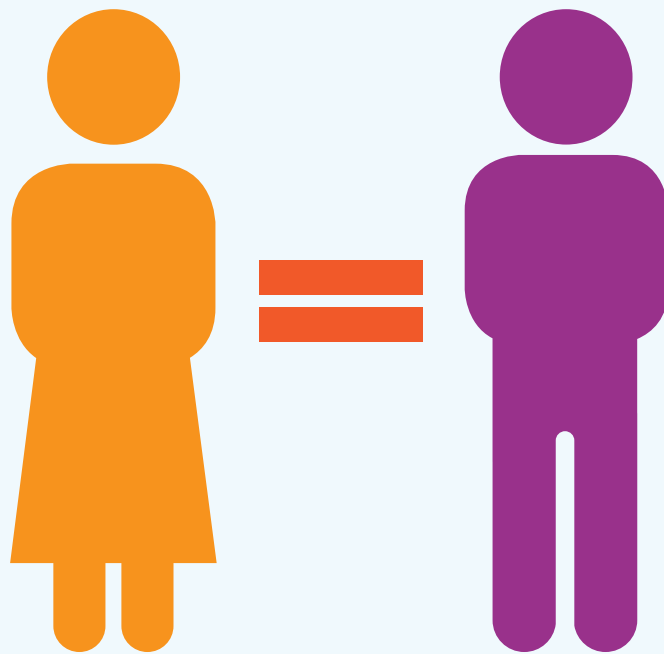


# GENDER BAROMETER IN INFOGRAPHICS

How Women and Men  
Participate in Politics and  
Decision-Making in the  
Republic of Moldova?



This infographic was created by 'Women in Politics' UN Programme, in partnership with URMA TA. The 'Women in Politics' UN Programme is implemented by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in partnership with East Europe Foundation and 'Partnership for Development' Centre with financial support from the Government of Sweden.

# Obstacles to Equal Participation in Decision-Making and in Politics

Women and men face common and gender-specific barriers to participation in decision-making. **Common** barriers are: not sufficient time to get involved, not sufficiently informed and more important things to do.

While women face the following 3 **specific** barriers to participation in the decision-making:

**insufficient training, need to take care of children, belief that they do not have the necessary age and health condition,**

men have to overcome other **specific** barriers, and namely: **the belief that nobody cares about their opinions and the lack of funds for participation.**

## Obstacles in making community-related decisions

17,1% I am not trained enough

13,1% I have to take care of children

4,5% I do not have the necessary age and health condition

## Obstacles in making community-related decisions

Nobody cares about my opinions 24,6%

I do not have enough funds for my participation 8,6%

## Obstacles to engagement in politics

17,6% I am not trained enough

10,2% I have to take care of children

4,8% I do not have the necessary age and health condition

## Obstacles to engagement in politics

Nobody cares about my opinions 16,9%

I do not have enough funds for my participation 12,3%

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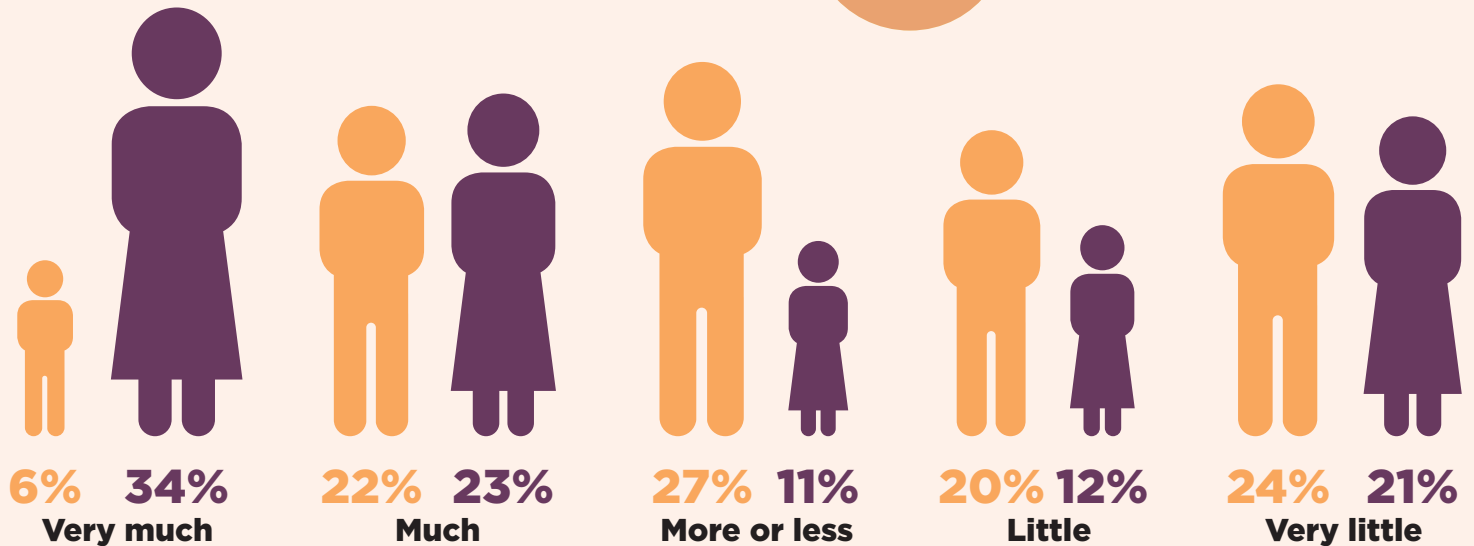
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# Level of trust and satisfaction towards the mayor

