

SEVEN PRIORITIES, SEVEN YEARS TO GO



1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7

PROGRESS ON ACHIEVING GENDER EQUALITY

CAREN GROWN, GEETA RAO GUPTA, ASLIHAN KES



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PROGRESS ON ACHIEVING GENDER EQUALITY

CAREN GROWN

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

GEETA RAO GUPTA

INTERNATIONAL CENTER
FOR RESEARCH ON WOMEN

ASLIHAN KES

INTERNATIONAL CENTER
FOR RESEARCH ON WOMEN



INTRODUCTION

2

Halfway through the timeframe for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), progress on MDG 3—to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment—has been mixed. There have been notable gains for women and girls in education and political participation since 2000, when the world committed to the MDGs. But in other areas, progress lags or cannot be assessed. With seven years until the 2015 deadline for achieving these goals, how can the world ensure success?

To achieve MDG 3 action is needed to strengthen women’s capabilities, opportunities and security. From 2002 to 2005, ICRW co-chaired the U.N. Millennium Project Task Force 3 for Education and Gender Equality, which recommended seven strategic priorities that focus on education, health, infrastructure, employment, property ownership, political participation and reductions in violence. The task force also proposed 12 indicators to measure progress on these priorities (see Box 1).

Data analysis of the indicators shows that clear progress has been made in enhancing women’s capabilities, especially in education and increasing women’s political representation in national parliaments and local governments. But much more needs to be done. Improvements in employment and women’s reproductive health have lagged. Progress cannot be measured because of limited or nonexistent data in several areas such as ownership of assets; unpaid work burdens resulting from inadequate provision of water, energy and transportation; and violence against women.¹

The enormous social and economic contributions that women make to the development process are central to achieving all the MDGs. The spirit of MDG 3 requires fundamental transformation in the distribution of power, opportunities and outcomes for both men and women, along with adequate financial resources to implement the interventions necessary for such transformation. This brief assesses progress toward MDG 3 by analyzing changes in the 12 indicators proposed by the task force and offers recommendations that can redouble global efforts to fulfill this worthy goal.

**THE U.N. MILLENNIUM PROJECT TASK FORCE 3 FOR EDUCATION AND GENDER EQUALITY
RECOMMENDED SEVEN STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND 12 INDICATORS FOR GENDER EQUALITY
AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT.****

1. Strengthen Opportunities for Postprimary Education for Girls **GOOD PROGRESS**

Indicator 1: Ratio of female to male gross enrollment rates in primary, secondary and tertiary education

Indicator 2: Ratio of female to male completion rates in primary, secondary and tertiary education

2. Guarantee Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights **SLOW PROGRESS**

Indicator 3: Adolescent fertility rate

Indicator 4: Proportion of contraceptive demand satisfied

3. Invest in Infrastructure to Reduce Women's and Girls' Time Burdens **INSUFFICIENT DATA**

Indicator 5: Hours per day (or year) women and men spend fetching water and collecting fuel

4. Guarantee Women's Property and Inheritance Rights **INSUFFICIENT DATA**

Indicator 6: Land ownership by sex (male, female or jointly held)

Indicator 7: Housing title by sex (male, female or jointly held)

5. Reduce Gender Inequality in Employment **SLOW PROGRESS**

Indicator 8: Gender differences in the structure of employment

Indicator 9: Gender gaps in earnings in wage employment and self-employment

6. Increase Women's Representation in Political Bodies **SOME PROGRESS**

Indicator 10: Percentage of seats held by women in national parliament

Indicator 11: Percentage of seats held by women in local government bodies

7. Combat Violence against Women **INSUFFICIENT DATA**

Indicator 12: Prevalence of domestic violence

* U.N. Millennium Project 2005. *Taking Action: Achieving Gender Equality and Empowering Women. Task Force on Education and Gender Equality.* New York: Earthscan Publications.

** The United Nations General Assembly adopted these priorities in 2005. However, the U.N. has not yet set benchmarks for assessing progress toward these priorities. As a result, they are not reflected in official U.N. reports on the Millennium Development Goals.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1:

STRENGTHEN OPPORTUNITIES FOR POSTPRIMARY EDUCATION

4

Postprimary education is associated with low fertility and child mortality, and reduced vulnerability to HIV and AIDS.² The task force emphasized postprimary education because “secondary and higher levels of education have the greatest payoff for women’s empowerment, enhancing women’s own health, economic opportunities, positions in their families and political participation.”³

INDICATOR 1: Ratio of female to male gross enrollment rates in primary, secondary and tertiary education

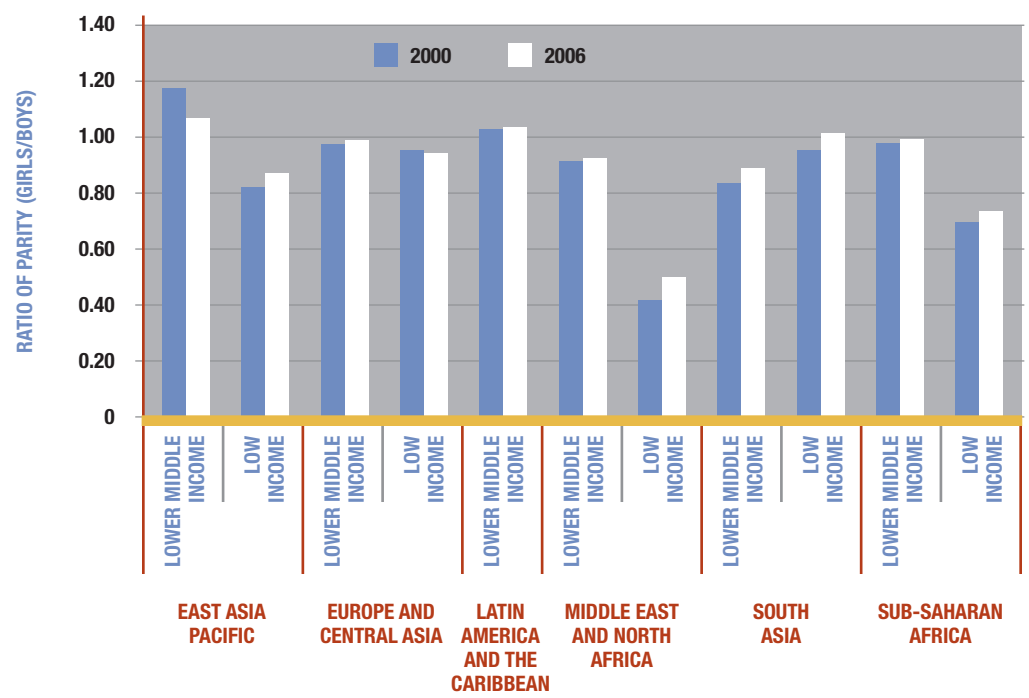
INDICATOR 2: Ratio of female to male completion rates in primary, secondary and tertiary education

Primary education represents the first step in the education pipeline. The good news is gender disparities in primary enrollment and completion ratios have been substantially reduced, especially among low and lower middle income countries in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

But gaps persist. Low female to male primary enrollment ratios remain in some low income countries in sub-Saharan Africa. In Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cote d’Ivoire, Mali and Niger, less than eight girls are enrolled for every 10 boys (see Appendix Table 1). In the Middle East and North Africa, low income countries (Djibouti, Morocco, Sudan and Yemen) improved female primary enrollment rates but still lag behind low income countries in other regions. Moreover, low primary completion rates for both boys and girls exist in low and lower middle income countries in South Asia, lower middle income countries in sub-Saharan Africa, and upper and lower middle income countries in the Middle East and North Africa (see Appendix Table 2).

Most countries achieved gender parity in secondary education enrollment in 2005. But gender parity ratios were below .90 in 34 low and lower middle income countries in sub-Saharan Africa, East Asia Pacific, Middle East and North Africa, and South Asia (see Figure 1). Reverse gender gaps—fewer boys than girls—in secondary enrollment persist in 23 countries in Latin America, 12 countries in East Asia, and seven countries in the Middle East and North Africa, a worrisome trend that should be monitored. Progress toward gender parity in secondary completion cannot be assessed because data do not exist.⁴

SECONDARY ENROLLMENT PARITY RATIOS FIGURE 1



Source: UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2008 database

Note: Country classification used in this brief follows that used by the World Bank where economies are divided by geographic regions as well as according to 2007 GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The income groups are: low income, \$935 or less; lower middle income, \$936–\$3,705; upper middle income, \$3,706–\$11,455; and high income, \$11,456 or more.

