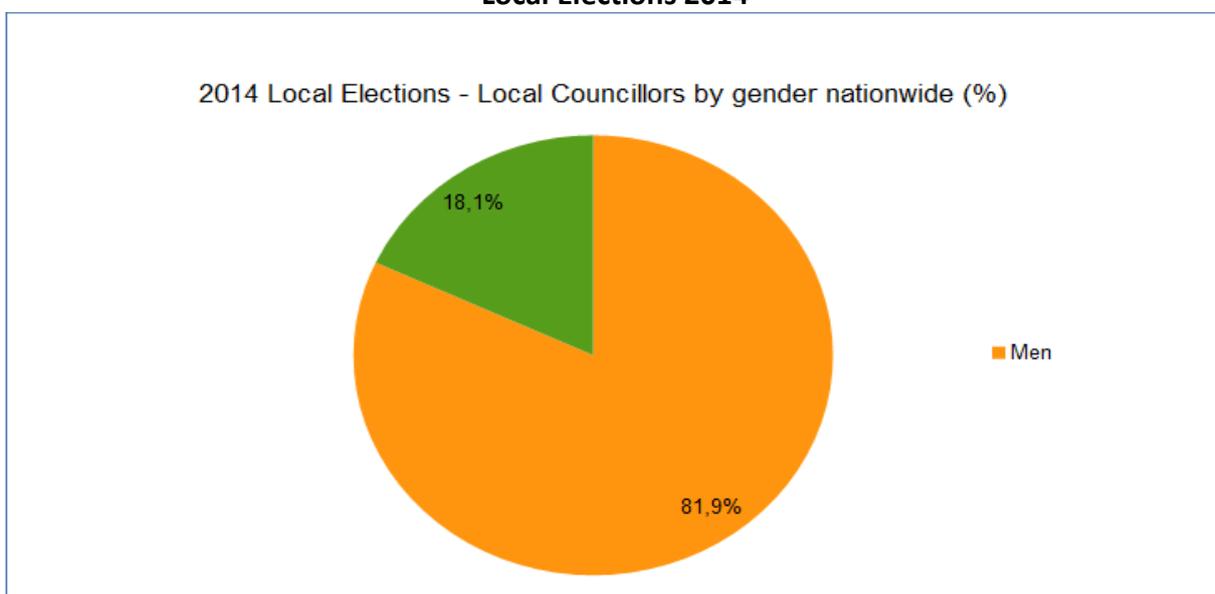
Figures 3 and 4 present percentages by gender of the members of Local Councils throughout the country, after the last two local elections.

Again, there is a low "participation" of women. However, the percentage of women Councillors increased from 16.07% (1558 women in a total of 9664 Councillors) in 2010, to 18.09% (1669 women in a total of 9228 Councillors) in 2014.

