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Gender Inequality in Emerging Markets: An Analytical Framework – Part A



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1 Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide comprehensive information on economic aspects of gender inequality and relevant macro-economic and demographic information. The focus is on emerging markets, but the graphs also include comparative data on selected high income and low income countries and two countries ranked top (Iceland) and bottom (Yemen, Rep.) in a recent global survey on gender issues (marked with asterisks on the graphs). The countries included are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Lists of Countries

<i>Emerging Market Countries</i>
Argentina, Brazil, China, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey
<i>High Income Countries Aggregate</i>
Australia, Japan, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States
<i>Low Income Countries Aggregate</i>
Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Haiti, Nigeria
<i>Top and Bottom Countries according to the Global Gender Gap 2012 (World Economic Forum)</i>
Iceland, Yemen (Rep.)

Sources

The graphs presented here are mainly based on data from the World Bank, the World Economic Forum, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and the Fifth Wave of the World Values Survey. Detailed information on sources can be found at the end of this document.

Definitions and Caveats

The Global Gender Gap Index (World Economic Forum) gives each country's overall performance in closing the gender gap on a 0 to 1 scale (World Economic Forum, 2012:63).

The indicator "female head of state" is used to describe an elected head of government or head of state. Some overlap might occur between ministers and head of states occupying ministerial positions ((World Economic Forum, 2012:64).

The indicator "female professional and technical workers" refers to the share of professionals and technical workers who are female. Women's shares of positions are defined according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88) to include physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals (and associate professionals), life science and health professionals (and associate professionals), teaching professionals (and associate professionals) and other professionals and associate professionals (World Bank, 2012).

The indicator "Contributing family workers" refers to those workers who hold "self-employment jobs" as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household (World Bank, 2012).

The indicator "Self-employed workers" refers to those workers who, working on their own account, with one or a few partners or in cooperatives, hold the type of jobs defined as "self-employment jobs" (i.e. jobs where remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced). Self-employed workers include three subcategories: employers, own-account workers, and members of producers' cooperatives (World Bank, 2012).

The indicator "Employers" refers to those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs" (i.e. jobs where remuneration is directly dependent upon profits derived from the goods and services produced), and, on a continuous basis have engaged one or more persons to work for them as employee(s) (World Bank, 2012).

The indicator "Maternal mortality ratio" measures the number of women who die during pregnancy and childbirth, per 100,000 live births. The data are estimated with a regression model using information on fertility, birth attendants, and HIV prevalence.

The indicator "Religious Denomination" is obtained from the Fifth Wave of the World Values Survey (WVS), which is a worldwide network of social scientist studying changing values and their impact on social and political life. The fifth wave of the WVS was carried out in 97 societies containing almost 90 per cent of the world's population. Representative national samples of each society's public are interviewed, using a standardized questionnaire. The Religious Denomination indicator measures the percentage of people that answered that they belong to a religious denomination and they are asked to identify it (World Values Survey, 2012). This

may represent a caveat of the information since the names may not have a standard definition across countries.

Reference Years

The numbers displayed on the graphs are for a specific year or years. The year(s) are identified in the title line of each graph.

2 Macro Indicators

This section benchmarks demographic, economic and other macro indicators for emerging markets against indicators for comparator countries for the period 1990-2011 (subject to data availability). Except where otherwise indicated, the numbers shown on the charts in this section are for 2011.

2.1 Population and Migration

Figure 1: Total Population (millions), 1990-2011.

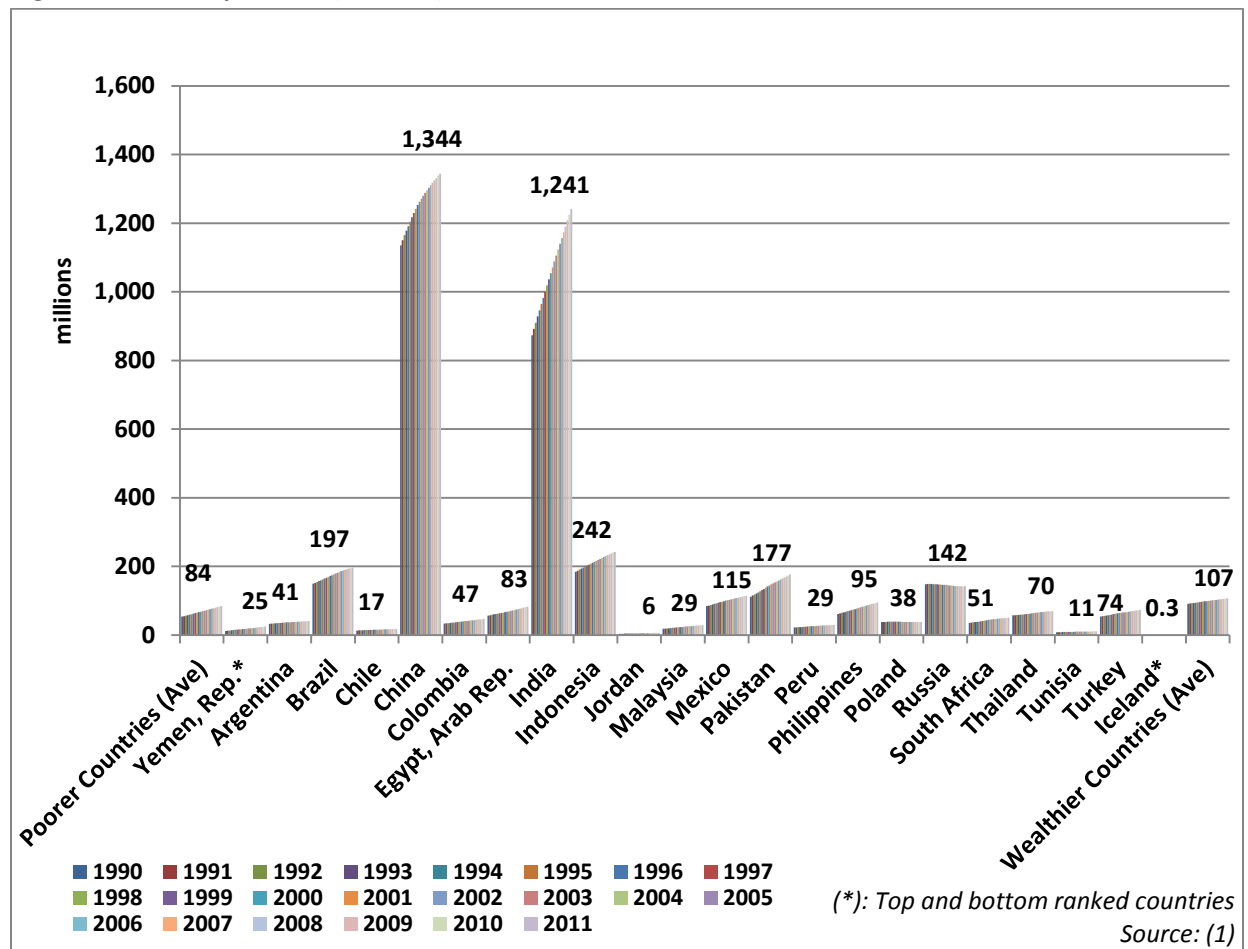


Figure 2: Urban population (% of total), 1990-2010.

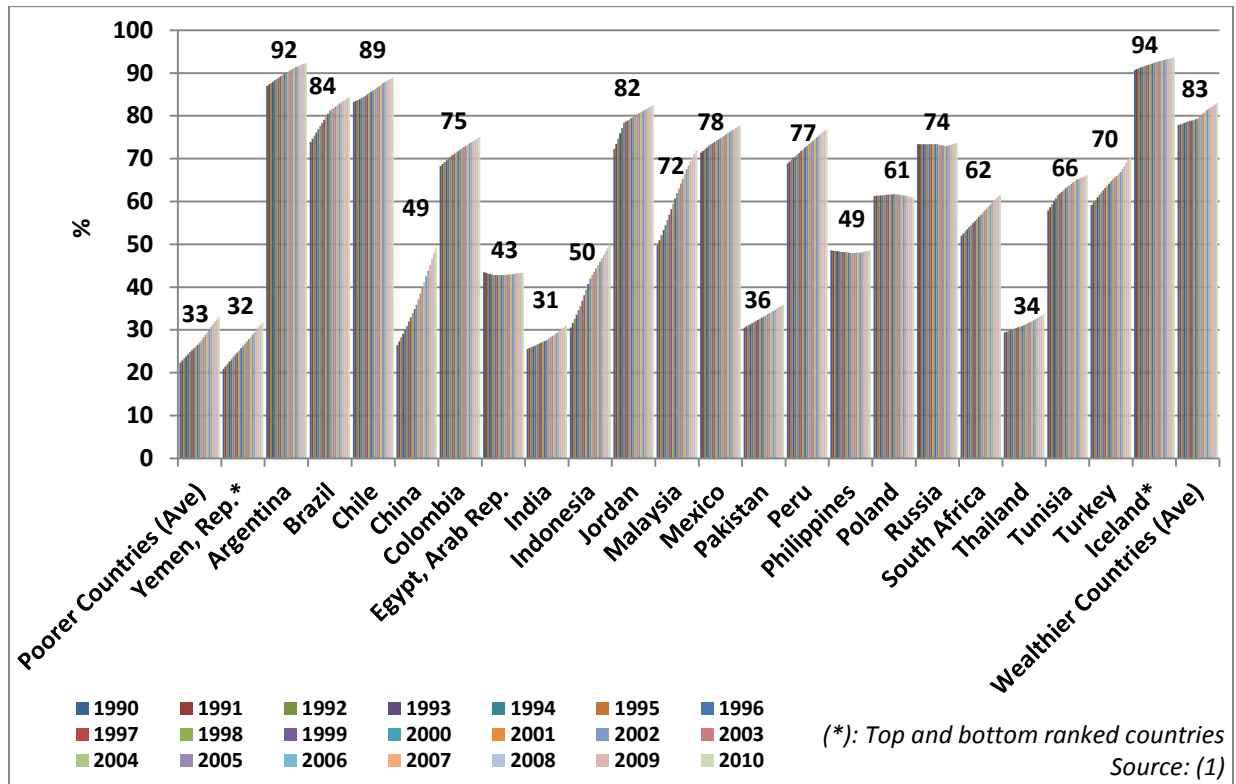


Figure 3: Rural Population (% of total population), 1990-2010.