Policies that have reduced the cost of schooling for poor households through scholarships for girls, cash transfers and fee waivers can be credited for much of the success achieved in increasing girls’ access to primary and secondary schooling. However, gender parity in access is only the first step. Achieving numerical parity between males and females is not sufficient because it can be achieved by lowering the bar for all. To strengthen opportunities for postprimary education by 2015, retention and educational quality also must be addressed.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: GUARANTEE SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS

6

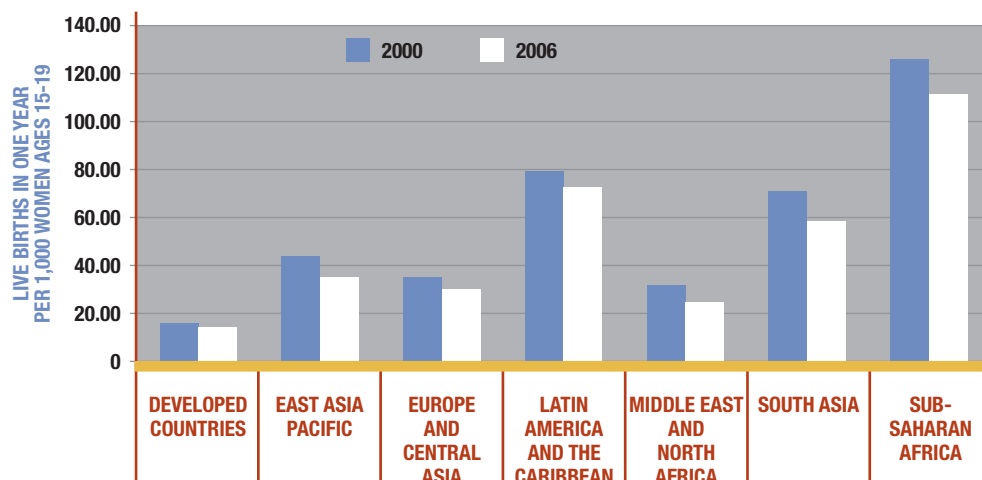
To ensure the health of women, children and families, women must be guaranteed universal access to sexual and reproductive health services. The task force recommended tracking progress on this strategic priority by measuring adolescent fertility rates and the proportion of contraceptive demand satisfied, which combines unmet need and contraceptive prevalence.⁵

INDICATOR 3: Adolescent fertility rate

Adolescent fertility rates have decreased globally over the past decade. But in low and lower middle income countries, adolescent fertility rates remain high when compared to developed countries, where the fertility rate hovers at 12.08.⁶ All low and middle income countries in developing regions had higher adolescent fertility rates ranging from 14.32 in upper middle income countries in the Middle East and North Africa to a high of 119.41 for low income countries in sub-Saharan Africa (see Figure 2). In some parts of the developing world, such as South Asia, a large proportion of adolescent fertility occurs within marriage, highlighting the need to increase age at marriage to reduce adolescent fertility rates. In addition, provision of adolescent-friendly reproductive health services and age-appropriate sexuality education should be scaled up in the next seven years to help reduce adolescent births.

REGIONAL BREAKDOWN OF ADOLESCENT FERTILITY RATES

FIGURE 2



Source: World Development Indicators (WDI), 2008 database

INDICATOR 4: Proportion of contraceptive demand satisfied

Data on contraceptive demand reveal a bleak scenario. In all low and lower middle income countries across developing country regions, the proportion of contraceptive demand satisfied is low at .85 or below (see Table 1).⁷ The lowest rates are in low income countries in the Middle East and North Africa followed closely by low income countries in sub-Saharan Africa and low and lower middle income countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. Priority must be accorded in the next seven years to assuring availability and affordability of contraceptive supplies.

CONTRACEPTIVE DEMAND SATISFIED

8

REGION*	NO. OF COUNTRIES	UNMET NEED (TOTAL %)	CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATES (TOTAL %)	CONTRACEPTIVE DEMAND SATISFIED (TOTAL %)
Developed Countries				
High Income	5	7.7	73.7	91
East Asia Pacific				
Lower Middle Income	5	9.1	51.3	85
Low Income	4	22.1	46.9	68
Europe and Central Asia				
High Income	3	9.0	74.5	89
Upper Middle Income	6	15.2	60.9	80
Lower Middle Income	7	11.0	61.1	85
Low Income	2	12.7	57.6	82
Latin America and the Caribbean				
High Income	1	16.1	52.7	77
Upper Middle Income	7	13.2	68.0	84
Lower Middle Income	10	13.0	66.6	46
Low Income	1	37.5	31.4	46
Middle East and North Africa				
Lower Middle Income	5	13.9	50.1	78
Low Income	1	38.6	20.8	35
South Asia				
Lower Middle Income	2	15.5	63.2	80
Low Income	3	23.0	44.6	66
Sub-Saharan Africa				
Upper Middle Income	4	18.4	49.8	73
Lower Middle Income	5	20.7	40.8	66
Low Income	27	27.0	19.2	42

Source: UNFPA scan of various surveys for unmet need and World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI) 2008 for contraceptive prevalence

*Data for some subregional income groupings were not available.

Note: Country classification used in this brief follows that used by the World Bank where economies are divided by geographic regions as well as according to 2007 GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The income groups are: low income, \$935 or less; lower middle income, \$936–\$3,705; upper middle income, \$3,706–\$11,455; and high income, \$11,456 or more.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3:**INVEST IN INFRASTRUCTURE TO REDUCE WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' TIME BURDENS**

Investments in infrastructure are a strategic priority because the lack of adequate energy, water and sanitation facilities, and transportation systems results in a far greater time burden on women than on men. Gender-based norms assign women primary responsibility for collecting firewood and fetching water and restrict their access to motorized transportation, which in turn limits their ability to go to school and participate in income-earning or civic activities.

INDICATOR 5: Hours per day (or year) women and men spend fetching water and collecting fuel

Many countries have invested in large-scale infrastructure projects. However, few countries have collected the data to track how those investments impact women's and men's time use in chores such as water or firewood collection. The task force recommended that countries with severe infrastructure deficits use hours per day (or year) that females and males spend fetching water or collecting fuel as the indicator for tracking whether infrastructure investments reduce women's time burdens.

Only a few low and lower middle income countries have collected time-use data. Between 1995 and 2003, nine countries in Africa, eight in East Asia Pacific, three in South Asia, 16 in Europe and Central Asia, nine in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 22 developed countries conducted at least one time-use survey. Since 2003, nine developing countries have implemented a time-use survey: one in Latin America, one in East Asia, three in Africa, and four in Europe and Central Asia (see Appendix Table 3).⁸ This represents a hopeful start but mechanisms need to be put in place to collect such data regularly and in many more countries.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4:**GUARANTEE WOMEN'S PROPERTY AND INHERITANCE RIGHTS**

Property and assets are key tools to gaining economic security and earning higher incomes, and there is growing recognition of the importance of assets for women's empowerment.

INDICATOR 6: Land ownership by sex (male, female or jointly held)

INDICATOR 7: Housing title by sex (male, female or jointly held)

Efforts to track progress on women's ownership of land and housing are hampered by a lack of data on individual ownership of these productive assets. For this reason, the task force recommended that one U.N. agency develop and lead a global effort to standardize individual level data collection on asset ownership. This has not happened.

The task force also recommended collecting individual asset ownership data through the Living Standard of Measurement Study (LSMS), which is supported by the World Bank and currently collects information on assets, mostly at the household level.⁹ For instance, a recent review of LSMS surveys found that in Latin America, only seven LSMS surveys collect individual-level information on land ownership and 10 surveys collect information on housing ownership. In East Asia and the Pacific, of eight surveys, only one collects individual-level information on land ownership, and three surveys collect information on housing. Of 13 surveys in Europe and Central Asia, only one collects individual-level information on land, and two collect information on housing (see Table 2). It is hoped that the World Bank and other donors will invest in assisting a substantial number of LSMS surveys to incorporate modules on individual asset ownership within the next five years.