**FIGURE 3  
Local Elections 2010**



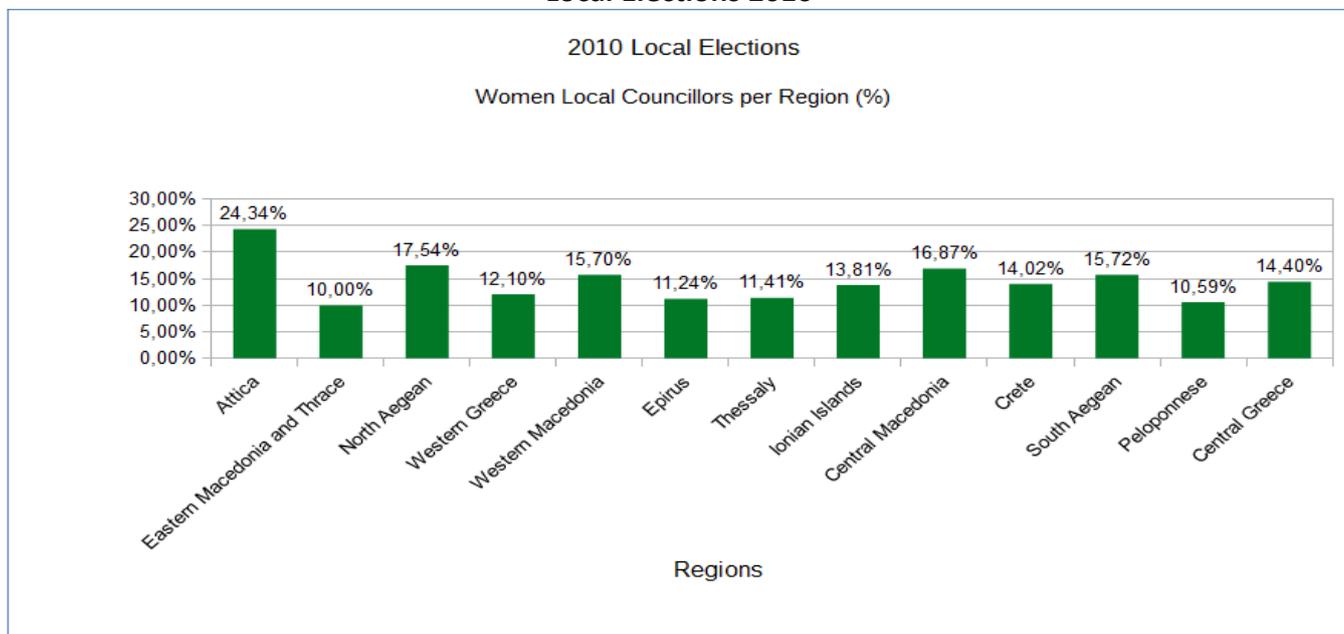
**FIGURE 4  
Local Elections 2014**



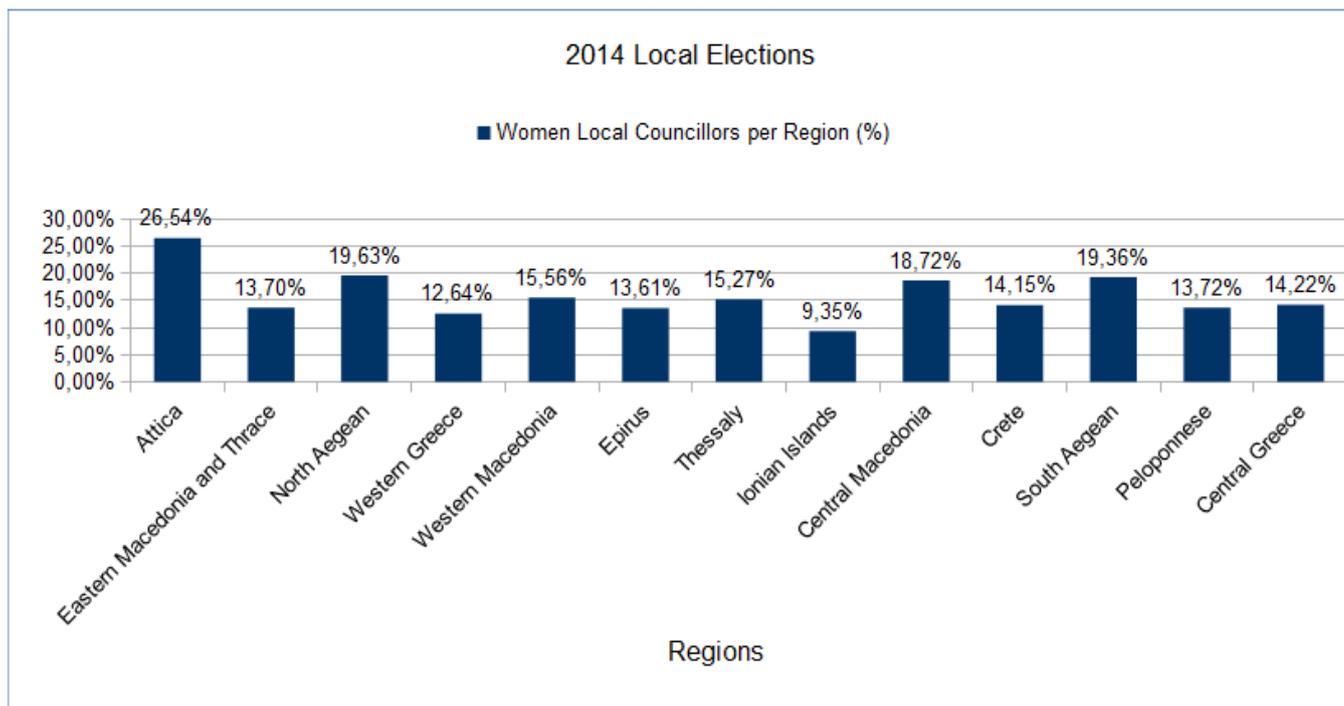
**Indicator 4: Women Participation Percentage in Local Councils per Region - Local Elections 2010, 2014**

Focusing on the participation percentage of women Councillors per Region, Figures 5 and 6 are presented below.

