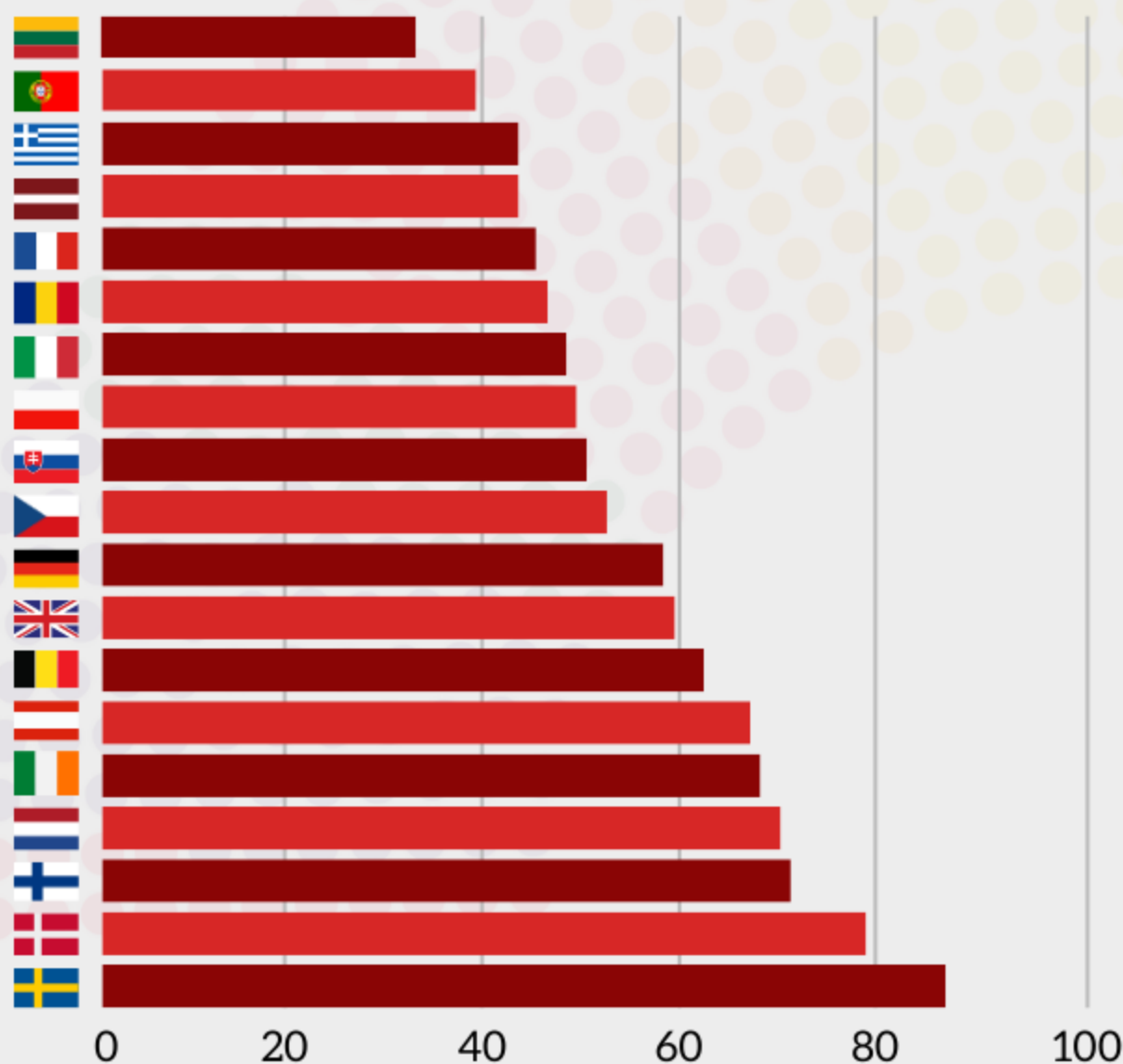


ONLY 43% OF GREEKS FEEL REPRESENTED BY THEIR NATIONAL PARTIES



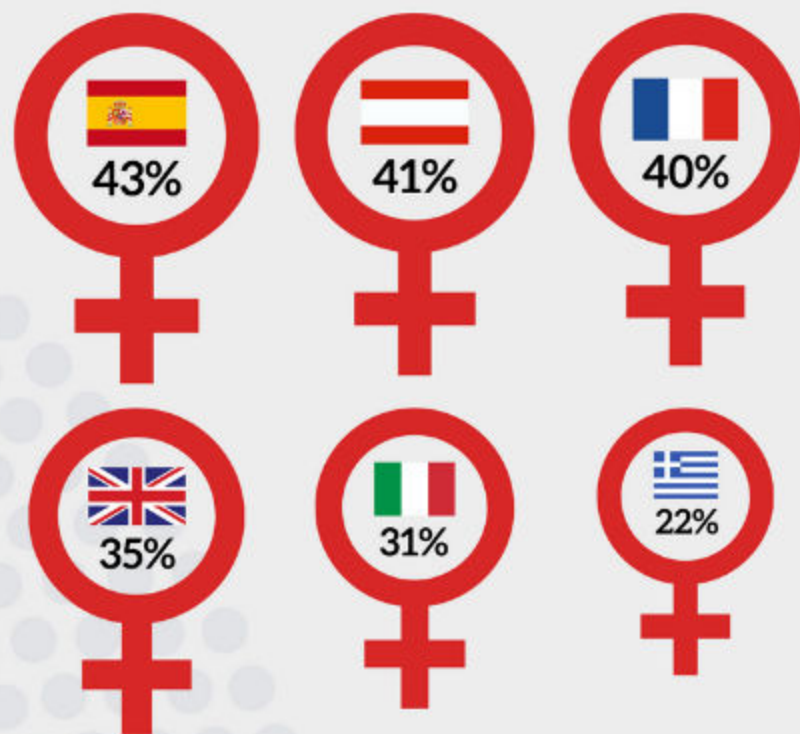
Whether it is young people, women, LGBTIQ+ persons or ethnic minorities, representation in politics is not always guaranteed. But what impact does this have on policies?

Proportion of people feeling represented by their national political parties

This illustration is inspired by an elaboration by PLUS from CSES 2023 data, in Deliverable 4.2 of the ActEU Project.