INCIDENCE OF LIVING STANDARD OF MEASUREMENT STUDY (LSMS) SURVEYS
WITH INDIVIDUAL-LEVEL QUESTIONS ON ASSET OWNERSHIP

	LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN		SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA		EAST ASIA PACIFIC		EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA		MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	
Total Number of Surveys	38		7		8		13		3	
	NO. OF SURVEYS	PERCENT OF TOTAL SURVEYS	NO. OF SURVEYS	PERCENT OF TOTAL SURVEYS	NO. OF SURVEYS	PERCENT OF TOTAL SURVEYS	NO. OF SURVEYS	PERCENT OF TOTAL SURVEYS	NO. OF SURVEYS	PERCENT OF TOTAL SURVEYS
Land	7	18%	2	20%	1	13%	1	8%	1	33%
Housing	10	26%	0	0%	3	36%	2	15%	0	0%

Source: C. Doss, Grown, C. and Deere, C. 2008. "Gender and Asset Ownership: A Guide to Collecting Individual-Level Data." World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 4704

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 5:**REDUCE GENDER INEQUALITY IN EMPLOYMENT**

Women's work, both paid and unpaid, is crucial to the survival and security of poor households and an important route by which households escape poverty. Paid employment is crucial to women's empowerment.

INDICATOR 8: Gender differences in the structure of employment

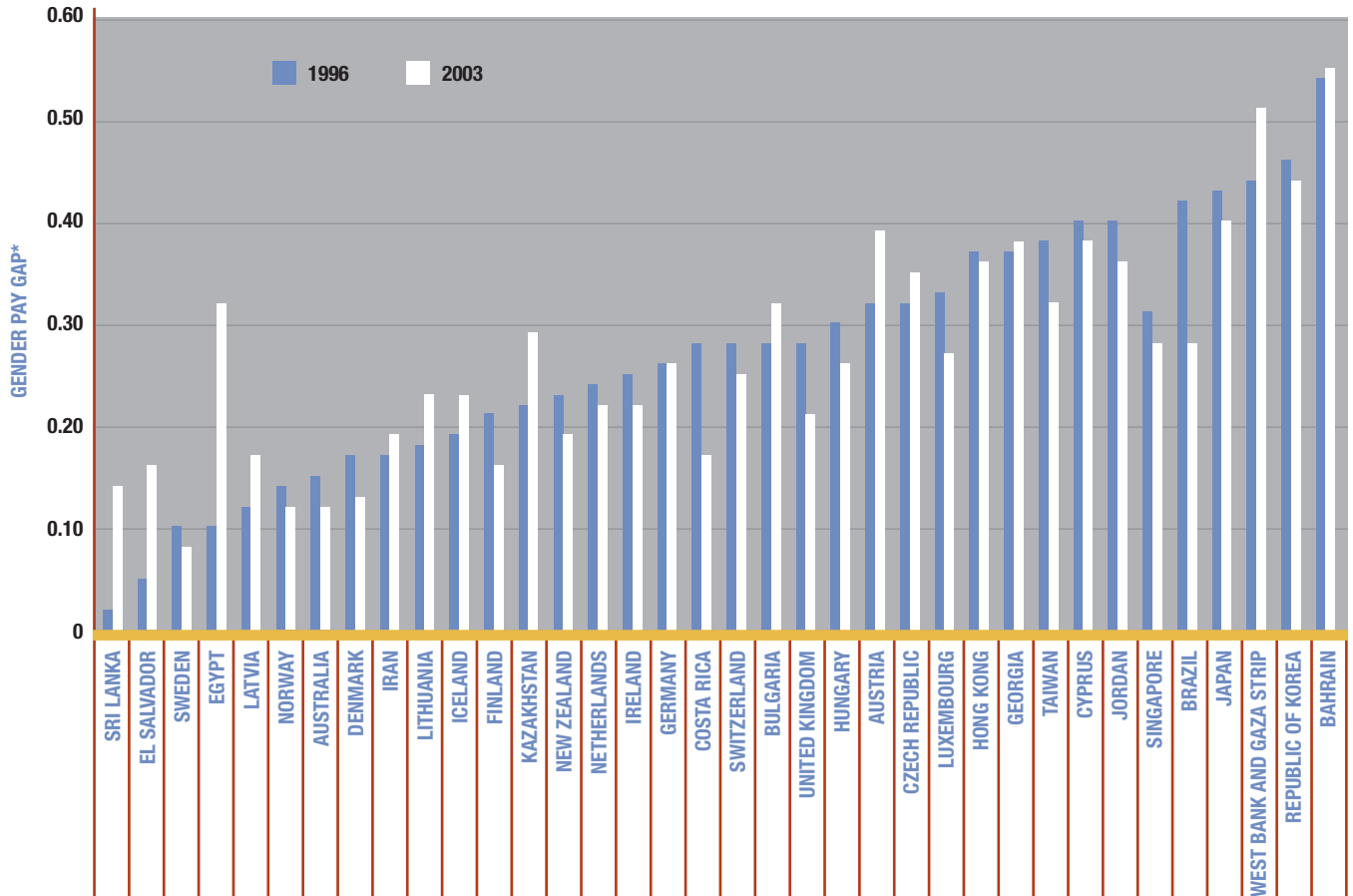
More women participate in employment now than ever before, reflecting the growth in economic opportunities available to them. Women's share of nonagricultural employment has stayed the same or risen in all regions from 2000 to 2006 (see Appendix Table 4). Yet in most countries around the world, females face inferior employment opportunities relative to males, which is why the task force focused on informal employment, wages and occupational segregation to track progress.

Unfortunately, time series evidence on the female share of informal employment does not exist for most countries. Nonetheless, cross-sectional evidence since 2000 indicates that informal employment—which does not usually provide job security, benefits or adequate income—continues to represent a larger share of women's employment than men's.¹⁰ Given data limitations, it is impossible to track progress toward reducing sex segregation, both across and within occupations, which is related to women's low wages and women's reliance on informal employment.

INDICATOR 9: Gender gaps in earnings in wage employment and self-employment

Gender wage gaps have risen in some parts of the world and fallen in others, according to data from the International Labour Organization (ILO) and various household surveys on female and male earnings. Many forces underlie the changes in gender wage gaps, from globalization to direct and indirect discrimination to differences in female education and labor market shifts. Nonetheless, research shows that gender gaps remain even after controlling for education, age and labor market experience.

In many developed countries, wage gaps narrowed as women's educational attainment and labor market experience improved. Relative wages for women compared with men appear to have risen in several countries in Latin American and the Caribbean, with the exception of Honduras, Jamaica and Venezuela. In several countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, wage gaps in manufacturing have increased largely because of labor market conditions that worsened during the transition to market economies (see Figure 3).



Adapted from M. Corley, Y. Perardel and K. Popova. 2005. "Wage inequality by gender and occupation: A cross-country analysis." *Employment Strategy Papers*. International Labour Office. Page 19. Based on data from Key Indicators of the Labor Market Table 17a.

*On a scale of 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to complete wage equality.

Although more countries now include questions on informal employment and the informal sector in their labor force surveys, one notable area of progress, gaps in data impede efforts to track progress on women's overall status in employment.¹¹ The task force recommended using the gender differences in the structure of employment, an indicator based on a cross-classification of formal and informal employment, agricultural and nonagricultural employment, and status in employment (see Box 2 for this framework). However, lack of resources prevents development of data for this indicator.¹² This shortfall should be a priority for donors and countries in the next five years.

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE STRUCTURE OF EMPLOYMENT
BOX 2

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT		WOMEN	MEN
0	Share in total employment (both sexes = 100.0 %)	%	%
1	Total Employment	100.0%	100.0%
2	Agricultural Employment	%	%
2.1	Own-account workers, employers and members of producers' cooperatives	%	%
2.2	Contributing family workers (informal)	%	%
2.3	Employees	%	%
2.3.1	Formal	%	%
2.3.2	Informal	%	%
3	Nonagricultural Employment	%	%
3.1	Own-account workers, employers and members of producers' cooperatives	%	%
3.1.1	Formal	%	%
3.1.2	Informal	%	%
3.2	Contributing family workers (informal)	%	%
3.3	Nondomestic employees	%	%
3.3.1	Formal	%	%
3.3.2	Informal	%	%
3.4	Domestic employees	%	%
3.4.1	Formal	%	%
3.4.2	Informal	%	%
3.I	Formal Nonagricultural Employment (3.1.1 + 3.3.1 + 3.4.1)	%	%
3.II	Informal Nonagricultural Employment (3.1.2 + 3.2 + 3.3.2 + 3.4.2)	%	%

Source: Inter-Agency and Expert Group (IAEG) on MDG Indicators 2005

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 6:**INCREASE WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION IN POLITICAL BODIES**

Ensuring that women can participate in decision making in all political arenas on equal footing with men is crucial for meeting MDG 3.

15

INDICATOR 10: Percentage of seats held by women in national parliament

Overall, the number of women represented in national parliaments has increased in most countries. The adoption of quotas and increased global pressure are largely responsible for the increase in women's representation.