**FIGURE 5  
Local Elections 2010**



**FIGURE 6  
Local Elections 2014**



In Figures 5 & 6, it is shown that both in 2010 and 2014, the Region of Attica presents the largest female representation rates in Local Councils (up from 24.34% in 2010 to 26.54% in 2014). By contrast, the Region where the lowest women representation rate was recorded, was Eastern Macedonia & Thrace in 2010 (10%) and the Ionian Islands in 2014 (with a 9.35% rate, down from 13.81% in 2010). The North Aegean Region appears the second highest percentage in both elections, while in comparison with 2010, the Regions of Eastern Macedonia & Thrace, Thessaly and Southern Aegean showed a significant growth in female representation rates in Local Councils. Finally, the Regions of Western Macedonia, the Ionian Islands and Western Greece showed a downward trend in women representation.

### III. 2<sup>ND</sup> DEGREE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (REGIONS)

#### Indicator 5: Percentage of Regional Governors by gender

FIGURE 7

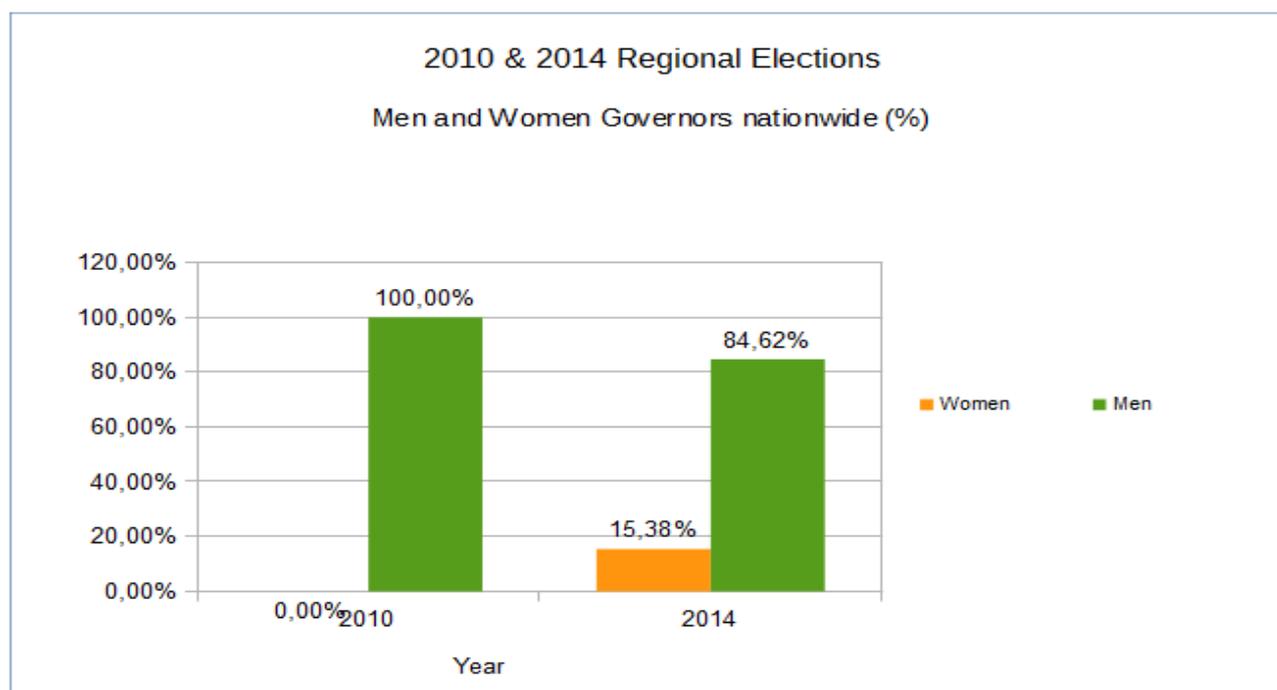
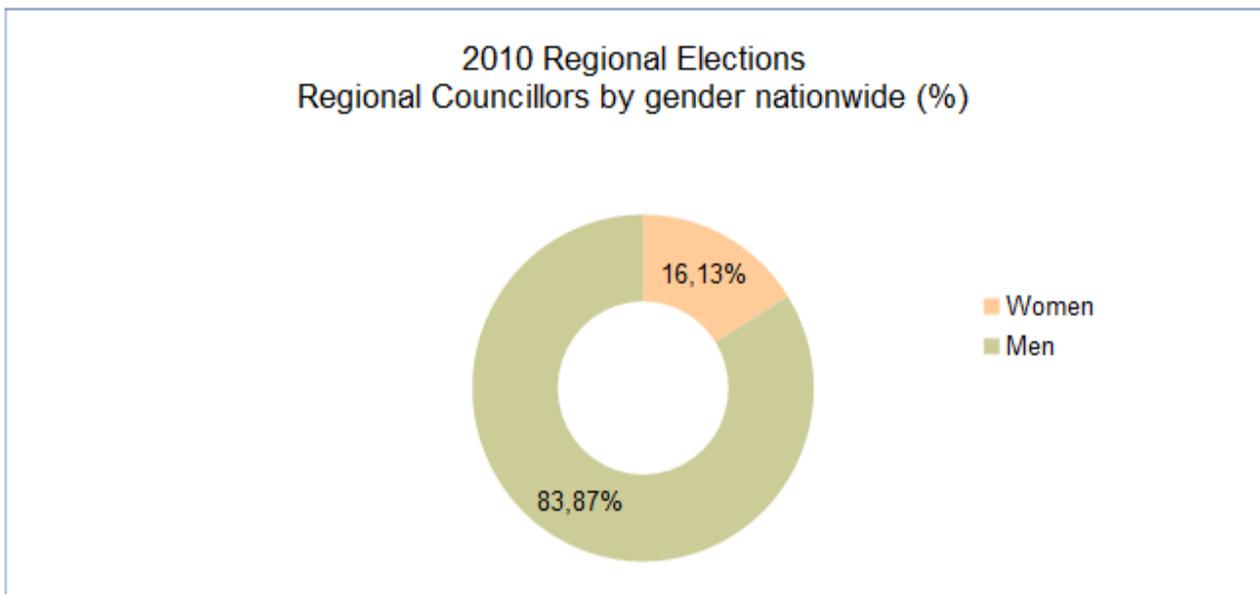