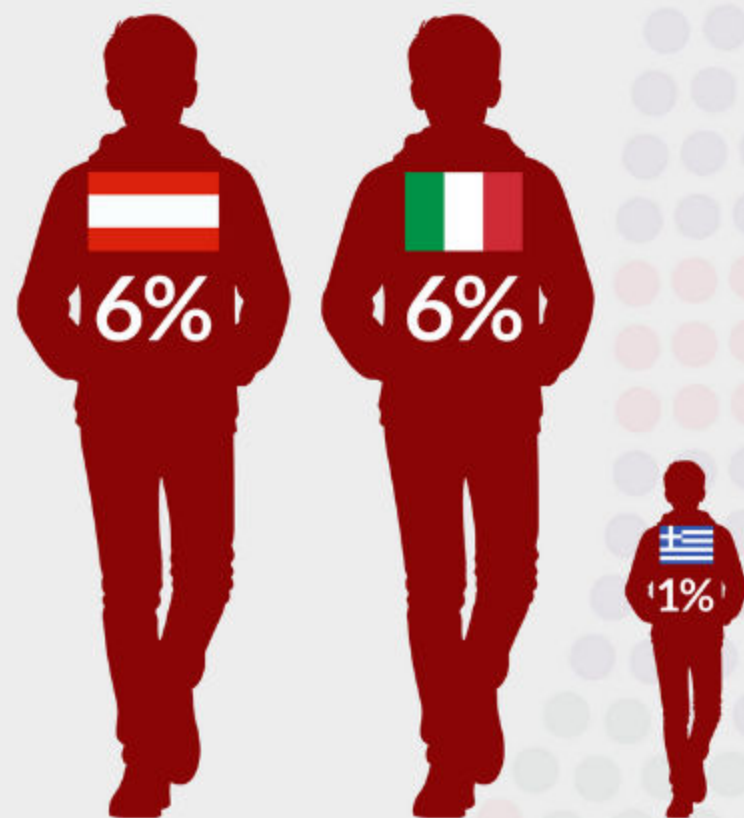
Let's find out! >>

WHICH SOCIAL GROUPS ARE UNDERREPRESENTED?



Women representation goes up to 40% in countries like Austria, France and Spain while it is much lower in the UK, Italy and Greece...

While youth representation is significantly low, as it only reaches 6% with the best performers.



Proportion of representatives below 30 years old in parliaments

WHICH SOCIAL GROUPS ARE UNDERREPRESENTED?