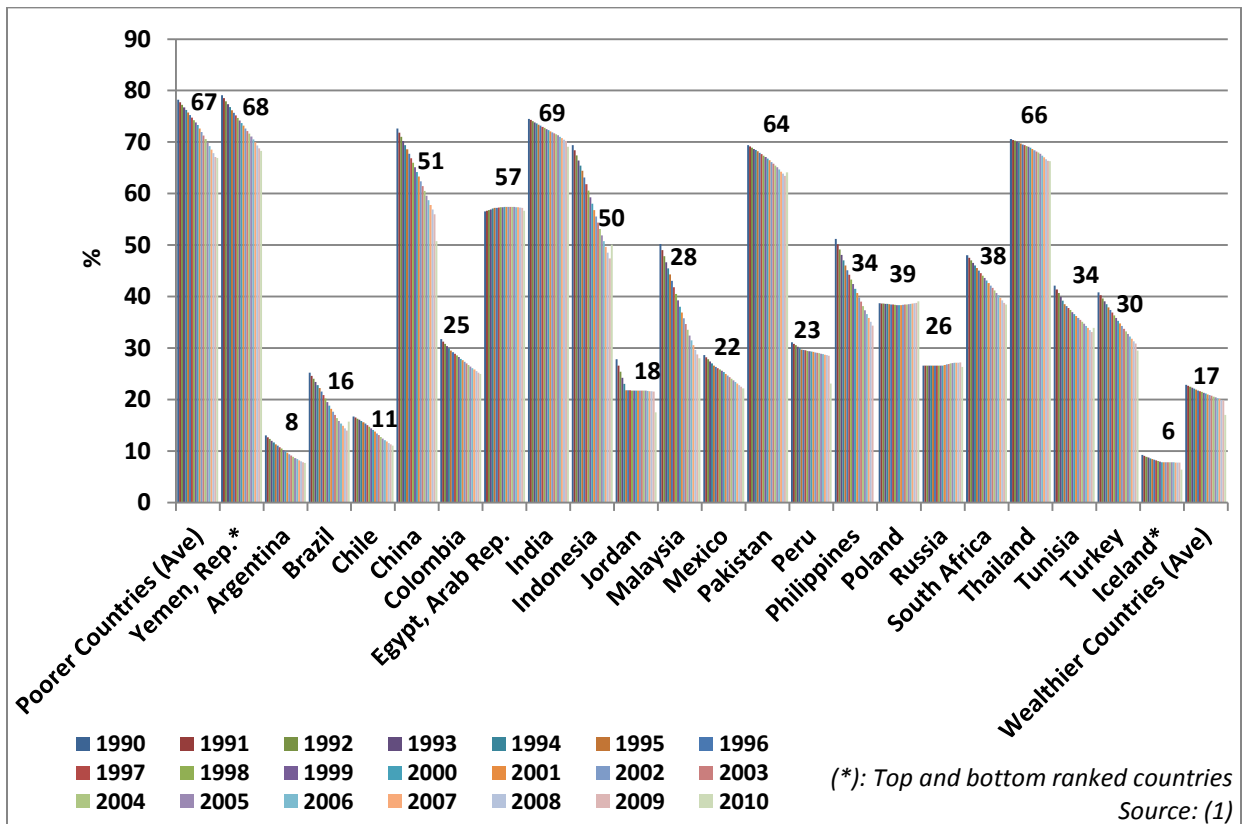
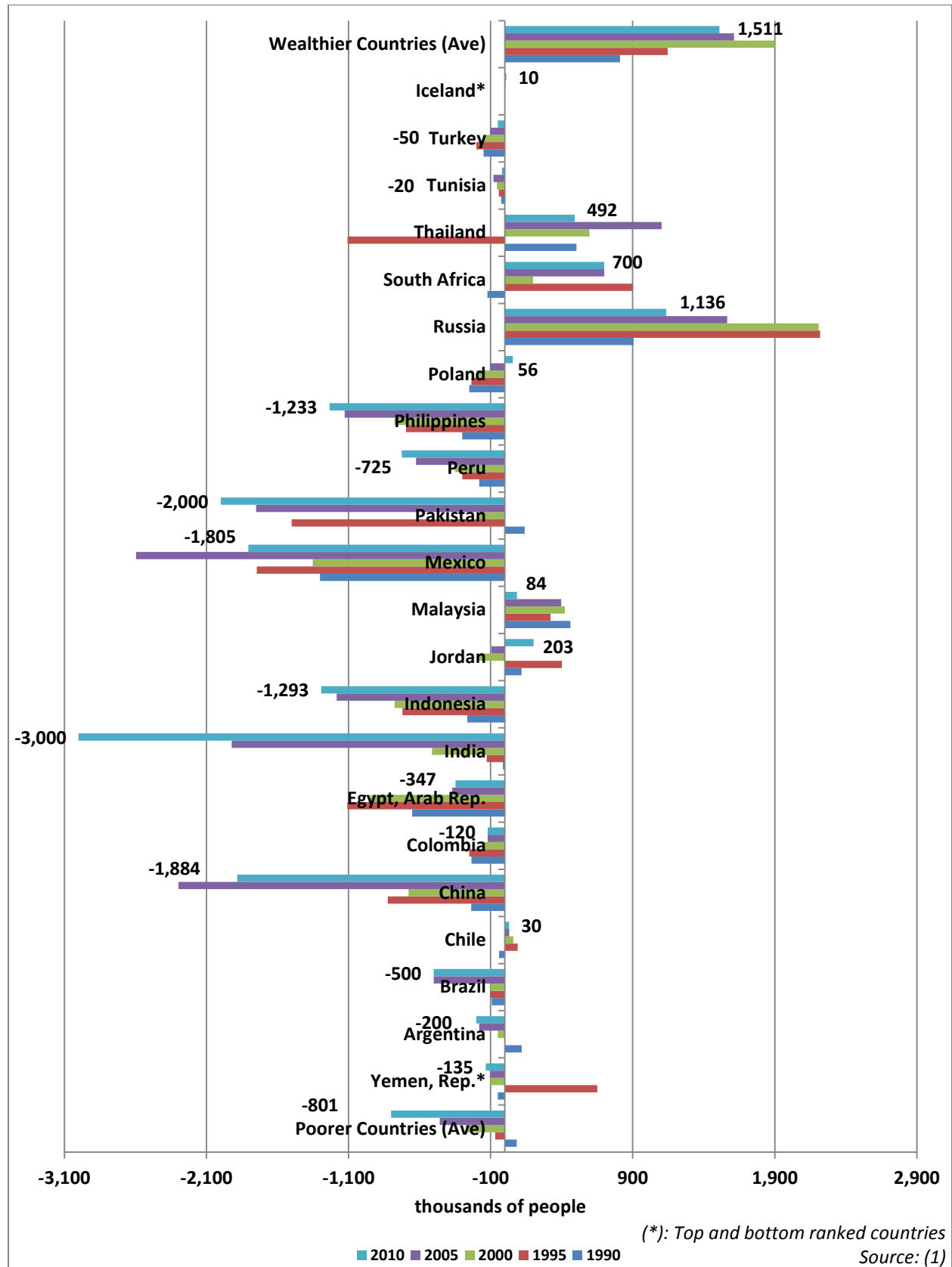


Figure 4: Net Migration, 1990-1995-2000-2005-2010.



2.2 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and National Expenditure Indicators

Figure 5: GDP (constant 2000 billion US\$), 1990-2011.

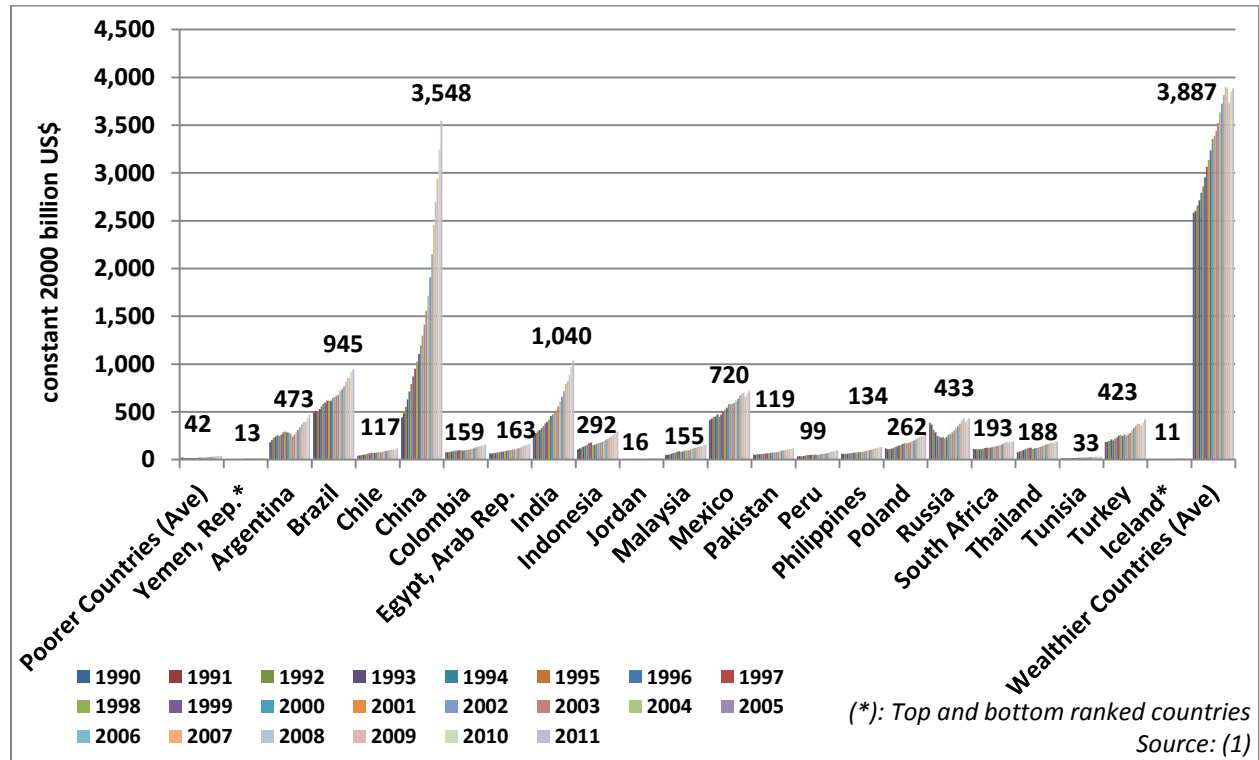


Figure 6: GDP (current billion US\$), 1990-2011.

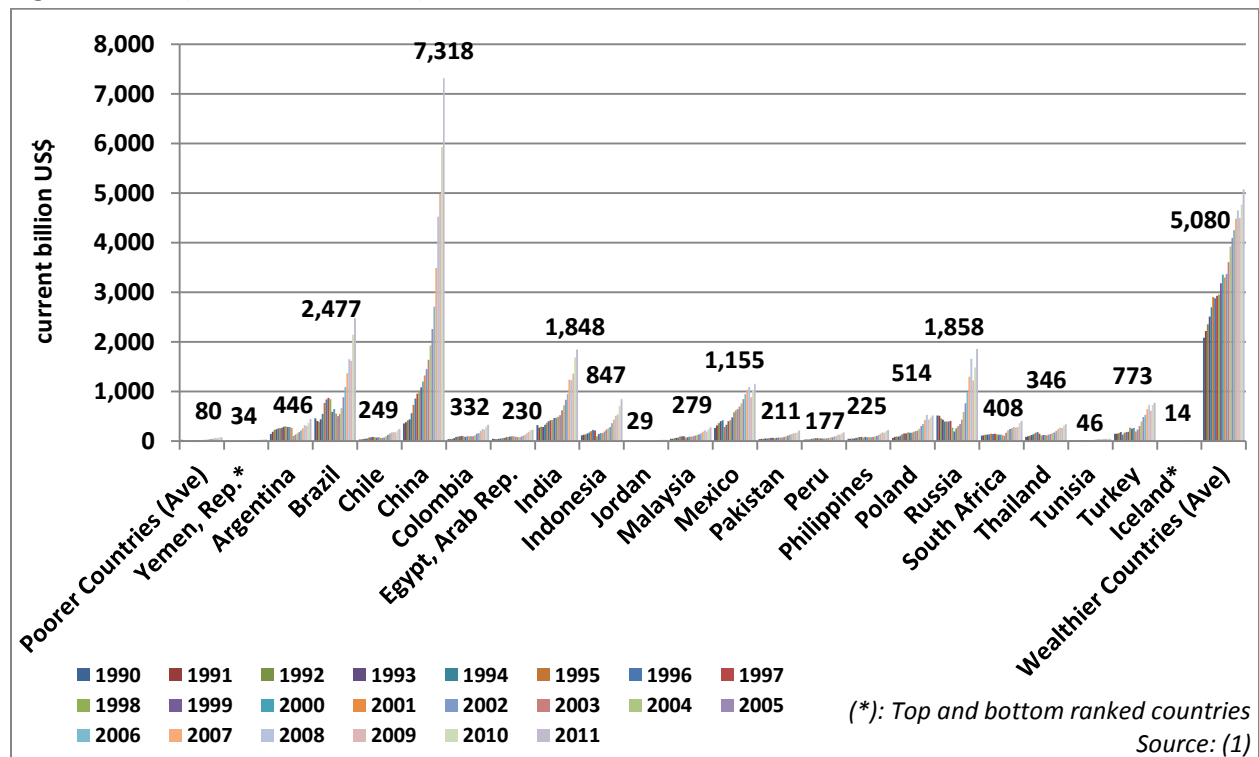


Figure 7: GDP Growth (annual %), 1990-2011.