Figure 7 depicts the percentage by gender of the Regional Governors in Greece after the local government elections in 2010 and 2014. It is remarkable that in 2010 no woman Regional Governor was elected, while in 2014, 2 women were elected in a total of 13 Regional Governor posts (percentage 15.38%).

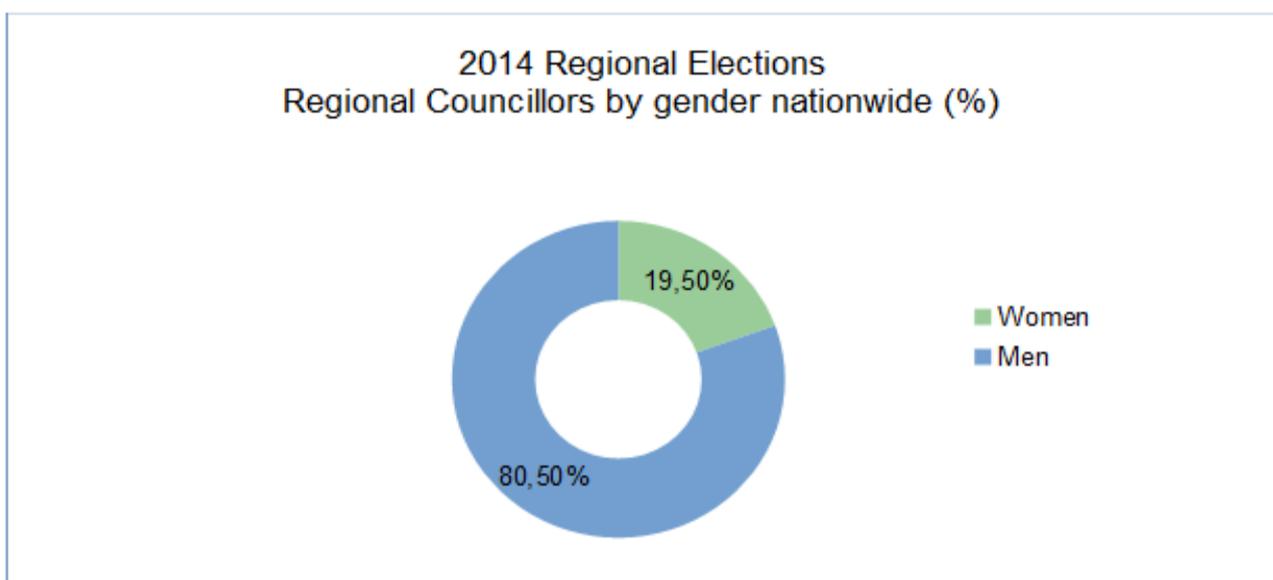
Women candidates for the post were only 3 out of a total of 92 candidates (3.26%) in 2010, while in 2014 the percentage of women candidates for the post rose up to 16.35% (17 women candidates in a total of 104).

