

Contemporary forms of young women's participation: priorities, challenges and ways forward

ISSUES & PRIORITIES OF YOUNG WOMEN

poverty and inequality

employment and labour rights

access to education and learning

women's rights and gender equality

protection of human rights

health, mental health and well-being

minority groups

environment and climate change

PREFERRED FORMS OF PARTICIPATION

- protests and grassroots activism
- individualised and personal forms of political action
- social media and online activism

BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATION

socioeconomic status:

- domestic workload
- parental status
- legal and political obstacles, depending on the national context

formal, conventional:

- gender-based and sexual violence
- physical and psychological harassment

digital access:

- cyber safety
- lack of digital skills
- financial costs of ICT equipment
- parental control on the use of digital devices

YOUNG WOMEN HAVE A LOWER SENSE OF POLITICAL EFFICACY AND IT AFFECTS THEIR PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS

Only **2.2%** of parliamentarians are young people under 30 and less than **1%** are young women.

Only **23%** of young women think that their say will be considered by their governments, compared to **31%** of young men.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHALLENGES IN CONVENTIONAL POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

67.9% received comments relating to their physical appearance based on gender stereotypes.

85.2% of female MPs across European countries suffered psychological violence in the course of their term of office.

47% received death threats or threats of rape or beating.

Up to **24.7%** suffered sexual and **14.9%** physical violence.

58.2% experienced online sexist attacks.

Youth Partnership

Partnership between the European Commission and the Council of Europe in the field of Youth