However, progress has been idiosyncratic. In 2000, only nine countries had 30 percent or more of their parliamentary seats held by women, the target set by governments at the Fourth Women's World Conference in Beijing in 1995.¹³ Today, only 20 countries have women in 30 percent or more of seats in parliament (see Appendix Table 5). Of the 20 countries, 11 are in the developed world, six are in sub-Saharan Africa and three are in Latin America and the Caribbean. The largest gains were made in sub-Saharan Africa; Rwanda achieved close to 50 percent representation of women in 2003.

INDICATOR 11: Percentage of seats held by women in local government bodies

Increasingly, women are gaining political power at the local level. For the first time, data are available to estimate female participation as elected representatives at the local government level. Costa Rica has the largest representation: Females hold 73 percent of all local government seats. But women's local political participation is evident across regions. In Peru, El Salvador, Ecuador, Bangladesh and Pakistan, females comprise about one-fourth of all local councilors; approximately one-third in South Africa, Ghana, Uganda, India, Latvia, Bolivia, Nicaragua and Colombia; and about one-half in Chile and Guatemala, according to data produced by United Cities and Local Government (see Appendix Table 6).

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 7: COMBAT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Violence against women has serious health and development impacts and is a gross violation of women's rights. Its continued existence is fundamentally at odds with MDG 3.

INDICATOR 12: Prevalence of domestic violence

Too few countries regularly collect data on the prevalence of violence against women to assess progress on this strategic priority. Nonetheless, available data show that levels of domestic violence are unconscionably high worldwide (see Appendix Table 7). In sub-Saharan Africa, the prevalence of domestic violence ever experienced by women ranges from 26.6 percent in Malawi to 70.9 percent in Ethiopia. India and Bangladesh report similarly high prevalence rates, 37.2 percent and 57.5 percent, respectively. In Latin America, the rate of violence against women is highest in Peru followed by Brazil. In East Asia, Thailand and Samoa report prevalence rates of 44.25 and 46.1, respectively. The developed countries also report high prevalence rates, ranging from 8 percent in Canada to between 21 percent to 23 percent in the U.S., Netherlands and Germany to 30 percent in New Zealand, Australia and Finland.

Efforts have increased to collect national data using standard definitions and methodologies. Such efforts include a project in 10 countries,¹⁴ supported by the World Health Organization, and a growing number of Demographic Health Surveys with a standard domestic violence module. Data collection with standardized rigorous methodologies has increased the credibility of domestic violence statistics.

Despite the current lack of comprehensive data, the problem of domestic violence has energized and expanded the international movement to end violence against women and in some countries, such as India, resulted in new legislative protections. These efforts must continue.

CALL TO ACTION

Gender inequality is a problem that has a solution. As seen in the notable gains in education and women's political participation, a combination of commitment, resources and action will produce results. To achieve MDG 3, women need traction on all seven strategic priorities outlined here. Now is the time to increase the pace of progress on these priorities, which will require action in four key areas:

POLICY PRIORITIES: The United Nations must take the next step to act on the General Assembly's adoption of the seven strategic priorities recommended by the task force by setting benchmarks and adopting the recommended indicators for each strategic priority. The U.N. is to be commended for the recent adoption of targets and indicators for sexual and reproductive health. Within the next year, it should follow suit for the other priorities.

RESEARCH AND DATA: The U.N. system and member countries must prioritize investments in regular sex-disaggregated data collection on time use, employment, asset ownership and intimate partner violence. The ILO should accelerate and expand its efforts with member countries to measure gender earnings gaps and gender differences in informal employment; the WHO should work with countries to expand routine data collection on violence against women; and the World Bank should work with country governments to incorporate a module on individual-level asset ownership in the Living Standard of Measurement Study surveys.

FINANCING: Low income countries need external development assistance to finance investments in gender equality and women's empowerment. Financing needed beyond what households and national governments can provide to meet gender equality objectives in low income countries was about \$8.6 billion in 2006, and it averages about \$13 billion per year until 2015.¹⁵

From 2004 to 2005, donors invested \$7 billion for gender equality, leaving a financing gap of about \$1.6 billion in that year.¹⁶ It is feasible to fill this gap. For example, Spain increased its contributions to the MDG Achievement Fund managed by UNDP, and multiple donor countries contributed to the World Bank to implement the Gender Action Plan. In addition, the Dutch government recently announced a new fund to promote progress toward MDG 3. But more efforts are needed to overcome the financial constraints to meeting MDG 3.

Donor countries that have not yet fulfilled commitments from the Monterrey Financing for Development conference¹⁷ to allocate 0.7 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) to official development assistance should do so within the next year, as this will cover both the gender equality and the MDG financing gap. Donor countries also should work with recipient governments to ensure that full funding is allocated for interventions that promote gender equality.

National governments need to translate the rhetoric of gender equality in national planning and strategies into real financing. Domestic resource mobilization is crucial for targeted public investment that promotes gender equality. Governments can mobilize more domestic resources by reforming and implementing gender-equitable tax laws and tax administrations that are capable of generating sufficient revenue to meet the MDGs including Goal 3; re-examining reserve requirements; and aligning trade, industrial and investment policies to promote employment-centered economic growth.¹⁸

ACCOUNTABILITY: The U.N. should establish a high-level agency for gender equality and women's empowerment headed by an under-secretary general with expanded authority and funding. Such an agency should combine the program and operational functions of UNIFEM with the policy and norms-setting function of the division for the advancement of women.

- ¹ The authors would like to thank Kristi Schober for her assistance in data analysis.
- ² Malhotra, A., R. Pande and C. Grown. 2003. "Impact of Investments in Female Education and Gender Equality." Washington, D.C.: International Center for Research on Women.
- ³ U.N. Millennium Project. 2005. *Taking Action: Achieving Gender Equality and Empowering Women*. Task Force on Education and Gender Equality. New York: Earthscan Publications. page 37.
- ⁴ UNESCO has begun testing data collection for lower secondary graduates, but these data are not yet validated for publication. UNESCO expects to introduce graduation data collection for the upper secondary level in 2009.
- ⁵ In 2007, the MDG monitoring framework was revised to include four new targets agreed by member states at the 2005 World Summit (resolution adopted by the General Assembly - A/RES/60/1). One of those targets is to achieve by 2015 universal access to reproductive health—as recommended by the U.N. Millennium Project. The U.N. system adopted this recommendation by including four new indicators for tracking progress: (1) contraceptive prevalence rate, (2) unmet need for family planning, (3) adolescent fertility rate, and (4) antenatal care coverage.
- ⁶ A useful benchmark for progress on adolescent fertility rates is the region that has the lowest adolescent fertility rate. In 2006, developed countries had the lowest average adolescent fertility rate at 12.08. Although the developed countries have the lowest adolescent fertility rate, many of these countries seek to lower it further.
- ⁷ Proportion of contraceptive demand satisfied is measured by taking the contraceptive prevalence rate as a proportion of the sum of the contraceptive prevalence rate and the unmet need for family planning. It thus measures the proportion of all women of reproductive age whose demand for contraception is actually satisfied, which the more common unmet need measure does not. (U.N. Millennium Project. 2005. *Taking Action: Achieving Gender Equality and Empowering Women*. Task Force on Education and Gender Equality. New York: Earthscan Publications. page 60.)
- ⁸ International Association of Time Use Research (IATUR), United Nations Statistical Division (UNSTAT).
- ⁹ C. Doss, Grown, C. and Deere, C. 2008. "Gender and Asset Ownership: A Guide to Collecting Individual-Level Data." *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 4704* reinforced the task force recommendation on how the Living Standards and Measurement Study surveys could incorporate modules to measure individual-level asset ownership.
- ¹⁰ UNIFEM. 2005. *Progress on the World's Women 2005: Women, Work and Poverty*. United Nations Development Fund for Women; Heintz, J. 2006. *Globalization, Economic Policy and Employment: Poverty and Gender Implications*. Geneva: International Labour Office.
- ¹¹ The World Bank, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Economic Commissions for Europe (ECE) and Asia and Pacific (ECAP) and the United Nations Statistics Division support countries in gathering data on this topic. An international network, Women's Informal Employment Globalizing Organizing (WIEGO) is working with the ILO, other international organizations and countries to compile, analyze and publish statistics on gender and informal employment in formats that are easily accessible to policy-makers and advocates, including plans for an updated report on women and men in the informal economy to be published in 2009.