**Indicator 6: Proportion of Regional Councillors by gender**

**FIGURE 8**  
**Regional Councillors by gender - Local Elections 2010**



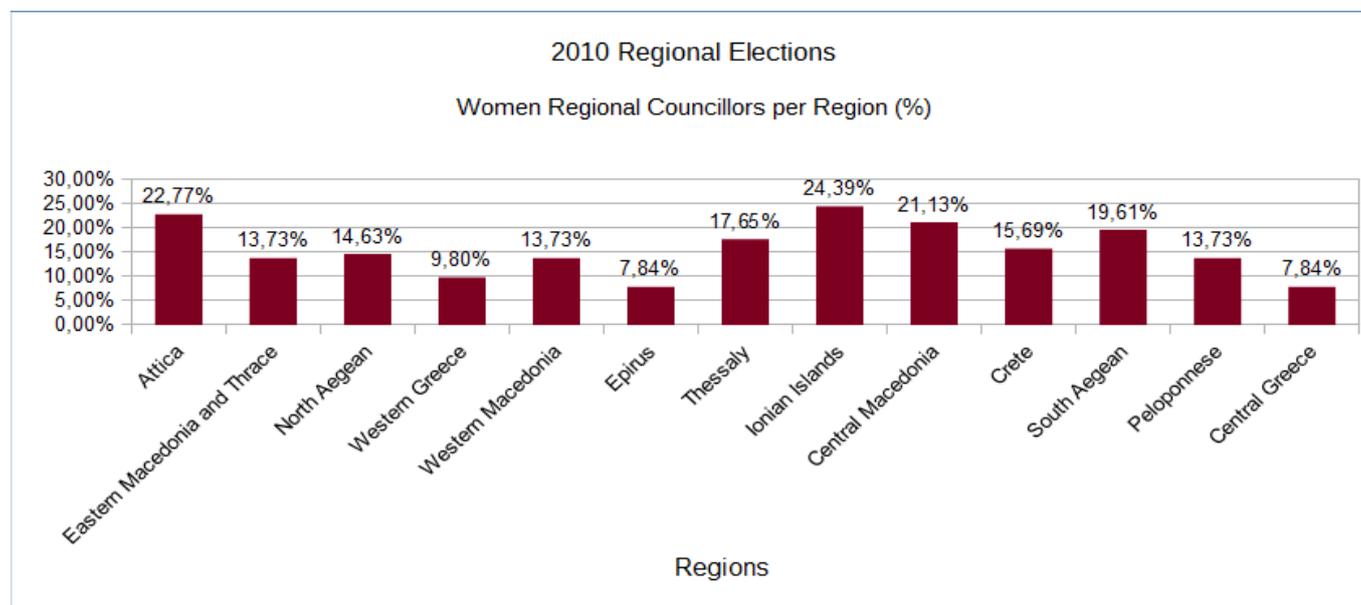
**FIGURE 9**  
**Regional Councillors by gender - Local Elections 2014**



Figures 8 and 9 present the percentages by gender of Regional Councillors throughout Greece. There was an increase in the percentage of women elected, from 16.13% in 2010 (115 women of a total of 713 Regional Councillors), to 19.50% (139 women of a total of 713) in 2014.