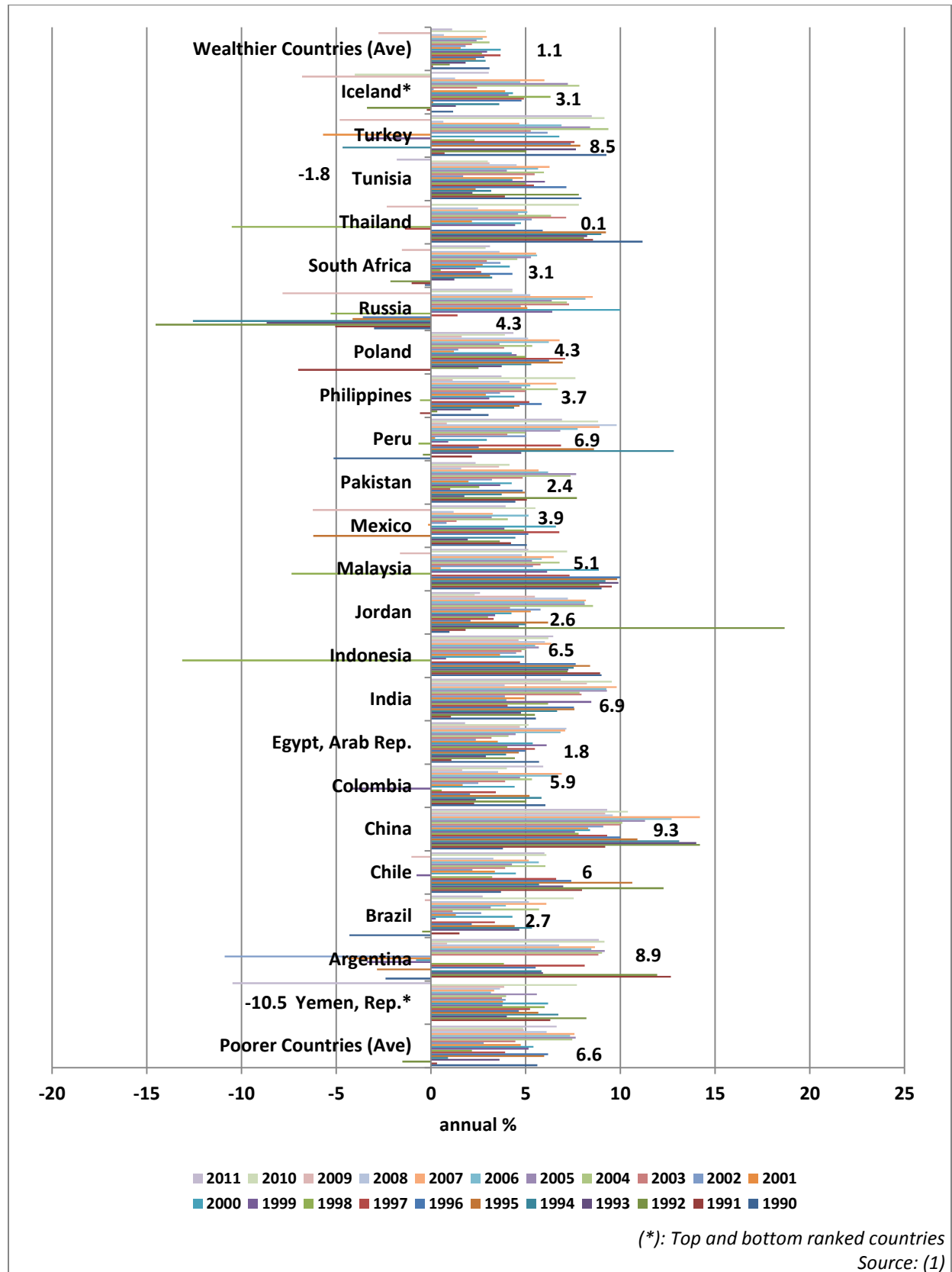


Figure 8: GDP per Capita (constant 2000 US\$), 1990-2011.

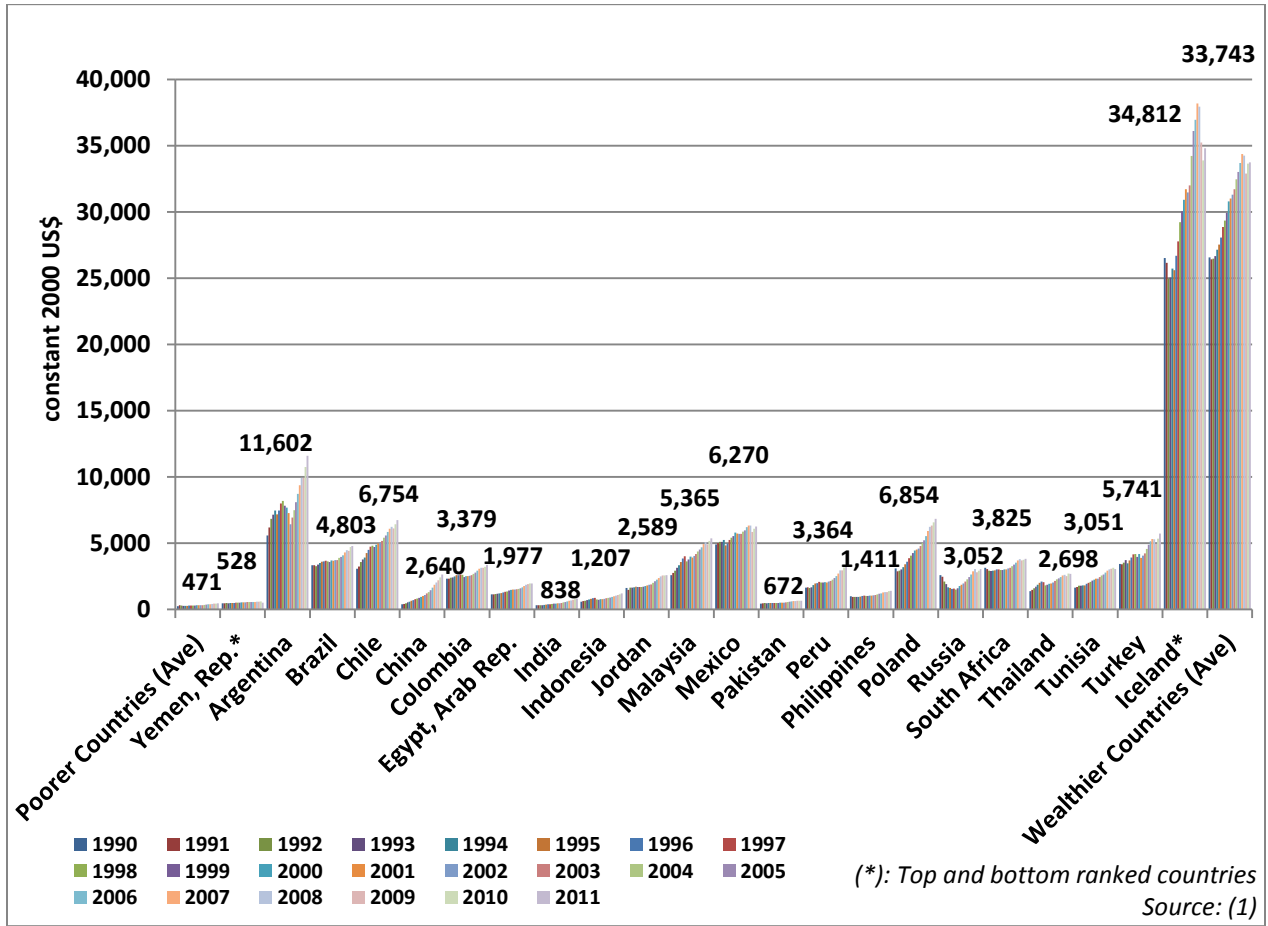


Figure 9: GDP per Capita Growth (annual %), 1990-2011.

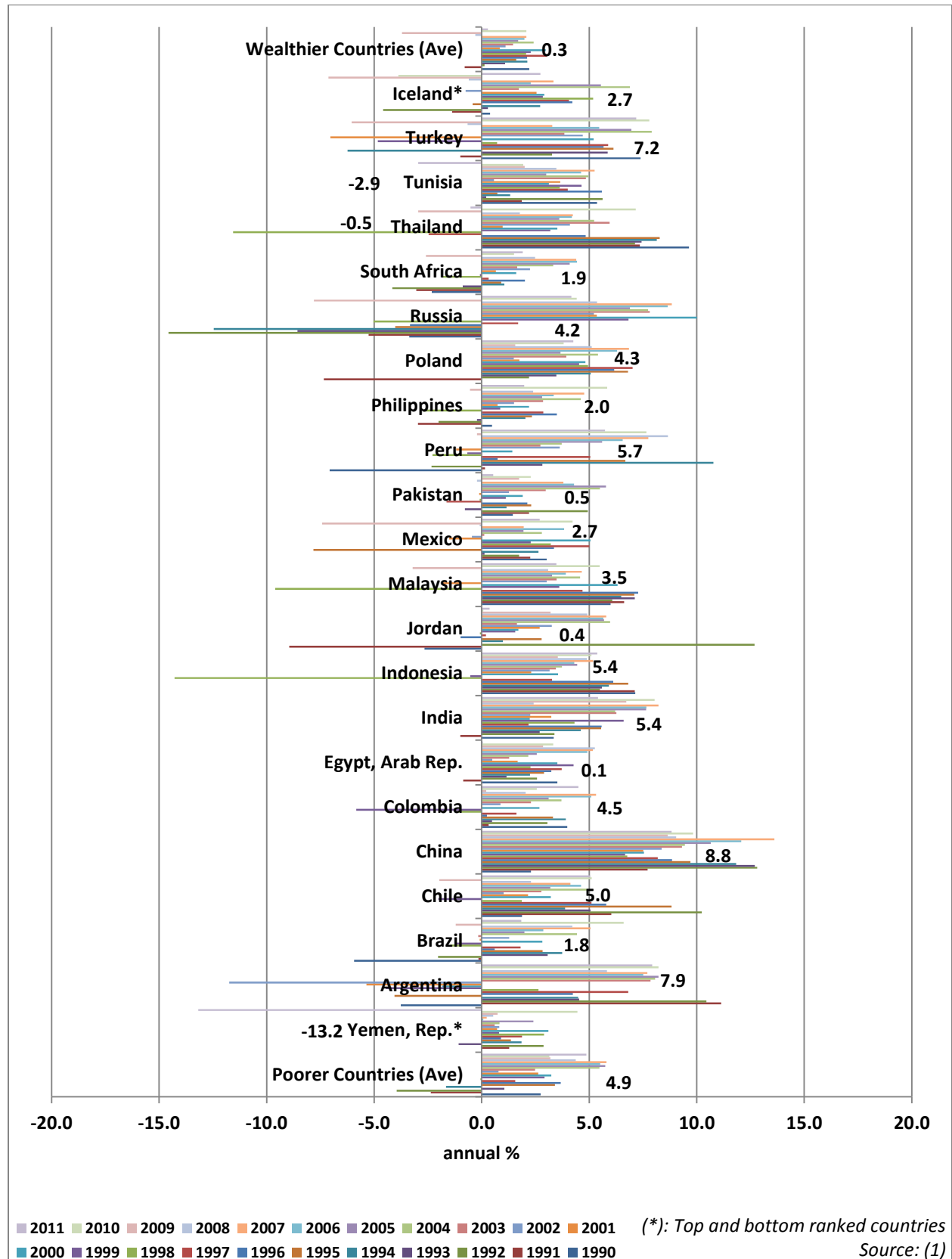


Figure 10: GDP per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) in Constant 2005 Dollars, 1990-2011.