- ¹² The ILO has initiated work to collect data from countries for this expanded indicator, but major technical cooperation efforts are needed to obtain data for more countries.
- ¹³ U.N. Millennium Project. 2005. *Taking Action: Achieving Gender Equality and Empowering Women*. Task Force on Education and Gender Equality. New York: Earthscan Publications.
- ¹⁴ World Health Organization. 2005. *Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women: Initial Results on Prevalence, Health Outcomes and Women's Responses*. Geneva: World Health Organization.
- ¹⁵ Based on recent work (Grown, C., C. Bahadur, J. Handbury and D. Elson. 2006. "The Financial Requirements of Achieving Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment." In *Equality for Women*, ed. M. Buvinic, A.R. Morrison, A. W. Ofosu-Amaah and M. Sjoblom. Washington, D.C.: World Bank. 2008.) that extends the initial work of the U.N. Millennium Project Task Force.
- ¹⁶ From Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development—Development Assistance Committee, which tracks trends in development assistance.
- ¹⁷ The International Conference on Financing for Development was the first United Nations-hosted conference to address key financial and development issues. It was held March 18-22, 2002 in Monterrey, N.L., Mexico.
- ¹⁸ Seguino, S. and C. Grown. 2006. "Gender Equity and Globalization: Macroeconomic Policy for Developing Countries." *Journal of International Development* 18(8): 1081-1104.

LOW INCOME COUNTRIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA AND SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
REGIONS WITH PARITY RATIOS IN 2006 BELOW .90 FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

REGION	2000			2006			PERCENT CHANGE OF FEMALE ENROLLMENT 2000 – 2006*
	FEMALE RATE	MALE RATE	FEMALE TO MALE RATIO	FEMALE RATE	MALE RATE	FEMALE TO MALE RATIO	
Middle East and North Africa							
Djibouti	27.4	37.5	0.73	39.5	48.7	0.81	43.91%
Iraq	81.5	99.9	0.82	89.8	108.8	0.83	10.12%
Morocco	83.8	99.9	0.84	99.8	112.0	0.89	19.03%
Sudan	45.0	52.8	0.85	61.3	70.5	0.87	36.44%
Yemen	57.1	90.7	0.63	74.1	100.0	0.74	29.83%
Sub-Saharan Africa							
Cameroon	79.2	92.8	0.85	97.7	116.7	0.84	23.35%
Benin	63.2	91.1	0.69	86.7	104.8	0.83	37.27%
Burkina Faso	36.3	51.0	0.71	53.7	65.6	0.82	47.86%
Chad	50.0	81.7	0.61	61.0 ^b	90.1 ^b	0.68	22.00%
Comoros	77.3	90.9	0.85	79.9 ^b	90.7 ^b	0.88	3.39%
Democratic Republic of the Congo*	46.0	51.0	0.85	54.0 ^a	69.0 ^a	0.78	17.39%
Côte d'Ivoire	59.2	79.4	0.75	62.2	78.9	0.79	5.13%
Eritrea	51.6	63.2	0.82	55.6	68.8	0.81	7.74%
Ethiopia	41.1	63.4	0.65	84.8 ^c	96.7 ^c	0.88	106.12%
Guinea	49.7	72.5	0.69	80.5	95.8	0.84	61.94%
Mali	51.3	70.6	0.73	70.6	89.6	0.79	37.84%
Mozambique	64.4	85.4	0.75	96.9	112.6	0.86	50.43%
Niger	26.6	38.6	0.69	42.7	58.1	0.73	60.54%
Nigeria	80.1	100.8	0.79	87.3 ^b	104.8 ^b	0.83	9.07%
Togo	90.7	116.6	0.78	94.6	110.3	0.86	4.34%

Source: UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2008 Database

* Data from Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2008

^a 2003 data ^b 2005 data ^c 2007 data

Note: Country classification used in this brief follows that used by the World Bank where economies are divided by geographic regions as well as according to 2007 GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The income groups are: low income, \$935 or less; lower middle income, \$936–\$3,705; upper middle income, \$3,706–\$11,455; and high income, \$11,456 or more.

REGIONAL PRIMARY GROSS COMPLETION RATES AND GENDER PARITY RATIOS

REGION	2000			2006		
	FEMALE RATE	MALE RATE	FEMALE TO MALE RATIO	FEMALE RATE	MALE RATE	FEMALE TO MALE RATIO
Developed Countries						
High Income	108.7	107.6	1.0	105.3	105.0	1.0
East Asia Pacific						
High Income	108.9	108.1	1.0	101.9	105.6	1.0
Middle Income						
Upper Middle Income	99.5	101.3	1.0	97.8	98.4	1.0
Lower Middle Income	91.9	72.9	1.3	104.8	82.5	1.3
Low Income	76.3	84.4	0.9	93.0	88.3	1.1
Europe and Central Asia						
High Income	96.5	97.1	1.0	95.2	97.7	1.0
Middle Income						
Upper Middle Income	97.4	98.0	1.0	96.0	96.7	1.0
Lower Middle Income	96.5	95.9	1.0	92.6	92.5	1.0
Low Income	93.0	96.9	1.0	100.9	102.9	1.0
Latin America and the Caribbean						
High Income	86.8	87.3	1.0	92.1	93.5	1.0
Middle Income						
Upper Middle Income	96.2	94.5	1.0	97.6	97.2	1.0
Lower Middle Income	89.1	88.7	1.0	95.7	94.7	1.0
Middle East and North Africa						
High Income	92.4	90.9	1.0	99.3	99.5	1.0
Middle Income						
Upper Middle Income	91.7	90.5	1.0	82.2	78.6	1.0
Lower Middle Income	66.6	72.4	0.9	80.8	87.6	0.9
Low Income	36.2	73.5	0.5	46.2	73.9	0.6
South Asia						
Middle Income						
Lower Middle Income	67.1	75.9	0.9	88.0	85.3	1.0
Low Income	68.4	74.4	0.9	73.3	74.7	1.0
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Middle Income						
Upper Middle Income	99.8	99.0	1.0	102.6	98.1	1.0
Lower Middle Income	76.6	70.2	1.1	78.8	70.7	1.1
Low Income	28.2	40.6	0.7	43.0	55.3	0.8

Source: World Bank Group Education Statistics Data Query 2008

Note: Country classification used in this brief follows that used by the World Bank where economies are divided by geographic regions as well as according to 2007 GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The income groups are: low income, \$935 or less; lower middle income, \$936–\$3,705; upper middle income, \$3,706–\$11,455; and high income, \$11,456 or more.

COUNTRIES THAT HAVE CONDUCTED AT LEAST ONE TIME-USE SURVEY

1995–2003			2003–2008
Developed Countries			
Australia	Greece	Portugal	
Austria	Ireland	Spain	
Belgium	Italy	Sweden	
Canada	Japan	Switzerland	
Denmark	Luxemburg	United States	
Finland	Netherlands	United Kingdom	
France	New Zealand		
Germany	Norway		
East Asia and the Pacific			
China	Philippines		Cambodia: 2003 – 2004
Indonesia	Republic of Korea		
Laos	Thailand		
Mongolia	Vietnam		
Europe and Central Asia			
Armenia	Kyrgyzstan	Slovakia	Armenia: 2004
Albania	Latvia	Slovenia	Slovakia: 2006
Bulgaria	Lithuania	Macedonia	Macedonia: 2004
Estonia	Poland	Turkey	Turkey: 2006
Hungary	Romania		
Kazakhstan	Russia		
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Brazil	Ecuador		Ecuador: 2005
Chile	Guatemala		
Cuba	Honduras		
Dominican Republic	Mexico		
	Nicaragua		
Middle East and North Africa			
Occupied Palestinian Territory			
Oman			
South Asia			
India			
Iran			
Nepal			
Sub-Saharan Africa			
Benin	Ghana	Morocco	Malawi: 2004
Chad	Madagascar	Nigeria	Mauritius: 2003
Gambia	Malawi	South Africa	Tanzania: 2005