## Indicator 7: Percentages of Regional Councillors by gender, per Region

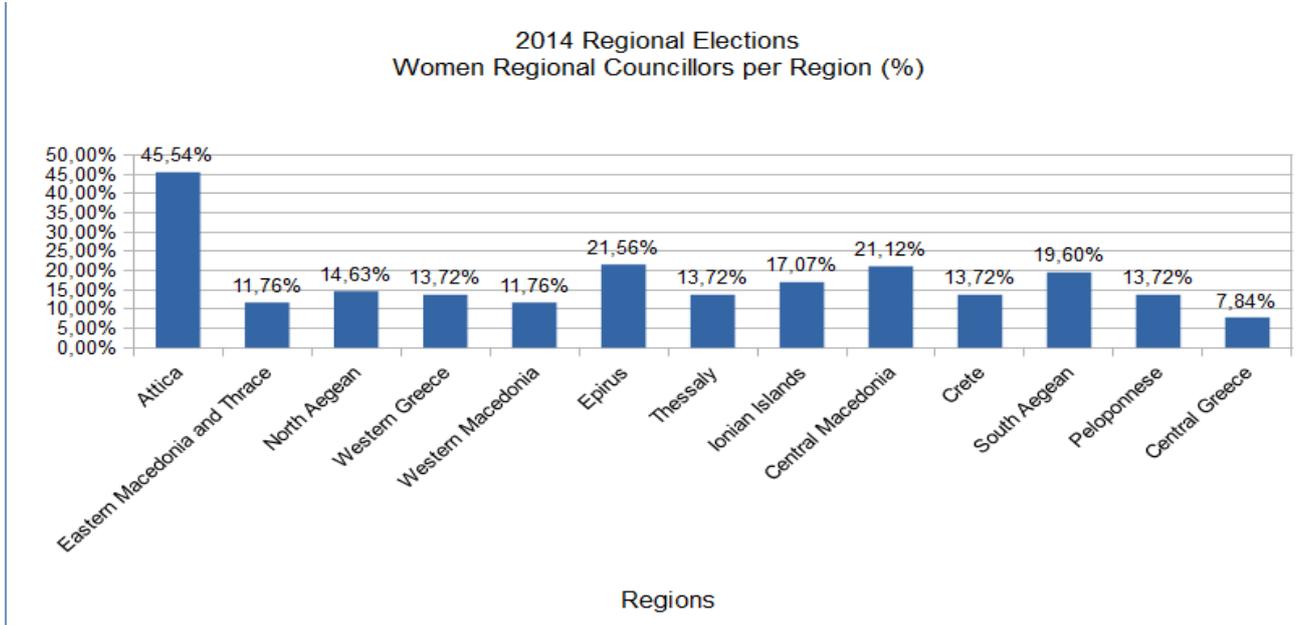
**FIGURE 10**  
**Regional Councillors by gender, per Region - Local Elections 2010**



In figure 10, we find that the Region of the Ionian Islands had the higher percentage of women Regional Councillors in 2010 (24.39%), followed by the Region of Attica (22.72%), while the Regions with the lowest respective percentages were those of Central Greece and Epirus (7.84%).

However, in the last local elections, Attica Region doubled its percentage of women Regional Councillors (44.54%), while a large increase was recorded in the Epirus Region, which rose from last in 2010, to the Region with the second highest percentage of women Regional Councillors (21.56%). The Regions of Central Macedonia and South Aegean remained consistently high in the rank, while the Region of Central Greece remained consistently low.

**FIGURE 11**  
**Regional Councillors by gender, per Region - Local Elections**  
**2014**



It is noted that for both local and regional government, under the Kallikratis Administrative Reform Law, the number of Municipal Council's candidates, Municipal Communities' candidates, Local Communities' candidates and Regional Councils' candidates of each gender should be at least 1/3 of the total number of nominated members of the Municipal Council, or the Municipal Community Council, or the Local community Council, or the regional Council, defined separately for each municipal community and each municipal, or local community or Regional Council.