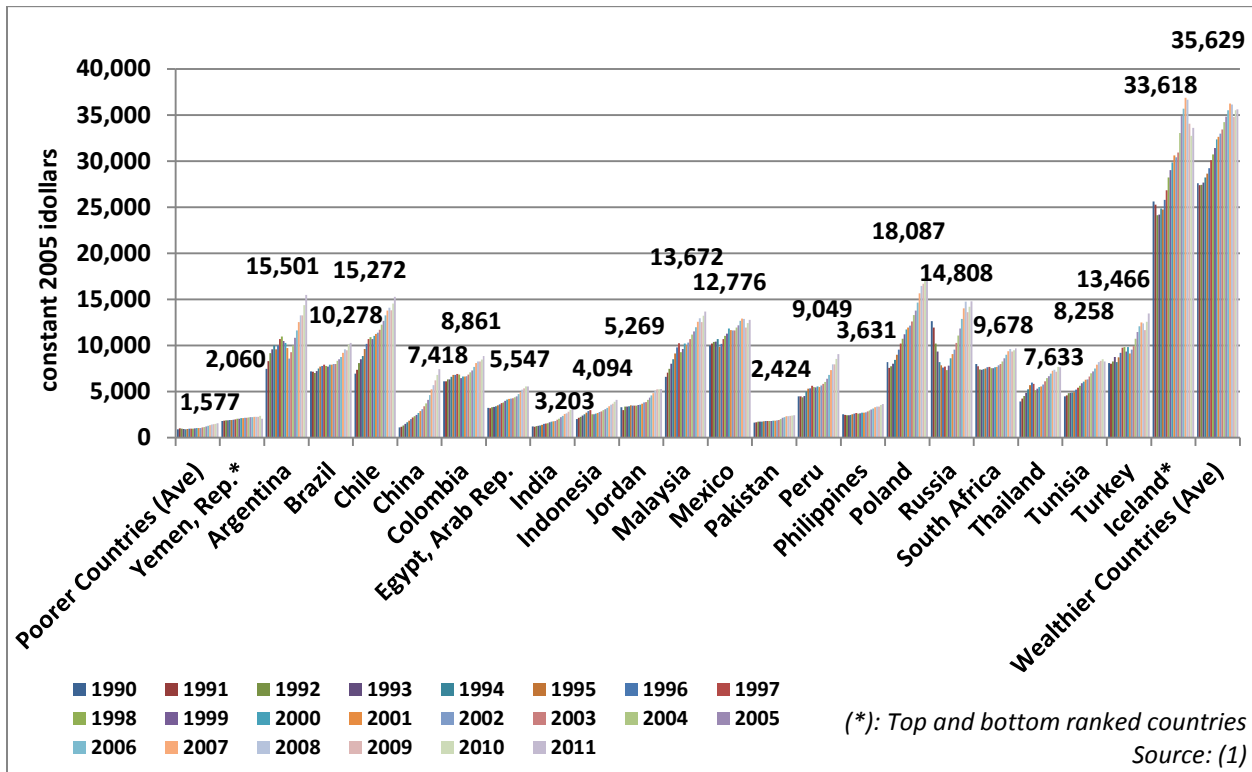


Figure 11: GDP, PPP (current international billion US\$), 1990-2011.

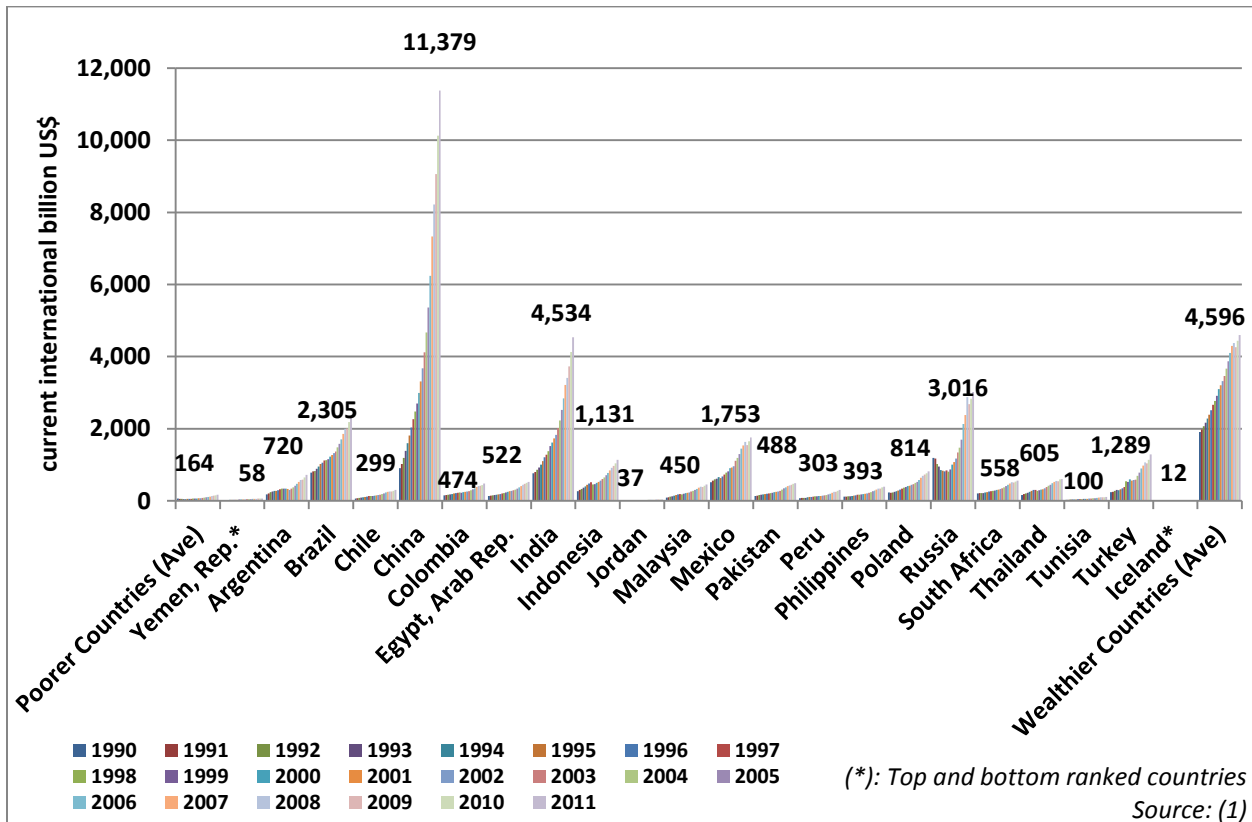


Figure 12: GDP, PPP (Constant 2005 billion US\$), 1990-2011.

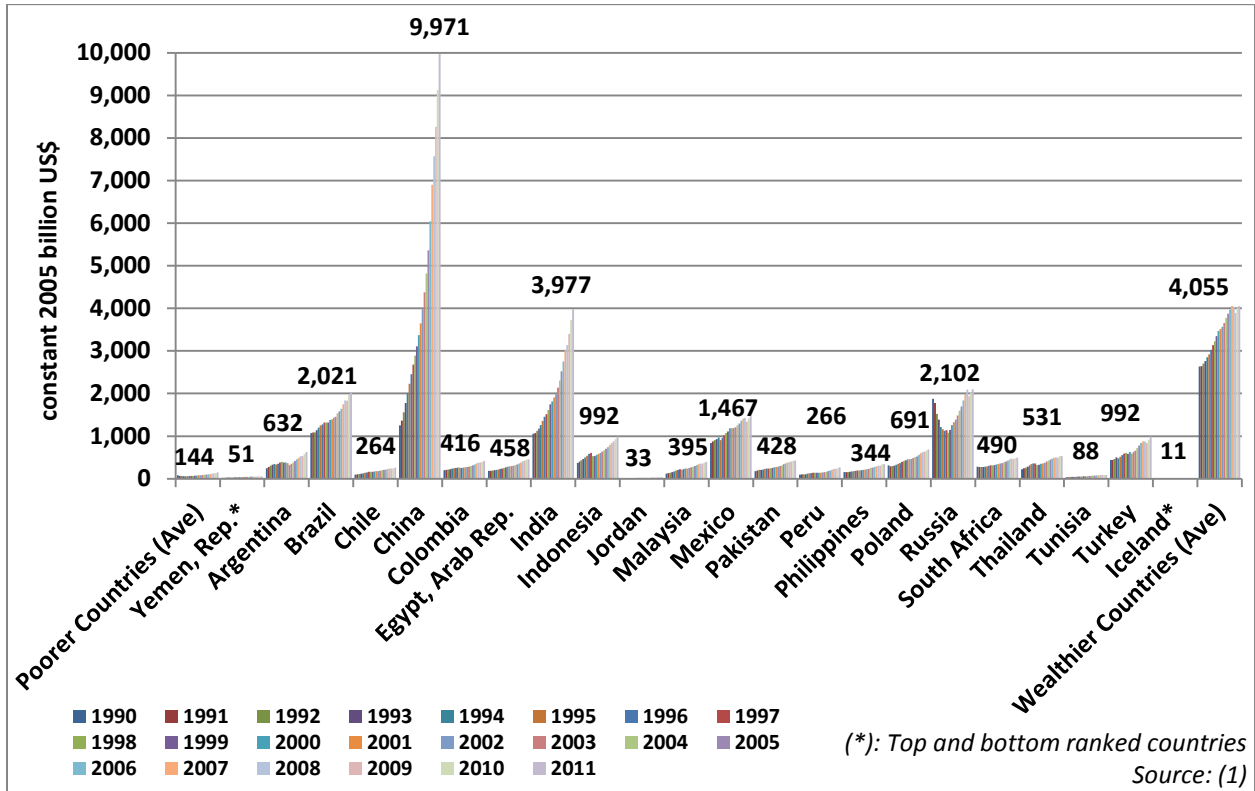


Figure 13: Gross National Expenditure (% of GDP), 1990-2011.