WOMEN'S SHARE IN EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR

REGION	WOMEN'S SHARE IN EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR: 2000			WOMEN'S SHARE IN EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR: 2005			CHANGE IN WOMEN'S SHARE IN EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR: 2000 – 2005		
	AGRICULTURE	INDUSTRY	SERVICES	AGRICULTURE	INDUSTRY	SERVICES	AGRICULTURE	INDUSTRY	SERVICES
East Asia and Pacific									
High Income									
Brunei Darussalam	10.48	21.67	47.32						
Hong Kong (China), SAR	32.26	21.66	47.47	31.58	19.67	50.05	-0.68	-2.00	2.58
Republic of Korea	47.84	28.22	46.50	46.83	25.83	47.62	-1.01	-2.39	1.13
Singapore	0.00	24.29	47.31	0.00	28.77	47.20	0.00	4.48	-0.11
Middle Income									
Indonesia	39.50	32.57	39.41	36.97	29.49	38.03	-2.53	-3.09	-1.38
Malaysia	26.55	31.17	40.04	27.69	30.15	41.57	1.15	-1.02	1.53
Mongolia	46.38	38.72	54.90	46.58	44.47	56.40	0.20	5.75	1.50
Philippines	24.79	31.28	50.65	25.86	30.25	50.88	1.07	-1.03	0.22
Thailand	43.78	40.89	49.14	44.33	42.80	50.65	0.56	1.91	1.51
Low Income									
Cambodia	52.73	59.16	45.04	51.28	59.87	48.79	-1.46	0.70	3.75
Vietnam	50.51	40.49	52.55	50.61	38.67	51.84	0.10	-1.82	-0.71
Europe and Central Asia									
High Income									
Cyprus	35.76	22.21	47.10	32.12	19.00	52.49	-3.64	-3.21	5.40
Czech Republic	31.54	30.25	53.95	30.69	29.03	54.07	-0.85	-1.22	0.11
Estonia	31.55	35.22	59.01	33.23	35.96	60.20	1.68	0.74	1.18
Hungary	24.39	33.34	53.63	25.05	29.98	55.59	0.66	-3.36	1.96
Slovakia	27.47	31.39	57.70	24.64	28.88	56.68	-2.82	-2.51	-1.02
Slovenia	47.06	35.03	54.27	46.99	31.25	56.24	-0.07	-3.78	1.96
Middle Income									
Azerbaijan	53.59	33.08	45.99	45.23	34.19	52.87	-8.36	1.12	6.88
Croatia	47.74	31.25	51.82	49.04	28.39	52.29	1.31	-2.85	0.47
Georgia	53.55	20.14	48.84	50.04	22.39	50.40	-3.51	2.25	1.57
Kazakhstan	46.39	28.73	56.13	46.01	28.84	56.59	-0.38	0.11	0.46
Latvia	41.47	34.01	57.24	32.59	30.30	58.58	-8.88	-3.71	1.34
Lithuania	41.09	38.53	60.31	39.71	35.07	58.52	-1.38	-3.46	-1.79
Poland	43.87	27.65	55.86	42.74	26.17	55.44	-1.13	-1.48	-0.42
Moldova	49.56	37.26	57.49	51.80	37.58	58.23	2.24	0.32	0.74
Romania	49.36	37.36	49.85	46.49	36.91	50.88	-2.87	-0.45	1.02
Russian	39.14	37.05	56.40	38.82	35.18	58.12	-0.32	-1.87	1.72
Macedonia	40.19	34.59	41.52	38.36	36.21	41.22	-1.84	1.63	-0.30
Turkey	45.15	14.74	17.70	45.33	15.74	18.80	0.17	0.99	1.10
Low Income									
Kyrgyzstan	45.80	30.76	46.20	42.47	26.51	49.45	-3.32	-4.25	3.25

continued...

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market database

Note: Country classification used in this brief follows that used by the World Bank where economies are divided by geographic regions as well as according to 2007 GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The income groups are: low income, \$935 or less; lower middle income, \$936–\$3,705; upper middle income, \$3,706–\$11,455; and high income, \$11,456 or more.

WOMEN'S SHARE IN EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR

(...continued)

25

REGION	WOMEN'S SHARE IN EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR: 2000			WOMEN'S SHARE IN EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR: 2005			CHANGE IN WOMEN'S SHARE IN EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR: 2000 – 2005		
	AGRICULTURE	INDUSTRY	SERVICES	AGRICULTURE	INDUSTRY	SERVICES	AGRICULTURE	INDUSTRY	SERVICES
Latin America and the Caribbean									
High Income									
Antigua and Barbuda	21.25	16.09	57.55						
Bahamas	16.21	17.49	56.91	4.83	13.96	58.24	-11.38	-3.53	1.33
Barbados	41.67	24.71	53.31	36.36	21.93	54.24	-5.30	-2.79	0.93
Trinidad and Tobago	14.88	17.58	47.94	15.73	20.54	51.25	0.85	2.96	3.31
Middle Income									
Argentina	13.92	17.98	47.04	24.53	19.76	49.64	10.61	1.78	2.60
Belize				5.76	19.77	47.20			
Bolivia	42.18	23.05	54.78	39.77	26.17	54.92	-2.42	3.12	0.14
Brazil	31.91	20.22	50.62	31.98	25.70	51.25	0.07	5.48	0.63
Colombia	20.71	35.16	49.07	15.09	34.48	51.73	-5.61	-0.68	2.65
Costa Rica	8.40	23.41	43.17	11.04	20.53	45.92	2.64	-2.88	2.75
Chile	10.50	17.29	44.28	15.35	17.53	45.27	4.85	0.24	0.99
Cuba	18.63	25.98	47.59	17.38	26.04	46.42	-1.25	0.06	-1.17
Dominica	15.52	17.58	54.83	20.02	12.58	57.07	4.50	-5.00	2.23
Dominican Republic	5.60	27.32	43.83	6.47	22.77	43.82	0.87	-4.55	-0.01
Ecuador	19.73	23.99	45.89	20.79	22.85	47.71	1.07	-1.14	1.82
El Salvador	7.09	41.01	54.24	7.18	37.36	53.59	0.09	-3.65	-0.65
Guatemala	15.05	36.49	52.81	16.74	41.58	52.99	1.68	5.09	0.18
Honduras	6.25	37.39	54.19	10.64	35.42	50.65	4.39	-1.97	-3.55
Jamaica	18.20	15.02	55.56						
Mexico	13.48	28.23	43.90	12.17	27.01	47.13	-1.31	-1.21	3.23
Nicaragua	12.92	32.42	54.52	13.47	36.02	50.20	0.55	3.60	-4.32
Paraguay	24.94	23.55	52.02	24.44	24.84	50.90	-0.51	1.30	-1.12
Peru	24.55	26.20	48.85	9.76	23.81	48.28	-14.80	-2.39	-0.57
Saint Lucia	30.73	32.53	54.52	33.98	28.07	54.33	3.25	-4.46	-0.20
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	19.06	14.90	50.72						
Panama	3.40	17.56	45.54	10.06	19.33	46.91	6.66	1.77	1.38
Uruguay	12.01	23.13	51.01	14.31	26.06	51.71	2.30	2.93	0.70
Venezuela	5.33	19.74	46.42	8.17	22.17	47.94	2.85	2.43	1.52

continued...

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market database

Note: Country classification used in this brief follows that used by the World Bank where economies are divided by geographic regions as well as according to 2007 GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The income groups are: low income, \$935 or less; lower middle income, \$936–\$3,705; upper middle income, \$3,706–\$11,455; and high income, \$11,456 or more.

WOMEN'S SHARE IN EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR

(...continued)

	WOMEN'S SHARE IN EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR: 2000			WOMEN'S SHARE IN EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR: 2005			CHANGE IN WOMEN'S SHARE IN EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR: 2000 – 2005		
	AGRICULTURE	INDUSTRY	SERVICES	AGRICULTURE	INDUSTRY	SERVICES	AGRICULTURE	INDUSTRY	SERVICES
Middle East and North Africa									
High Income									
Bahrain	1.58	9.77	25.79						
Israel	18.16	22.94	53.78	18.20	22.83	53.84	0.04	-0.10	0.05
Oman	11.61	17.16	13.37						
Qatar	0.00	1.14	23.09	0.48	1.10	25.40	0.48	-0.05	2.31
Saudi Arabia	5.09	1.00	17.52	1.77	0.80	17.81	-3.32	-0.20	0.29
United Arab Emirates	0.10	5.25	18.63						
Middle Income									
Algeria	8.41	16.58	15.34	7.28	14.66	16.23	-1.12	-1.92	0.89
Egypt	25.07	6.11	20.64	25.01	6.04	20.78	-0.06	-0.07	0.14
Iraq				31.19	6.72	14.98			
Jordan	10.33	7.59	16.20	7.84	7.64	15.48	-2.48	0.05	-0.73
Morocco	32.39	23.74	16.92	36.42	21.93	17.47	4.03	-1.81	0.55
Syria	35.32	5.42	20.80	30.13	5.23	14.92	-5.19	-0.18	-5.88
South Asia									
Middle Income									
Iran				26.35	17.95	16.13			
Low Income									
Bangladesh	46.36	32.80	19.37	25.17	29.88	14.74	-21.19	-2.92	-4.63
Maldives	13.14	42.59	26.02	18.09	50.40	34.29	4.95	7.81	8.27
Nepal	47.46	40.08	23.02						
Pakistan	21.08	6.97	7.56	26.46	12.52	8.16	5.38	5.55	0.59
Sub-Saharan Africa									
Middle Income									
Botswana	38.20	29.81	51.33	28.57	34.25	59.03	-9.63	4.44	7.70
Cameroon	55.44	21.21	47.72						
Mauritius	29.15	37.22	31.60	29.18	29.20	35.64	0.03	-8.02	4.04
Namibia	44.51	26.14	53.66						
South Africa	46.34	23.87	53.87	32.25	24.71	54.09	-14.09	0.84	0.21
Low Income									
Ethiopia	25.23	36.33	47.43	43.63	58.34	57.30	18.40	22.01	9.87
Madagascar				49.78	43.95	46.79			
Mali				29.83	36.84	54.72			
Sao Tome and Principe	28.40	10.72	46.95						
Tanzania	51.77	23.36	49.13						
Uganda				58.55	32.90	40.49			

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market database

Note: Country classification used in this brief follows that used by the World Bank where economies are divided by geographic regions as well as according to 2007 GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The income groups are: low income, \$935 or less; lower middle income, \$936–\$3,705; upper middle income, \$3,706–\$11,455; and high income, \$11,456 or more.