#### IV. EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

##### Indicator 8: Members of the European Parliament for Greece per gender

FIGURE 12

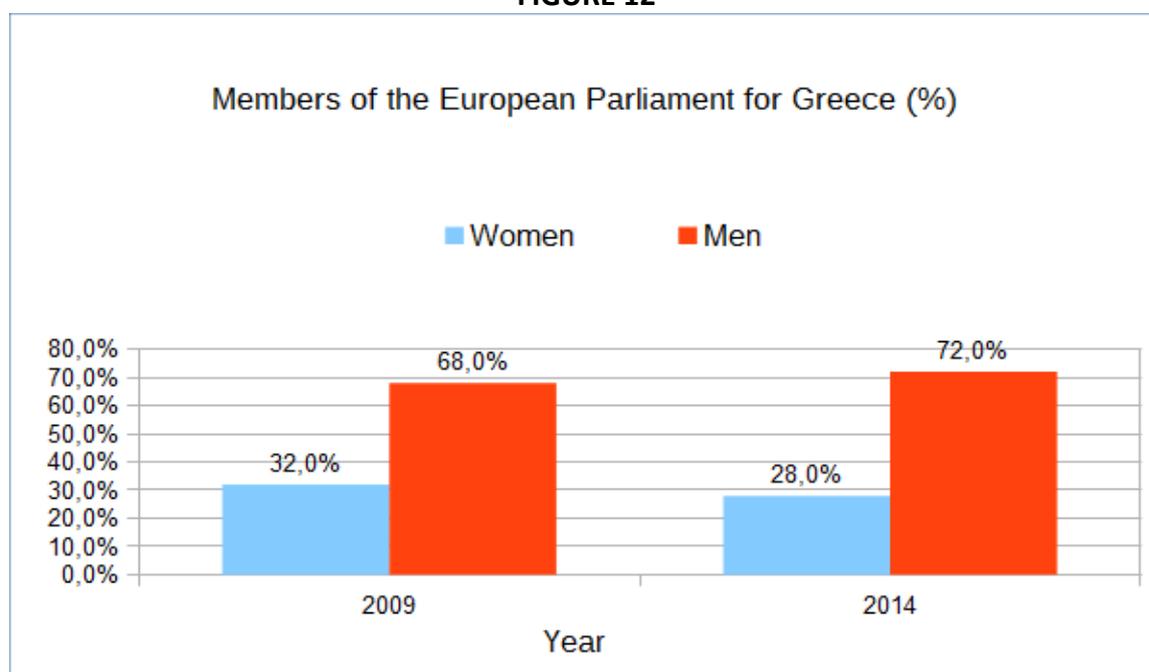


Figure 12 illustrates the allocation of seats by gender after the European Parliament Elections of 2009 and 2014. Women MEPs remain a minority. In our country, the percentage of women MEPs for the period 2014-2019 (5 women, i.e. 28%) is lower than the corresponding percentage of the period 2009-2014 (7 women, i.e. 32%). It is also lower than the percentage of women MEPs in total (37%).

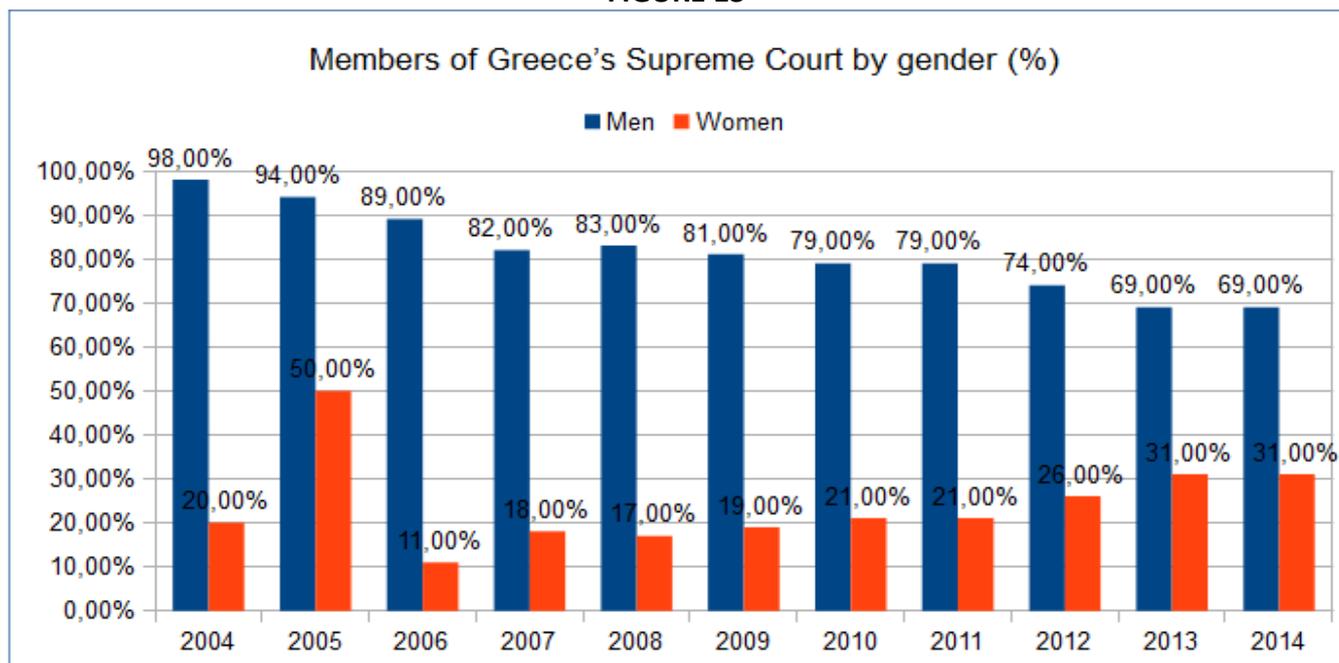
It is worth mentioning that Greece has adopted legislation quotas for the European Parliament Elections (1/3 quota for each sex on the number of candidates) in 2014 for the first time (Law 4255/2014).