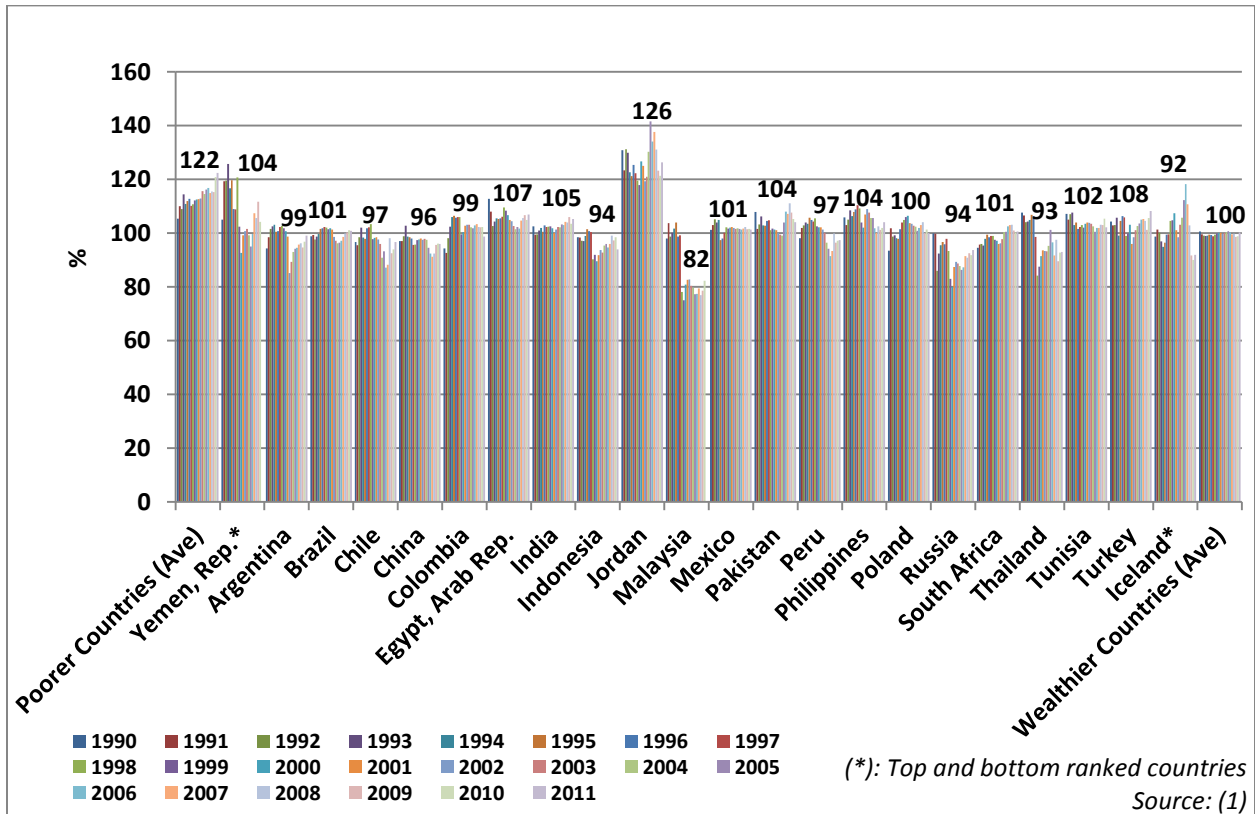


Figure 14: Inflation, GDP Deflator (annual %), 1990-2011.

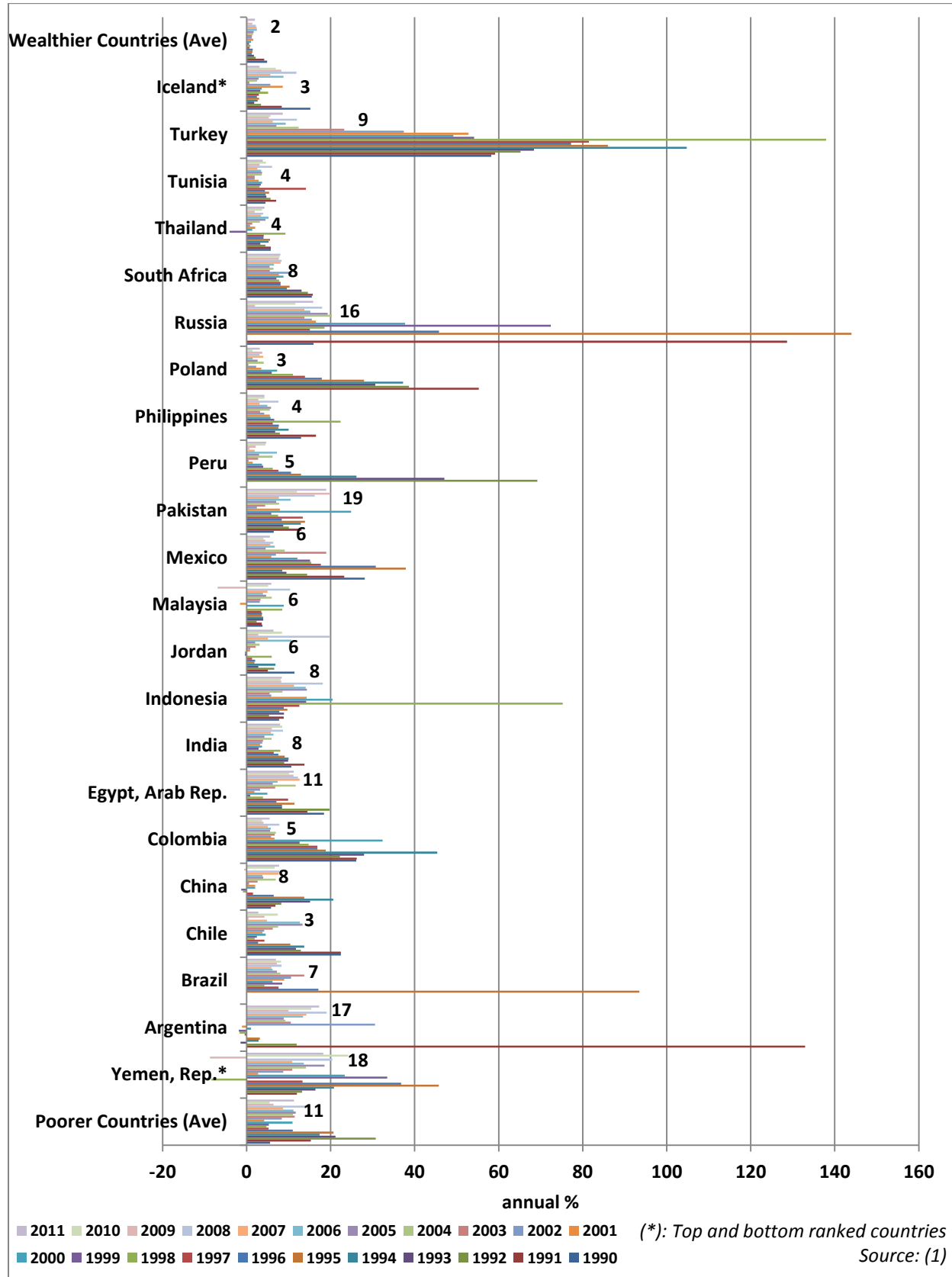


Figure 15: Tax Revenues (% of GDP) 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

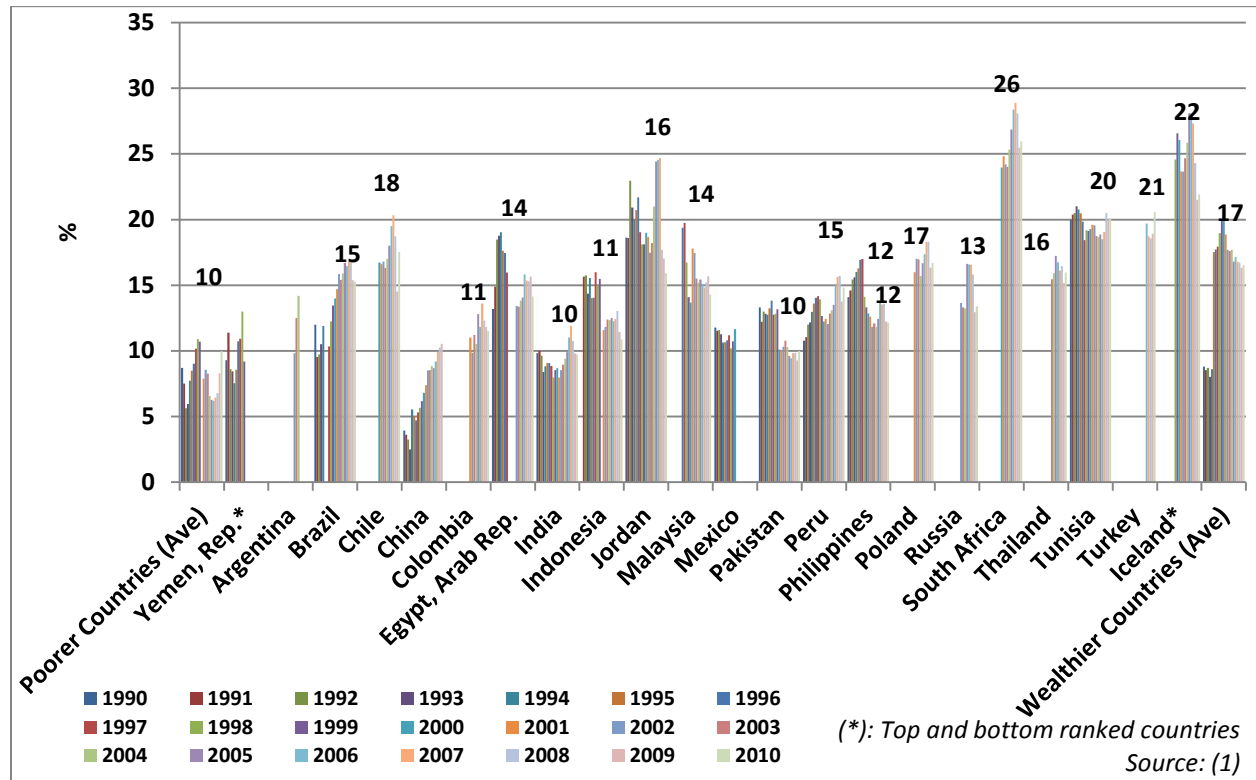
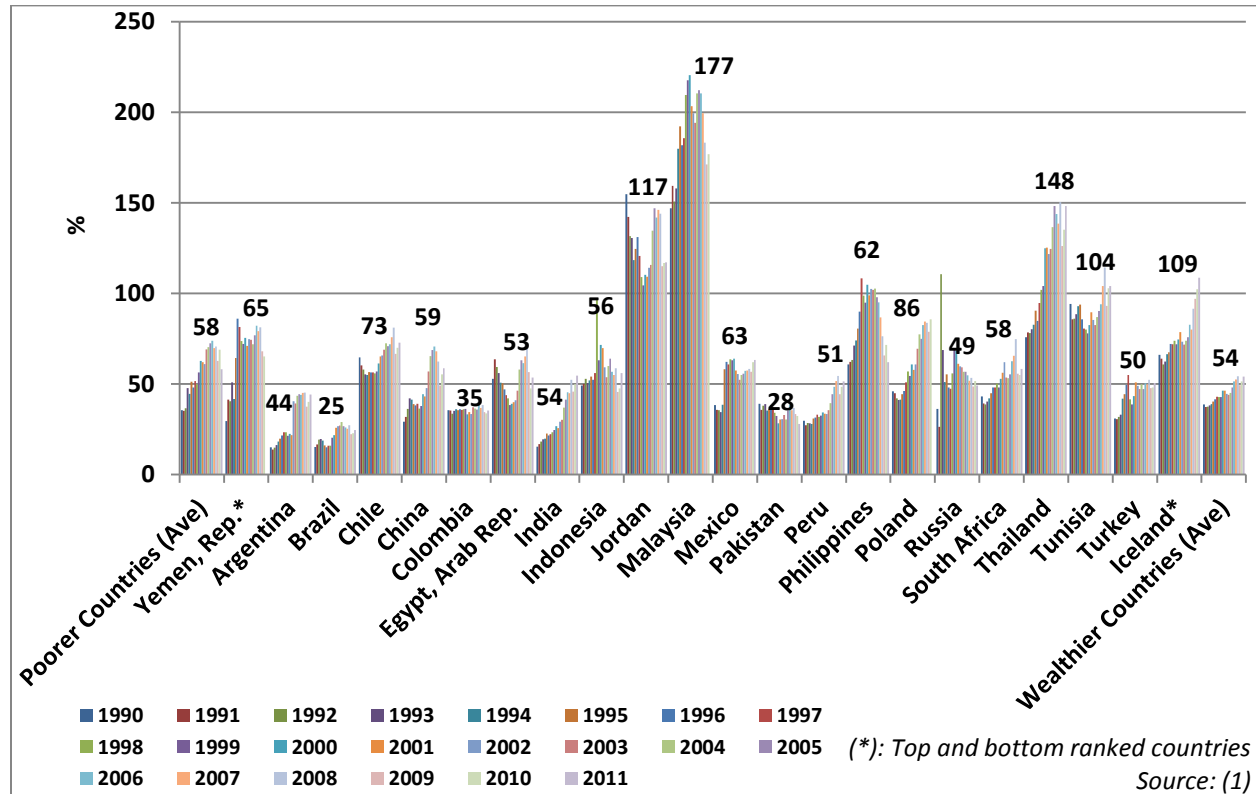


Figure 16: Trade (% of GDP), 1990-2011.