PROPORTION OF FEMALE OCCUPIED SEATS IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS

REGION	2000	2008	PERCENT CHANGE FROM 2000 – 2008
Developed Countries			
Australia	22.4	26.7	19.20
Austria	26.8	32.8	22.39
Belgium	23.3	35.3	51.50
Canada	20.6	21.3	3.40
Denmark	37.4	38	1.60
Finland	37	41.5	12.16
France	10.9	18.2	66.97
Germany	30.9	31.6	2.27
Greece	6.31	14.7	132.96
Iceland	34.9	33.3	-4.58
Ireland	12	13.3	10.83
Italy	11.1	17.3	55.86
Japan	4.6	9.4	104.35
Luxembourg	16.7	23.3	39.52
Netherlands	36	39.3	9.17
New Zealand	29.2	33.1	13.36
Norway	36.4	36.1	-0.82
Portugal	18.7	28.3	51.34
Spain	21.6	36.6	69.44
Sweden	42.7	47	10.07
Switzerland	22.5	28.5	26.67
United Kingdom	18.4	19.5	5.98
United States	13.3	16.8	26.32

REGION	2000	2008	PERCENT CHANGE FROM 2000 – 2008
East Asia and Pacific			
Republic of Korea	3.7	14.4	289.19
Singapore	4.3	24.5	469.77
Fiji	11.3	8.5**	-24.78
Malaysia	7.8*	10	28.21
Palau	0	0	
Nauru	0	0	
China	21.8	20.6	-5.50
Indonesia	11.4*	11.6	1.75
Kiribati	4.9	4.3	-12.24
Marshall Islands	3*	3	0.00
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0	0	
Mongolia	7.9	6.6	-16.46
Philippines	12.4	20.5	65.32
Samoa	8.2	8.2	0.00
Thailand	5.6	11.7	108.93
Timor-Leste	26.1	29.2**	11.88
Tonga	0*	3.3	
Vanuatu	0	3.8	
Cambodia	8.2	19.5	137.80
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	20.1	20.1	0.00
Laos	21.2	25.2	18.87
Papua New Guinea	1.8	0.9	-50.00
Solomon Islands	2	0	-100.00
Tuvalu	0	0	
Vietnam	26	25.8	-0.77

continued...

Source: MDG Indicators Web site 2008 data: mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/metadata.aspx

* When data from 2000 were missing, data from 1997, 1998, 1999 or 2001 were used.

** When data from 2008 were missing, data from latest available year were used.

PROPORTION OF FEMALE OCCUPIED SEATS IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS

(...continued)

REGION	2000	2008	PERCENT CHANGE FROM 2000 – 2008
Europe and Central Asia			
Cyprus	5.4	14.3	164.81
Czech Republic	15	15.5	3.33
Estonia	17.8	20.8	16.85
Hungary	8.3	11.1	33.73
Slovakia	12.7	19.3	51.97
Slovenia	7.8	12.2	56.41
Belarus	4.5	29.1	546.67
Bulgaria	10.8	21.7	100.93
Croatia	7.9*	20.9	164.56
Kazakhstan	10.4	15.9	52.88
Latvia	17	20	17.65
Lithuania	17.5	22.7	29.71
Poland	13	20.4	56.92
Romania	7.3	9.4	28.77
Russian	7.7	14	81.82
Serbia & Montenegro	5.1	7.9**	54.90
Turkey	4.2	9.1	116.67
Albania	5.2	7.1	36.54
Armenia	3.1	9.2	196.77
Azerbaijan	12	11.4	-5.00
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28.6	11.9	-58.39
Georgia	7.2	9.4	30.56
Moldova	8.9	21.8	144.94
Turkmenistan	26	16	-38.46
Ukraine	7.8	8.2	5.13
Kyrgyzstan	1.4	25.6	1728.57
Tajikistan	2.8	17.5	525.00
Uzbekistan	6.8	17.5	157.35

REGION	2000	2008	PERCENT CHANGE FROM 2000 – 2008
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Antigua and Barbuda	5.3*	10.5	98.11
Bahamas	15	12.2	-18.67
Barbados	10.7	10	-6.54
Trinidad and Tobago	11.1	26.8	141.44
Argentina	28	40	42.86
Belize	6.9	3.3	-52.17
Brazil	5.7	9	57.89
Chile	10.8	15	38.89
Costa Rica	19.3	36.8	90.67
Cuba	27.6	43.2	56.52
Dominica	9.4	16.1	71.28
Grenada	20*	26.7	33.50
Jamaica	13.3	13.3	0.00
Mexico	18.2	23.2	27.47
Panama	9.7*	16.7	72.16
Saint Kitts and Nevis	13.3	6.7	-49.62
Saint Lucia	11.1	11.1	0.00
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	4.8	18.2	279.17
Suriname	15.7	25.5	62.42
Uruguay	12.1	12.1	0.00
Venezuela	12.1	18.6	53.72
Bolivia	11.5	16.9	46.96
Colombia	11.8	8.4	-28.81
Dominican Republic	16.1	19.7	22.36
Ecuador	17.4	25	43.68
El Salvador	16.7	16.7	0.00
Guatemala	7.1	12	69.01
Guyana	18.5	29	56.76
Honduras	9.4	23.4	148.94
Nicaragua	9.7	18.5	90.72
Paraguay	2.5	10	300.00
Peru	10.8	29.2	170.37
Haiti	3.6	4.1	13.89

continued...

Source: MDG Indicators Web site 2008 data: mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/metadata.aspx

* When data from 2000 was missing, data from 1997, 1998, 1999 or 2001 was used.

** When data from 2008 was missing, data from latest available year was used.

PROPORTION OF FEMALE OCCUPIED SEATS IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS

(...continued)

REGION	2000	2008	PERCENT CHANGE FROM 2000 – 2008
Middle East and North Africa			
Bahrain	0	2.5**	
Israel	11.7	14.2	21.37
Kuwait	0	1.5	
Oman	2.4	0**	-100.00
Qatar	0	0**	
Saudi Arabia	0	0**	
United Arab Emirates	0	22.5	
Lebanon	2.3	4.7	104.35
Libya	4.7	7.7**	63.83
Algeria	3.2	7.7	140.63
Djibouti	0	13.8	
Egypt	2	1.8	-10.00
Iraq	6.4	25.5	298.44
Jordan	0	6.4	
Morocco	0.6	10.5	1650.00
Sudan	5.3*	18.1	241.51
Syria	10.4	12	15.38
Tunisia	11.5	22.8	98.26
Yemen	0.7	0.3	-57.14
South Asia			
Bhutan	2	2.7	35.00
India	9	9.1	1.11
Iran	4.9	4.1	-16.33
Sri Lanka	4.9	5.8	18.37
Afghanistan	27.3	27.3**	0.00
Bangladesh	9.1	14.8**	62.64
Maldives	6.3*	12	90.48
Nepal	5.9	17.3	193.22
Pakistan	2.3*	21.1	817.39