How much do you **trust** your locality's mayor?



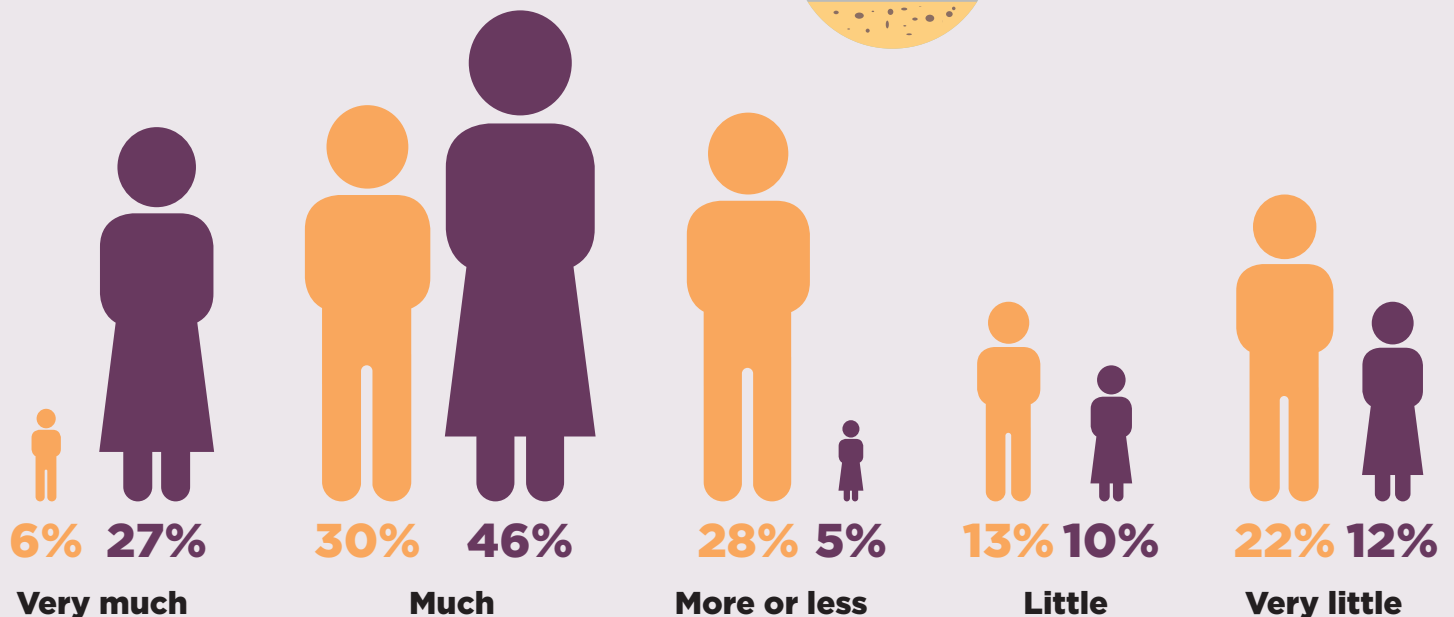
female mayor  male mayor 



Are you **satisfied** with the work of your locality's mayor?



female mayor  male mayor 



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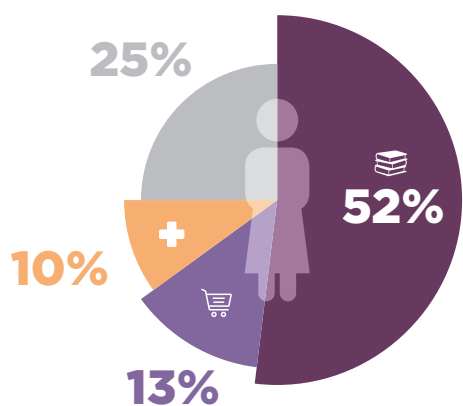