2.3 Other Development Indicators

Figure 17: Self-employed, total (% of total employed), 1990-2009 (numbers are for 2009 or later).

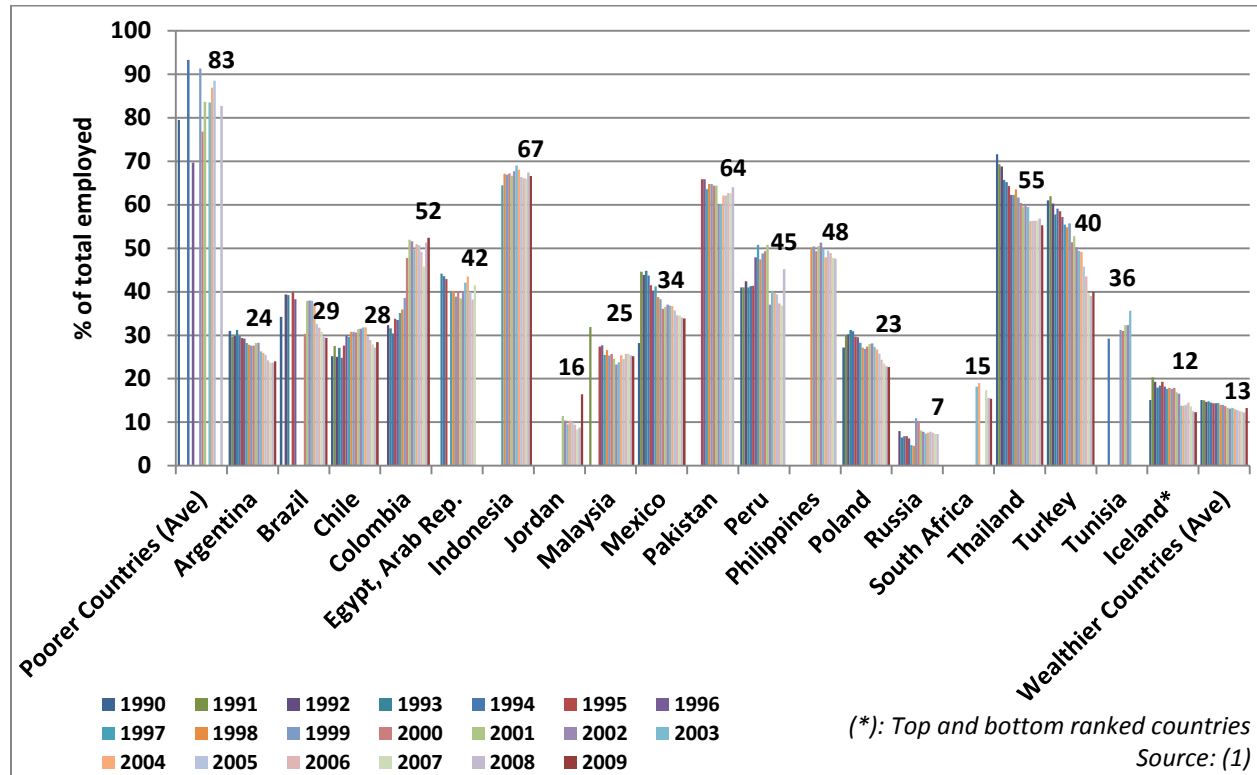


Figure 18: Internet Users (per 100 people), 1990-2011 (numbers are for 2011).

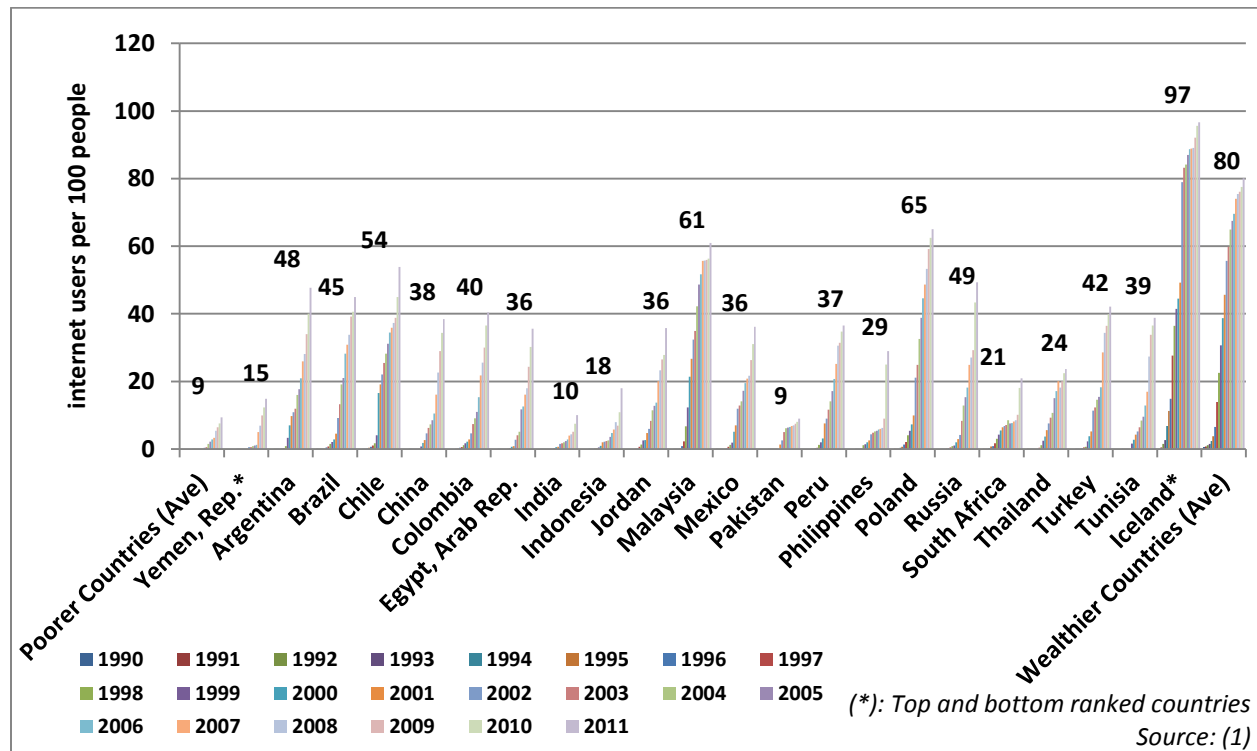


Figure 19: Mobile Phone Subscriptions (per 100 people), 1990-2011.

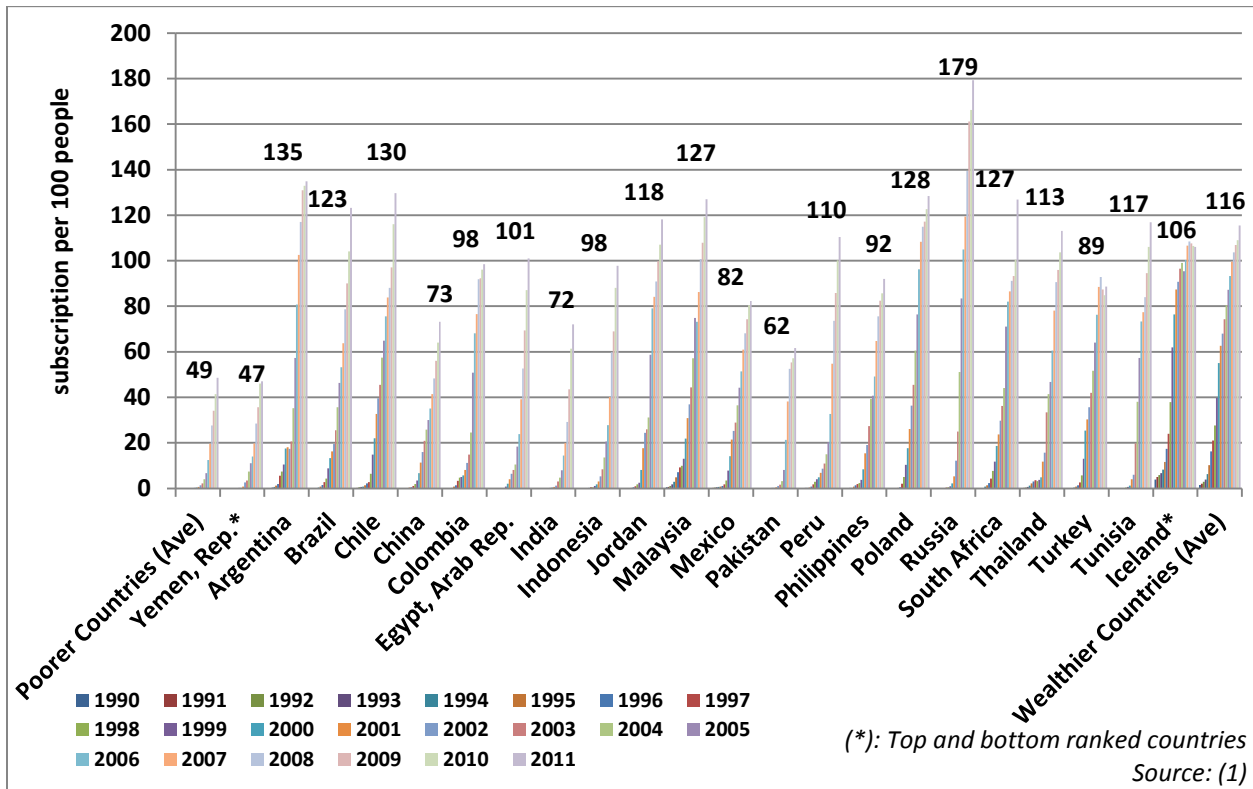


Figure 20: Pump Price for Gasoline (US\$ per litre), 2010.