Highly educated groups
are overrepresented
throughout...

Whereas **ethnic** and **visible minorities** make up 10-15% of parliaments in Austria, France and UK, while virtually absent in Greece, Italy and Spain...



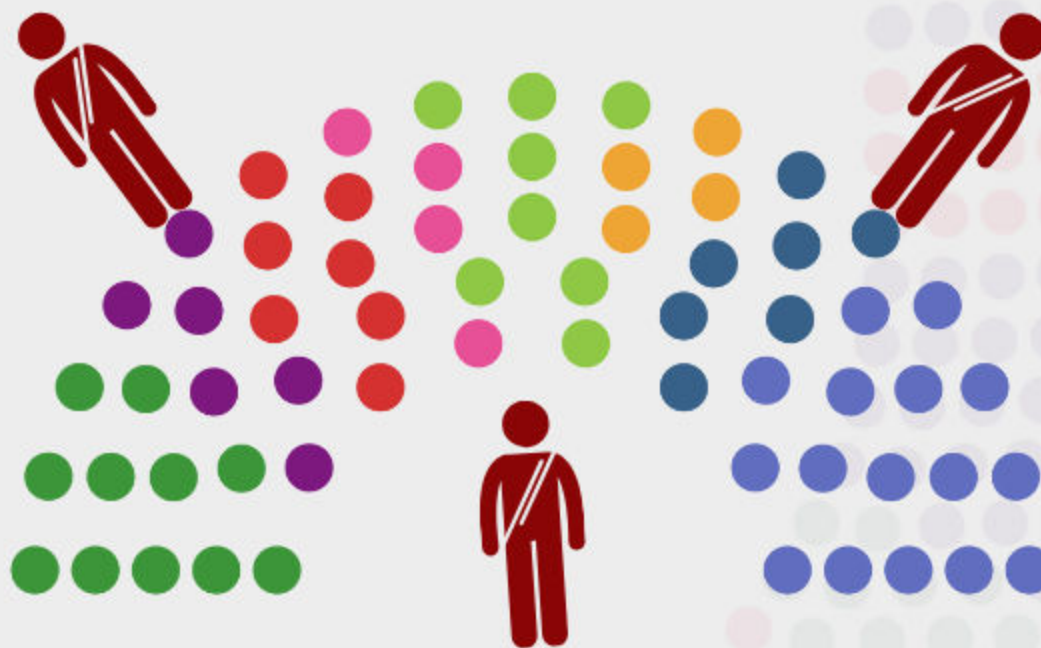
LGBTIQ+ representation is relatively higher in Austria, France and the UK than in Southern countries.



A DIFFERENCE THAT CAN ALSO BE FELT AMONG **POLITICAL PARTIES**...

Progressive parties often **exceed gender parity**, having higher female representation while also being **inclusive of ethnic and sexual minorities**. They also have a **better youth representation**, though inconsistent across countries.

Conservative and radical right parties have **less balanced gender representation** alongside **lower levels of diversity and inclusion** across minority groups.



Challenger parties show **improvement in youth representation** with varying degrees across countries.

... AND IN THE **POLITICAL DEBATE**

Overall, **climate change**, **youth** and **women's issues** receive more attention than topics related to **ethnic**, **religious** and **sexual minorities**.



Surprisingly, Southern countries focus less on climate issues, despite being exposed to extreme weather events.

➔ POLICY TAKEWAYS

Nowadays *marginalised groups are better represented*, but this does not lead to meaningful policy change

Direct representation is *not always required for an issue to gain attention*. Climate and youth issues have *raised awareness worldwide*, despite the limited presence of young people in legislative institutions





WANT TO LEARN MORE?

Read the full report on the ActEU project website, and be sure to reshare using the hashtag #ActEU

Visit acteu.org today!



This infographic has been produced by the Trans-European Policy Studies Association (TEPSA) from the data and arguments included in the publication ***"Report (including policy recommendations) on the patterns of objective and subjective representation across countries and across parties within countries"***, an ActEU research output authored by Matilde Ceron, Zoe Lefkofridi, Nayla Escibano, Laura Morales, Eftichia Teperoglou, Alexandros Gkotinakos, Carles Pamies, Yuma Ando, Laura Kulterer, Sarah Thandi Dippenaar & Ermela Gianna, published in Open Access in 2024 on acteu.org



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