#### V. SUPREME COURTS –SUPREME CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURT OF GREECE

##### Indicator 9: Members by gender

Figure 13 shows the per gender participation in the composition of Greece's Supreme Court (President and Judges).

**FIGURE 13**



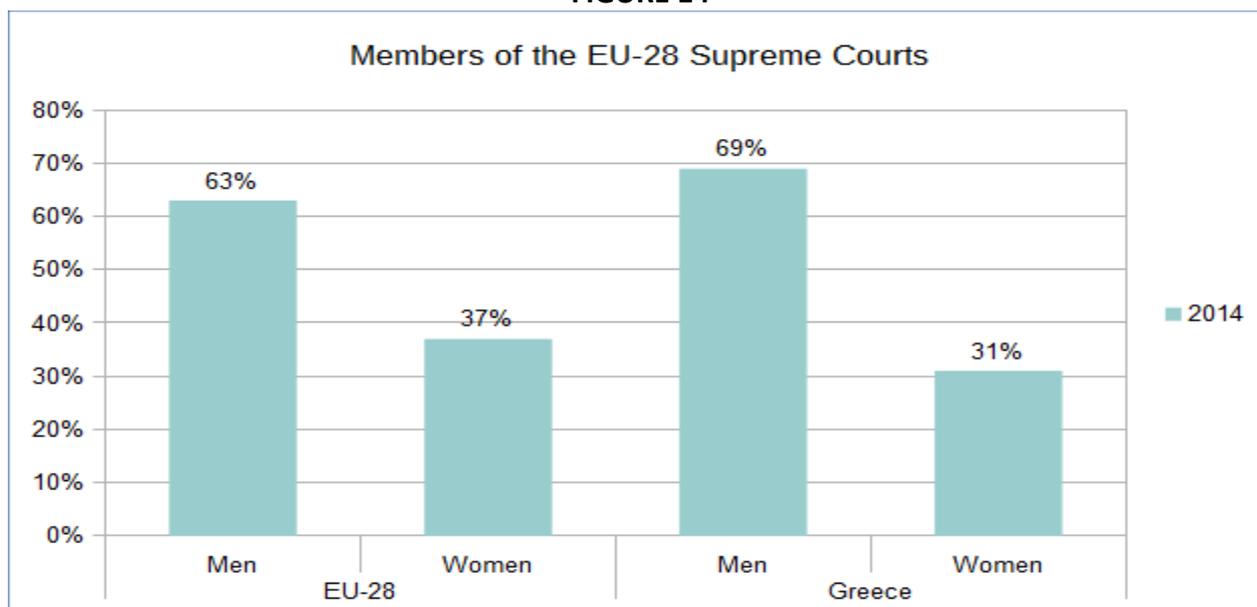
Since 2004, there has been an increase in the number of women members of the Supreme Court, with a slight tendency of converging to the European average (see figure 14).

It is worth mentioning that since July 2015, its President is a woman. During its 182-long history, the first woman President of the Supreme Court was appointed only in 2011.

**Indicator 10: Members of the EU-28 Supreme Courts by Gender**

Figure 14, below, indicates that the participation of women in the composition of Greece's Supreme Court is by 6% lower than the corresponding European average. Note that the relevant data concern the highest judicial body in each EU country in the domain of civil and penal jurisdiction.

**FIGURE 14**



*Data sources: European Commission, Hellenic Parliament, Central Union of Municipalities of Greece (KEDE) and Union of Greek Regions (ENPE).*

**paratiritirio.isotita.gr** is a special website of the General Secretariat for Gender Equality designed to include, analyze, process and diffuse statistical data and indicators on gender equality policies.

Its goal is mapping gender differentiations in 12 basic policy areas and the monitoring of any relevant trends and advances in Greece. Moreover, it includes 82 gender indicators based either on the Beijing Platform for Action or on specific national priorities and is followed by metadata.

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