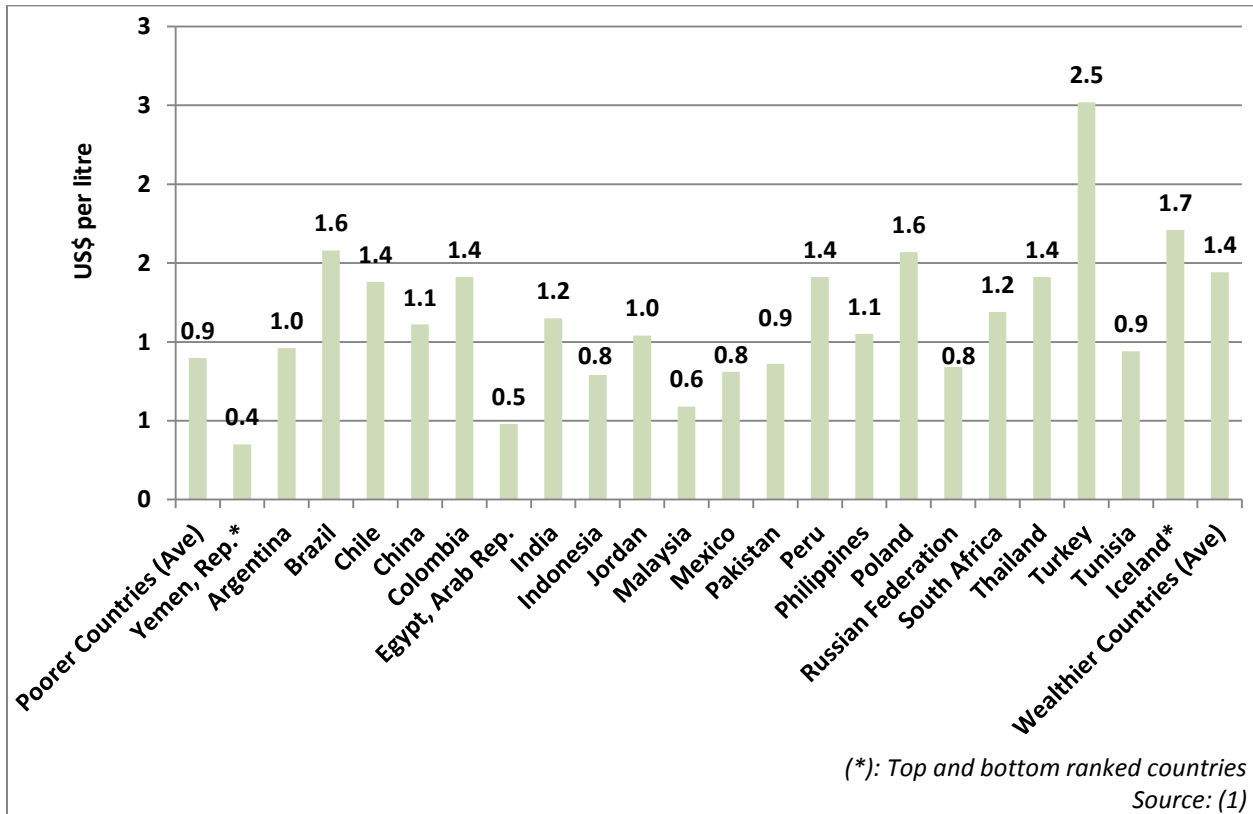


Figure 21: Quality of Port Infrastructure, (1=extremely underdeveloped to 7=well developed and efficient by international standards) 2007-2011.

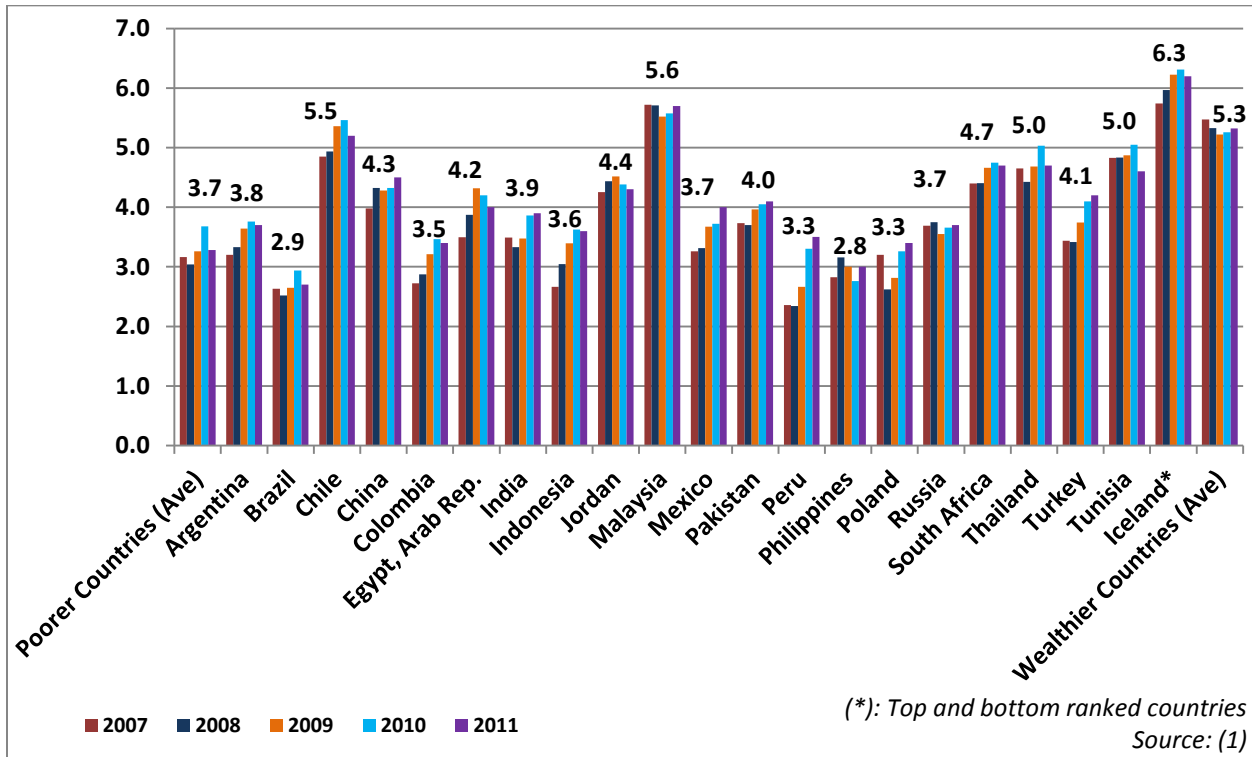
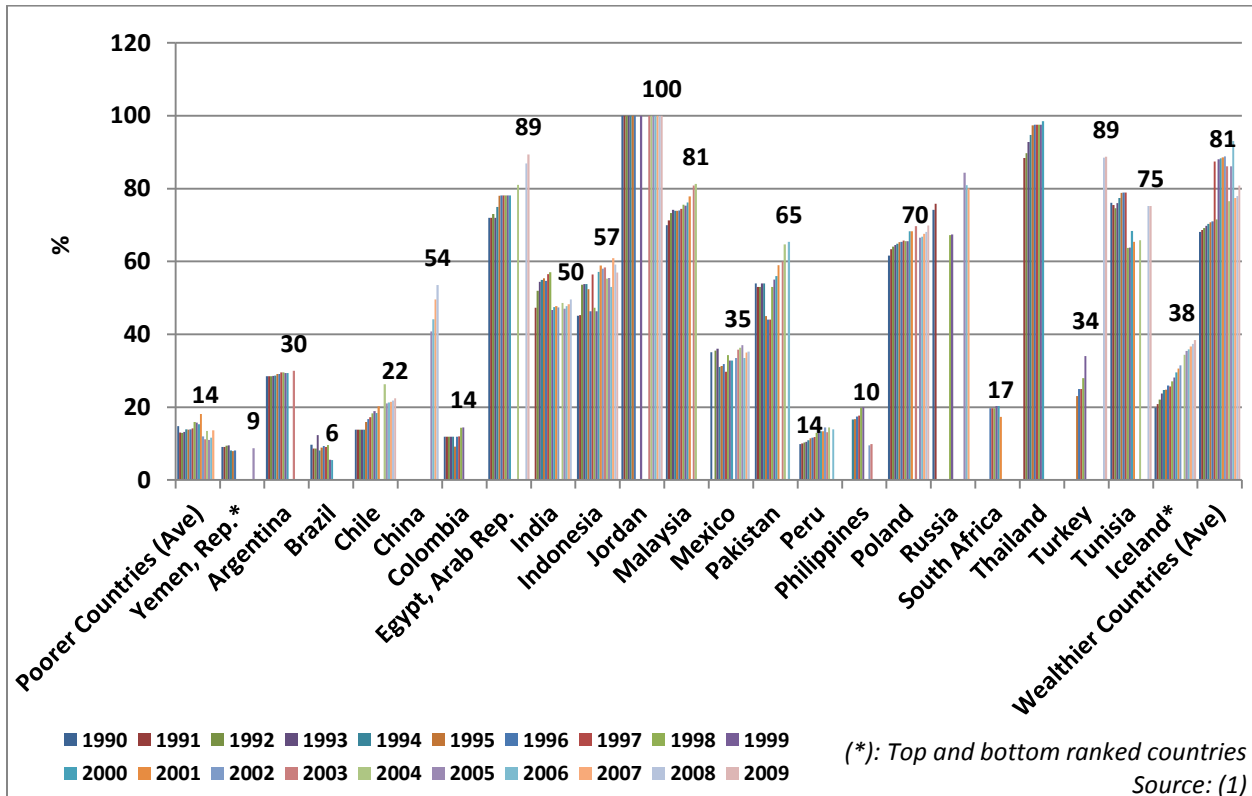


Figure 22: Paved Roads as % of total roads, 1990-2009 (numbers are for 2009 or later).



2.4 Research and Development Indicators

Figure 23: Patent Applications by Residents, 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

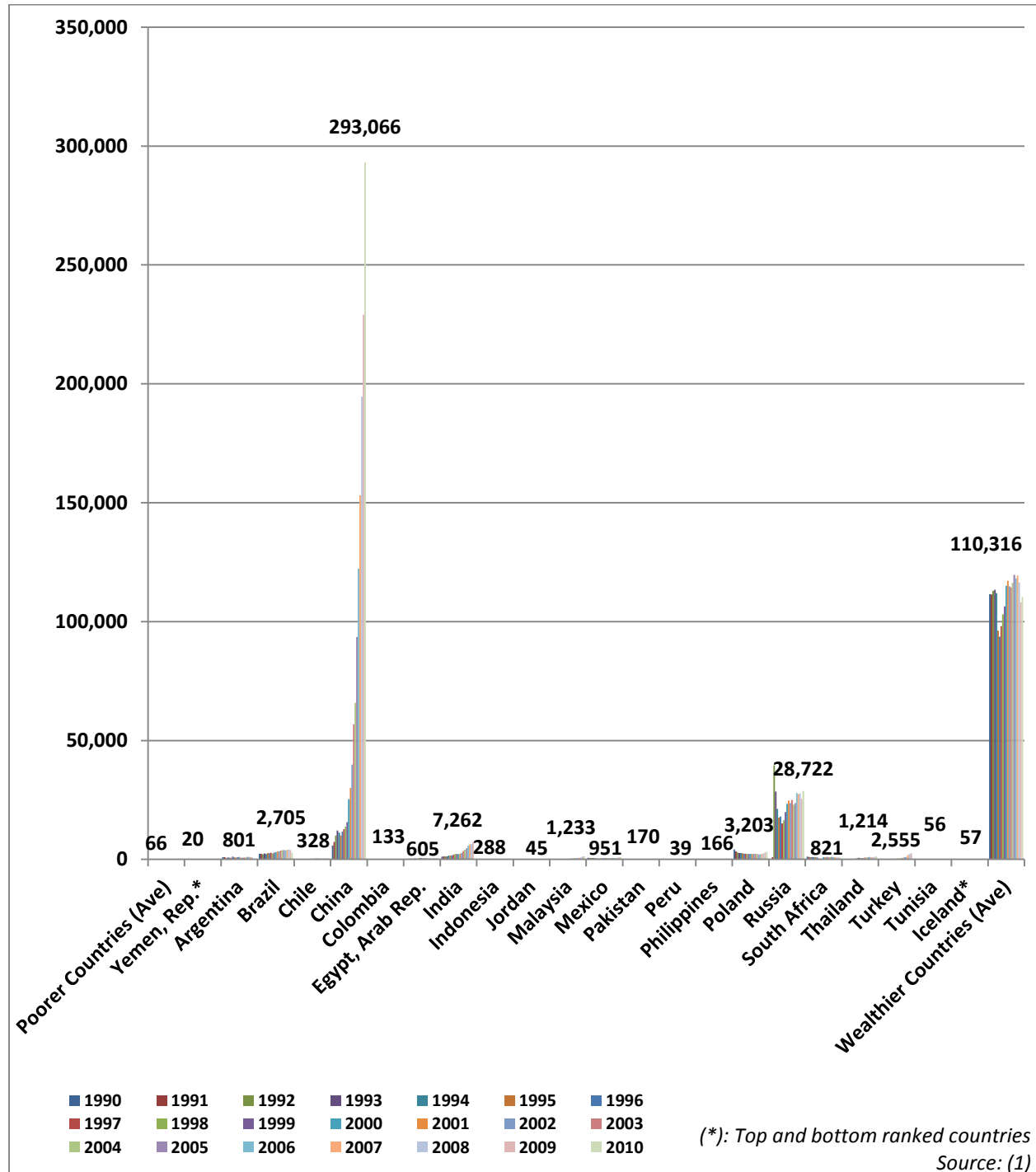


Figure 24: Research and Development (R&D) Expenditure (% of GDP), 1990-2008 (numbers are for 2008 or later).

