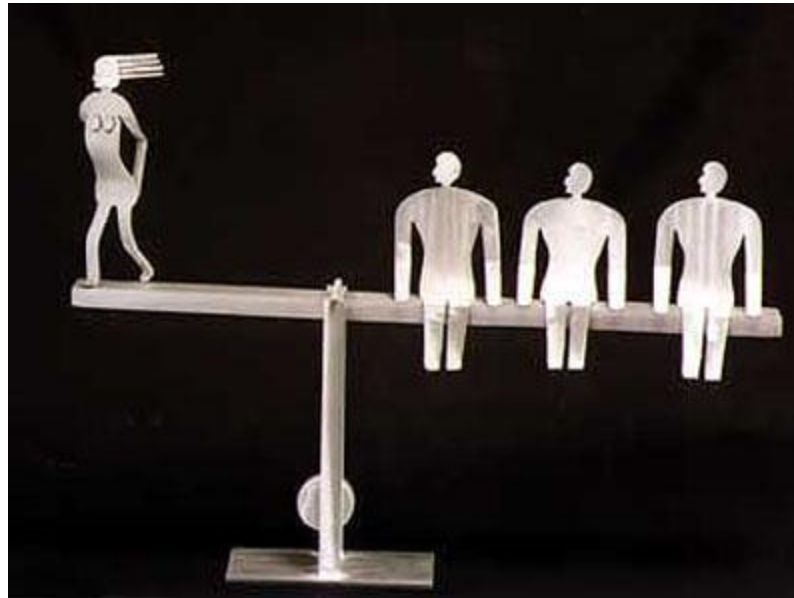


Women's Representation: What works in the UK



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Six Steps

- Norris and Krook OSCE
 - Constitutional rights
 - -Electoral system and party regulation
 - Legal quotas
 - Party Rules
 - Capacity Development
 - Regendering of institutions
- Variation on 'Learn the Rules, Use the rules, change the rules'

Normative questions and controversies

- Equality
- Representation
- Gender

Discourses of Citizenship

- Liberal
- Republican
- Corporatist/ consociational
- Hybrid of Liberal, Republican and Corporatist

Contextual factors

- Citizenship models
- Constitutional system
- Parties and Party System
- Civil Society

Institutional context

- Constitutional Requirements
- Electoral system
- Party and party system

Thinking about it

- Underlying long term change
 - Demographic, social/family patterns, work
- Supply and demand model
 - Supply of women who come forward
 - Demand by selectors for women candidates
 - Interact
- Incentivisation v sanctions
 - Incentives: party finance, extra free broadcasting time, funds for training etc.
 - Sanctions : financial and electoral penalties, voter exit

What works: Equality Strategies

- Rhetoric
- Promotion
- 'Guarantees'
- Monitoring

Strategies to increase women's presence

Type of strategy	Definition	Examples	Impact
Rhetoric	Public statements for equality	Campaign promises	Affects attitudes of selectors
Promotion	Bring women into the competition	Special training, financial assistance	Increases women's resources
Guarantees	Requirements to increase women	Quotas Parity	Creates artificial demand and

The UK example

- Citizenship models
 - Liberal citizen model, culturally attuned to equal opportunities
- Institutional context
 - Constitutional system
 - Various electoral systems, Westminster majoritarian
- **Parties and Party System**
 - Multi but two party dominant
 - Variation in stands on equality
 - Candidate selection is the key
- Civil Society
 - Extensive range of women's advocacy groups
 - Especially active at monitoring

System	Type	Where used
Plurality Majority	First Past the Post	House of Commons Local elections in England and Wales
	Alternative Vote (Supplementary Vote*)	Mayor of London and all other elected mayors in England and Wales where there are more than two candidates.
Proportional Representation	Single Transferrable Vote	Local and European Parliament Elections in Northern Ireland Northern Ireland Assembly Local elections in Scotland
	Party Block Vote	European Parliament Elections (except Northern Ireland)
Mixed	Mixed Member Proportional	Scottish Parliament Welsh Assembly London Assembly

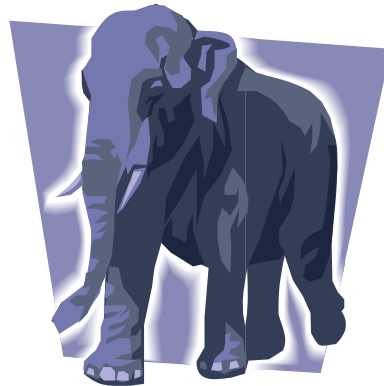
Differences between women and men in UK party representation 2010.

	Conservative	Labour	Liberal Democrat
Elected men – elected women	29	10	-2

UK Electoral Presence: % Women

- House of Commons Majoritarian – 22%
 - Cabinet - 20 %
- Devolved Assemblies Proportional
 - Scotland 37%
 - Wales 40%
 - But Northern Ireland Assembly 18.5%
- London Assembly Proportional -32%
- Local Government Majoritarian – 31%
- Elected Mayors Majoritarian – 14%

Media: Elephant in the room





Equality
strategy

Stimulates
supply

Stimulates
demand

Feedback
effect