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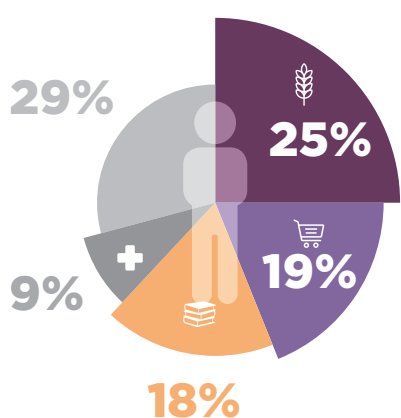
# Occupational profile

## of candidates for local elections



**One in two** surveyed women who ran for local elections in 2015 came from the educational sector, **one in ten** from the health sector and **13%** – from the trade sector.

- Science and education
- Trade
- Healthcare
- Other areas



Most of the male candidates come from agriculture (**25%**), trade (**19%**) and education (**18%**).

- Agriculture
- Trade
- Science and education
- Healthcare
- Other areas

Male candidates come from more diverse fields of work than women. Only 46% of men come from *education, trade and healthcare areas* combined, compared to 75% of women.

## Methods of obtaining funding for local projects applied by women and men local elected

### Methods employed by women

- Use their own resources
- Develop projects only when funding is available
- International financial institutions

### Methods employed by men

- District authorities
- Political Party
- Government/Ministry

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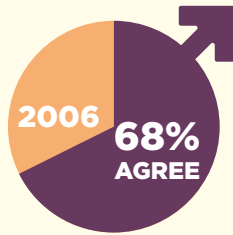


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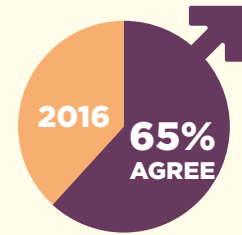
# Women's and men's roles: evolution of perceptions in Moldova



**STEREOTYPE:**  
Men should bring home money, while women should take care of the family and household



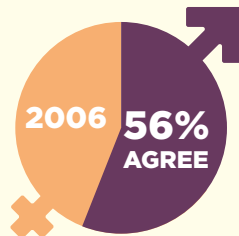
In 2006, 7 out of 10 respondents thought that men should be responsible for bringing home money, and women have to take care of the family and household...



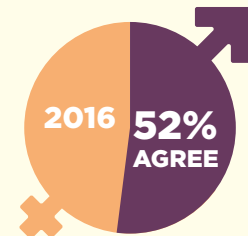
...while in 2016 – 6.5 of 10 respondents agreed with this statement.



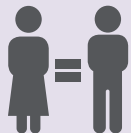
**STEREOTYPE:**  
It is not appropriate when a man stays at home and takes care of the children, while the woman works



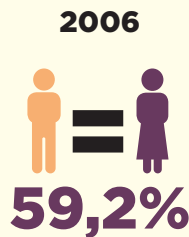
In 2006, 5.6 out of 10 respondents considered it improper for a man to stay at home and take care of children, while the woman works...



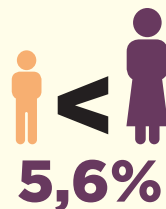
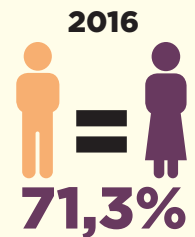
... while in 2016 the number of respondents who agreed with this statement did not change significantly.



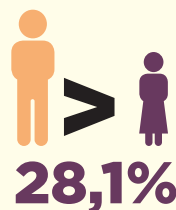
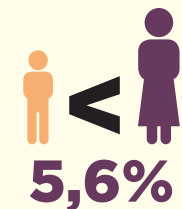
**Who has the decision-making power in the family**



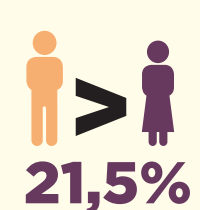
In 2006, almost 6 out of 10 respondents thought that gender did not matter in taking family/private decisions, and in 2016, 7 out of 10 agreed with this statement.



During one decade, the number of respondents who considered it preferable for the women to lead remained unchanged.



In 2006, almost 3 out of 10 respondents thought that men should be the lead in the family, and in 2016, 2 out of 10 agreed with this statement.



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