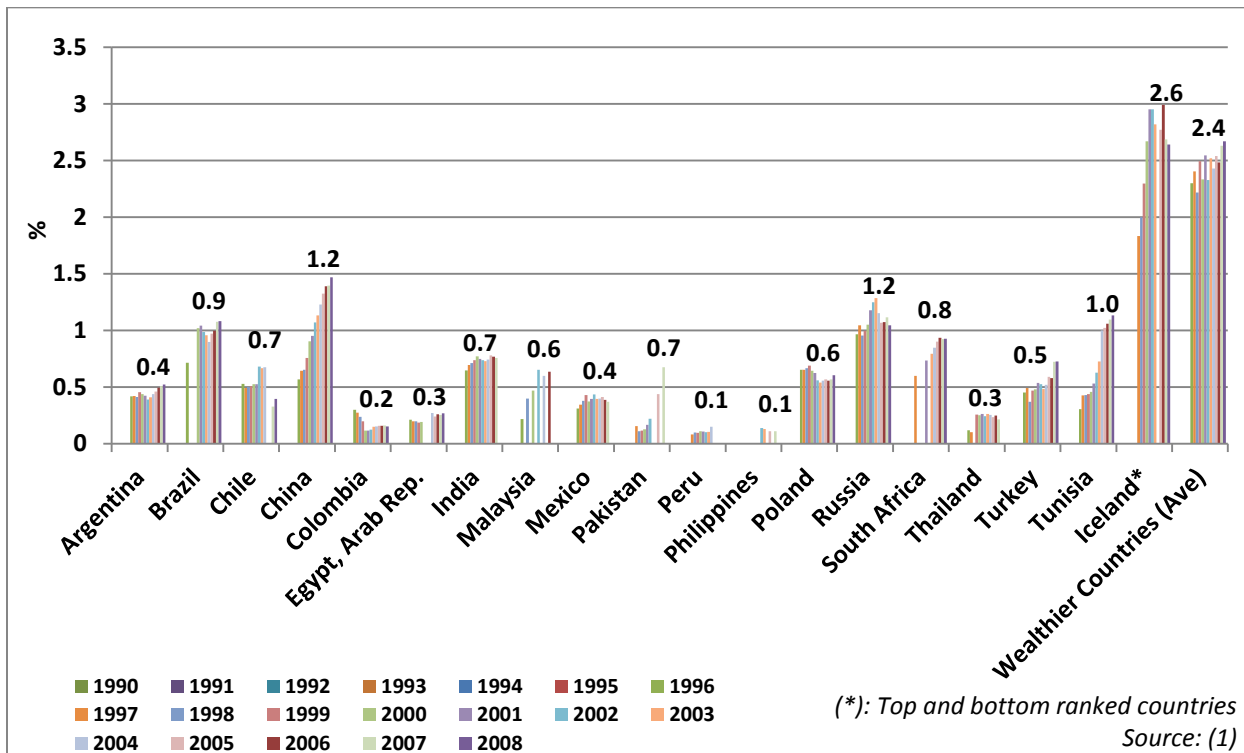


Figure 25: Researchers in R&D (per million people), 1996-2009 (numbers are for 2009 or later).

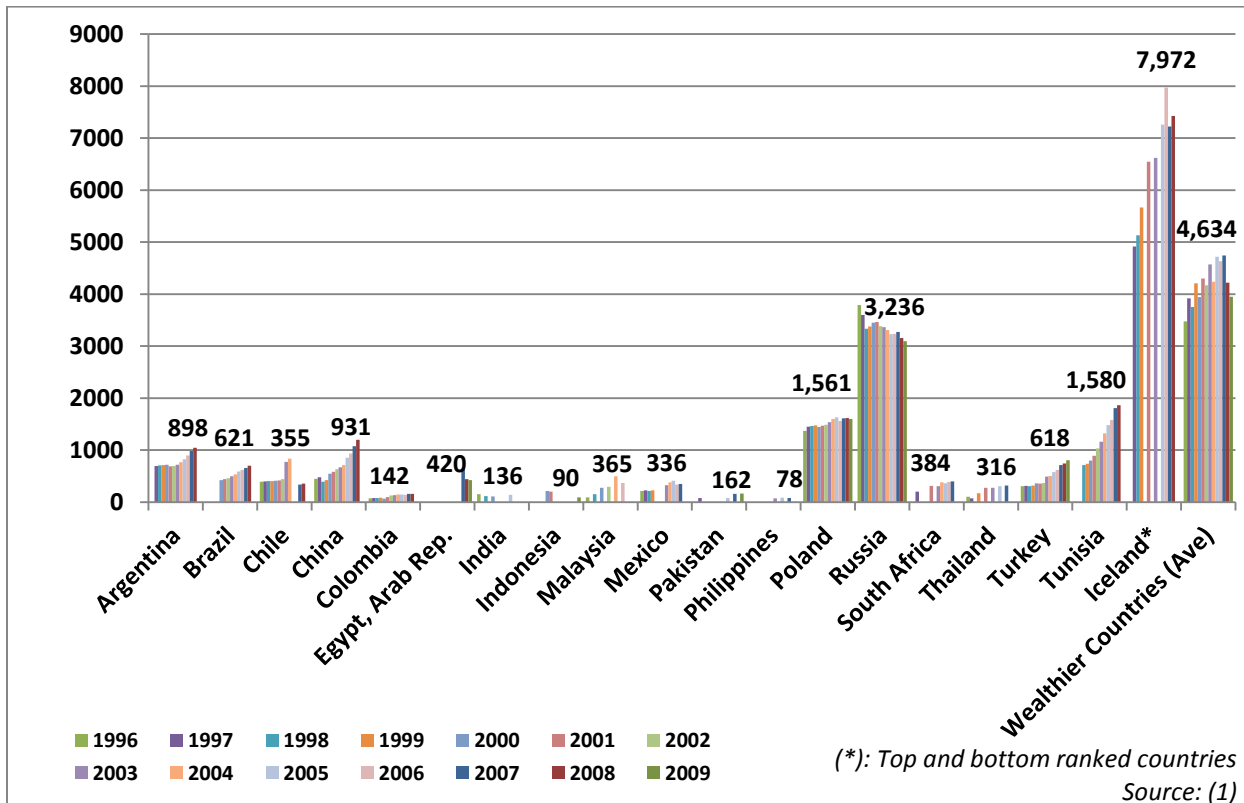


Figure 26: Scientific and Technical Journal Articles, 1990-2009 (numbers are for 2009).

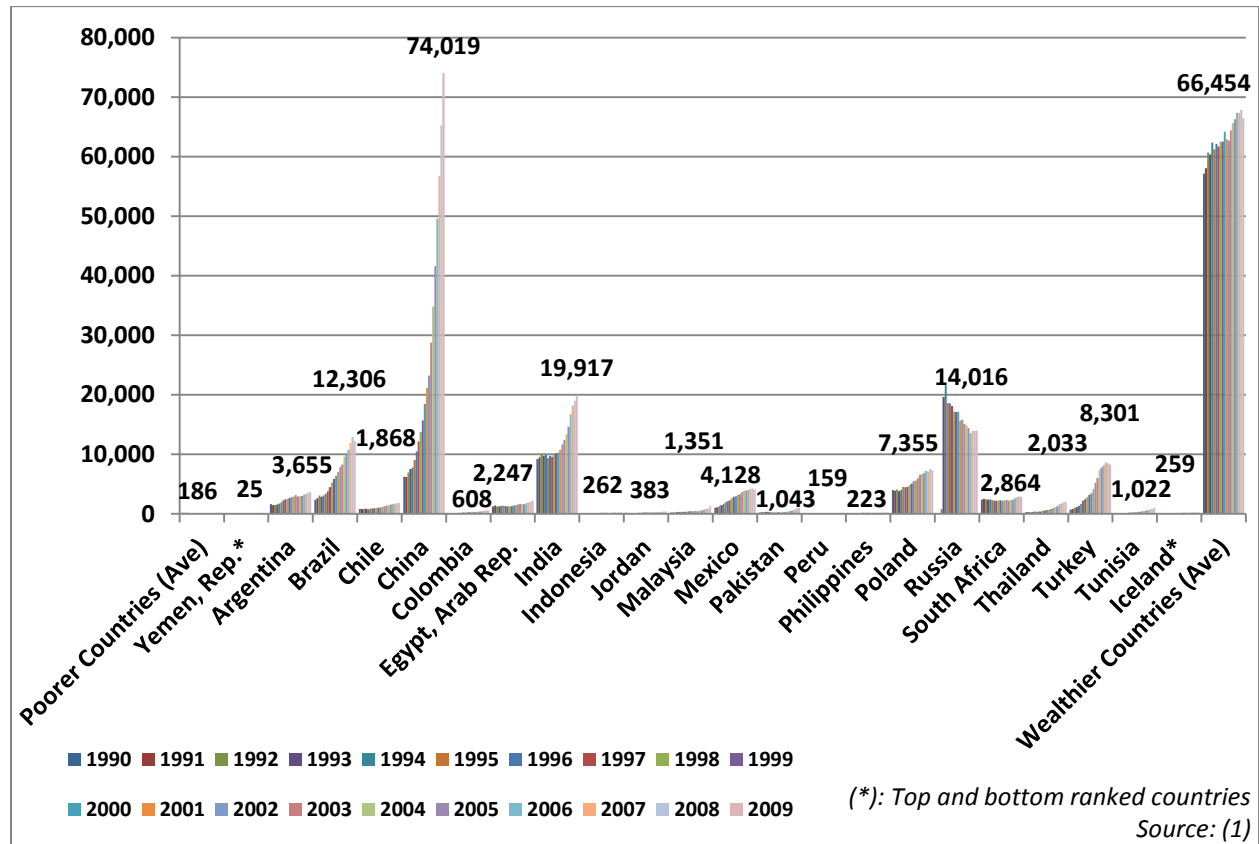


Figure 27: Technicians in R&D (per million people), 1995-2009 (numbers are for 2009).

