Developing Applications for Political Will and Public Will

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Outline

• Defining Political Will and Public Will (PPW)
• Toolkit for Developing PPW
• Example Application of PPW Framework
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Public Will</strong> (Raile et al., 2014)</th>
<th><strong>Political Will</strong> (Post et al., 2010)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a social system’s</td>
<td>a sufficient set of decision makers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shared recognition of a</td>
<td>with a common understanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a particular problem</td>
<td>of a particular problem on the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and resolve to address the</td>
<td>formal agenda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>situation</td>
<td>is committed to supporting</td>
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<tr>
<td>in a particular way through</td>
<td>a commonly perceived,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sustained collective action</td>
<td>potentially effective policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>solution</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Toolkit for Developing PPW

Task 1: Identify key political actors and public stakeholders in issue area

Task 2: Determine existing problem and solution definitions

Task 3: Align problem and solution definitions, as necessary

Task 4: Build firm commitments and mutual accountability

Task 5: Evaluate progress in tasks 1-4 and adjust as necessary

Developed with Eric D. Raile, PhD
F. Women and the economy

Strategic objective F.5.(k)
Eliminate occupational segregation and all forms of employment discrimination
Table 1: How much women stand to gain in US$ trillion in Purchasing Power Parity terms (PPP) by closing the wage and employment gaps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Closing wage gap</th>
<th>Closing employment participation gap</th>
<th>Closing both wage and employment participation gaps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$ trillions</td>
<td>Income % increase</td>
<td>US$ trillions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East &amp; North Africa</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing countries</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced economies</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global total</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Close the Gap! report by ActionAid
WAGES

At least 50% of the world’s women are in paid wage and salary employment, an increase from 40% in the 1990s.

But women earn 10-30% less than men for the same work. *

*based on a study of 83 countries

From UN Women Infographic available at http://beijing20.unwomen.org/en
**Figure 4: Gender wage gap in selected countries 2008-2012**

Ratio of women to men in earnings (%)

- Bangladesh
- Brazil
- Egypt
- India
- Indonesia
- Mexico
- Pakistan
- Philippines
- Turkey
- Vietnam


From Close the Gap! report by ActionAid
Figure 1: Federal workers: Proportion of pay gap due to differences in measurable factors

Federal Workers: Proportion of Pay Gap Due to Differences in Measurable Factors between Men and Women

Pay Gap between men and women (in cents)

- Unexplained pay gap
- Part of the pay gap resulting from differences in other characteristics
- Part of the pay gap resulting from differences in experience levels
- Part of the pay gap resulting from differences in education levels
- Part of the pay gap resulting from differences in occupations

1988
1998
2007

Year
2012
Status of Women in Montana

Economics

Montana women’s earnings are the 4th lowest in the nation.

On average, a Montana woman, working full-time, year-round, earns 74% of a man’s salary.

Montana women earn $31,067 per year on average, compared to $41,635 for men, a gap of $10,568 per year.

At 47%, women comprise almost one-half of the total labor force participation.

Montana women obtain higher education at higher rates than men, with 21% obtaining a bachelor’s degree compared with 18.6% of men.

However, the wage gap persists across all education levels, with the exception of a Ph.D.
## Current Application Example

### PPW Toolkit

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Task 1:</th>
<th>Task 2:</th>
<th>Task 3:</th>
<th>Task 4:</th>
<th>Task 5:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identify key public stakeholders in issue area</td>
<td>Determine existing problem and solution definitions</td>
<td>Align problem and solution definitions, as necessary</td>
<td>Build firm commitments and mutual accountability</td>
<td>Evaluate progress and adjust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnering with Montana small business community</td>
<td>Testing problem frames and identifying best practices</td>
<td>Identifying neutral frame and connecting to best practices</td>
<td>Creating community through training and making commitments public</td>
<td>Evaluate progress and adjust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Presented by Amber N. W. Raile, PhD
Thank you for your time!

Please contact me at amber.raile@montana.edu with any questions or requests.