REGION	2000	2008	PERCENT CHANGE FROM 2000 – 2008
Sub-Saharan Africa			
Equatorial Guinea	5	18	260.00
Botswana	8.5*	11.1	30.59
Gabon	8.3	16.7	101.20
Mauritius	7.6	17.1	125.00
Seychelles	23.5	23.5	0.00
South Africa	30	33	10.00
Angola	15.5	15	-3.23
Cameroon	5.6	13.9	148.21
Cape Verde	11.1	18.1	63.06
Congo	12	7.3	-39.17
Lesotho	3.8	25	557.89
Namibia	22.2	26.9	21.17
Swaziland	3.1	10.8	248.39
Benin	6	10.8	80.00
Burkina Faso	8.1	15.3	88.89
Burundi	6	30.5	408.33
Central African Republic	7.3	10.5	43.84
Chad	2.4	5.2	116.67
Comoros	0*	3	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5*	8.4	68.00
Côte d'Ivoire	8	8.9	11.25
Eritrea	14.7	22	49.66
Ethiopia	2	21.9	995.00
Gambia	2	9.4	370.00
Ghana	9	10.9	21.11
Guinea	8.8	19.3	119.32
Guinea-Bissau	10*	14	40.00
Kenya	3.6	7.2	100.00
Liberia	7.8*	12.5	60.26
Madagascar	8	7.9	-1.25
Malawi	8.3	13	56.63
Mali	12.2	10.2	-16.39
Mauritania	3.8	22.1	481.58
Mozambique	30*	34.8	16.00
Niger	1.2	12.4	933.33
Nigeria	3.4*	7	105.88
Rwanda	17.1	48.8	185.38
Sao Tome and Principe	9.1	1.8	-80.22
Senegal	12.1	22	81.82
Sierra Leone	8.8	13.2	50.00
Somalia	7.8	8.2**	5.13
Tanzania	16.4	30.4	85.37
Togo	1.2*	11.1	825.00
Uganda	17.9	30.7	71.51
Zambia	10.1	15.2	50.50
Zimbabwe	14	16	14.29

Source: MDG Indicators Web site 2008 data: mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/metadata.aspx

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** When data from 2008 was missing, data from latest available year was used.

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES AT THE LOCAL AND REGIONAL LEVEL

REGION	PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE COUNCILORS	TOTAL NUMBER OF COUNCILOR SEATS
Developed Countries		
Australia	25.9	6,737
Belgium	22.5	12,224
Denmark	27	4,715
Finland	34.4	12,355
France	33	474,081
Germany	23.8	51,474
Iceland	23.7	866
Italy	16	126,493
Japan	4.9	20,000
Luxembourg	13	1,311
Netherlands	19	12,077
New Zealand	31.5	1,892
Norway	26.2	15,092
Portugal	11.5	8,258
Spain	20.2	76,532
Sweden	29.4	73,206
Switzerland	11.5	2,633
United Kingdom	21.3	29,417
East Asia and Pacific		
Malaysia	8.9	3,206
Philippines	14.2	14,782
Thailand	6.4	208,104
Vietnam	16.3	10,000
Europe and Central Asia		
Cyprus	18.6	398
Czech Republic	22.7	62,374
Estonia	1.4	67,102
Hungary	14.5	29,869
Slovakia	18.5	76,533
Slovenia	11.5	3,633
Bulgaria	20	5,300
Latvia	29.2	6,119
Lithuania	15	1,837
Poland	11.5	59,525
Serbia & Montenegro	3.9	9,970
Turkey	1.4	36,914
Macedonia	7.7	2,065

REGION	PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE COUNCILORS	TOTAL NUMBER OF COUNCILOR SEATS
Latin America and the Caribbean		
Brazil	12	100
Chile	48.4	618
Costa Rica	72.5	1,329
Mexico	15.9	10,334
Panama	13.1	587
Venezuela	30.3	1,181
Bolivia	34	200
Colombia	30	1,181
Dominican Republic	28	799
Ecuador	24.6	1,425
El Salvador	25.4	4,403
Guatemala	50	290
Honduras	21.8	1,422
Nicaragua	34.4	608
Paraguay	18.8	2,368
Peru	25.3	11,271
Middle East and North Africa		
Lebanon	1.8	7,662
Egypt	2.1	133,659
Jordan	18.8	554
Morocco	0.5	23,689
Syria	6.6	13,318
Tunisia	20.5	1,000
South Asia		
India	38	100,000
Iran	1.2	1,000
Sri Lanka	1.8	1,378
Bangladesh	25	3,548
Nepal	19.4	4,146
Pakistan	25.2	69,000
Sub-Saharan Africa		
South Africa	29.1	8,828
Ghana	30	2,000
Uganda	33.3	3,000

PREVALENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE—RESULTS FROM NATIONAL SURVEYS

REGION	YEAR	LIFETIME PREVALENCE (PERCENT) OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (PHYSICAL, SEXUAL OR BOTH) BY AN INTIMATE PARTNER	SAMPLE SIZE
Developed Countries			
High Income			
Australia ^a	2002 – 2003	31	6,438
Japan**	2004	15.4	1,276
Canada	1999	8	8,356
Finland* ^a	1997	30	4,955
France* ^a	2002	9	5,908
Germany* ^a	2003	23	10,264
New Zealand* ^a	2002	30	1,309
Netherlands ^a	1986	21	989
Norway ^a	2003	18	2,143
Sweden* ^a	2000	18	5,868
Switzerland* ^a	2003	10	1,882
United Kingdom ^a	2001	19	12,226
United States ^a	1995 – 1996	22	8,000
East Asia Pacific			
Lower Middle Income			
Philippines*	1998	26	1,660
Thailand**	2004	44.25	2,072
Samoa**	2004	46.1	1,204
Low Income			
Cambodia**	2007	13.7	2,037
Europe and Central Asia			
Middle Income			
Upper Middle Income			
Lithuania*	1999	42	1,010
Serbia and Montenegro**	2004	23.7	1,189
Lower Middle Income			
Albania*	2002	8	4,049
Azerbaijan*	2001	20	5,533
Moldova**	2005	24.6	4,322
Romania*	1999	29	5,322
Russia	2000	22	5,482
Ukraine	1999	19	5,596

continued...

Note: Country classification used in this brief follows that used by the World Bank where economies are divided by geographic regions as well as according to 2007 GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The income groups are: low income, \$935 or less; lower middle income, \$936–\$3,705; upper middle income, \$3,706–\$11,455; and high income, \$11,456 or more.

^a Acts of physical violence only

* International Violence against Women study

** WHO 2004 ages 15–49 ever partnered women

*** DHS various years ages 15–49 ever married/partnered women. For other references refer to the researching gender-based violence report.

PREVALENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE - RESULTS FROM NATIONAL SURVEYS

(...continued)

REGION	YEAR	LIFETIME PREVALENCE (PERCENT) OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (PHYSICAL, SEXUAL OR BOTH) BY AN INTIMATE PARTNER	SAMPLE SIZE
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Middle Income			
Upper Middle Income			
Brazil**	2004	32.9	2,128
Lower Middle Income			
Dominican Republic***	2007	17.2	7,719
El Salvador*	2002	20	10,689
Honduras*	2001	10	6,827
Nicaragua***	1998	30	8,507
Paraguay*	2004	19	5,940
Peru**	2004	60.1	2,620
Uruguay*	1997	0	545
Low Income			
Haiti***	2005 – 2006	20	2,420
Middle East and North Africa			
Lower Middle Income			
Egypt**	2005	33.7	5,613
South Asia			
Lower Middle Income			
India***	2005 – 2006	37.2	63,966
Low Income			
Bangladesh**	2004	57.55	2,746
Sub-Saharan Africa			
Lower Middle Income			
Namibia**	2004	35.9	1,367
Low Income			
Ethiopia***	2004	70.9	2,261
Kenya***	2003	42.9	2,856
Liberia***	2007	38.6	3,555
Malawi***	2004	26.6	8,054
Rwanda***		33.8	2,338
Tanzania**	2004	48.6	2,698
Uganda***	2006	59.1	1,518
Zambia***	2001 – 2002	49	3,792
Zimbabwe***	2005 – 2006	38.2	4,658

Note: Country classification used in this brief follows that used by the World Bank where economies are divided by geographic regions as well as according to 2007 GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The income groups are: low income, \$935 or less; lower middle income, \$936–\$3,705; upper middle income, \$3,706–\$11,455; and high income, \$11,456 or more.

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**International Center
for Research on Women (ICRW)**

1120 20th St. N.W.
Suite 500 North
Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: 202-797-0007
Fax: 202-797-0020
E-mail: info@icrw.org
Web: www.icrw.org

Asia Regional Office
C – 139 Defence Colony
New Delhi – 110024 India
Phone : 91-11-2465-4216
Fax : 91-11-2463-5142
E-mail: info.india@icrw.org

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S. Pereira/ICRW,
D. Mahla/ICRW