

## Emerging Markets Symposium

11-13 January 2013

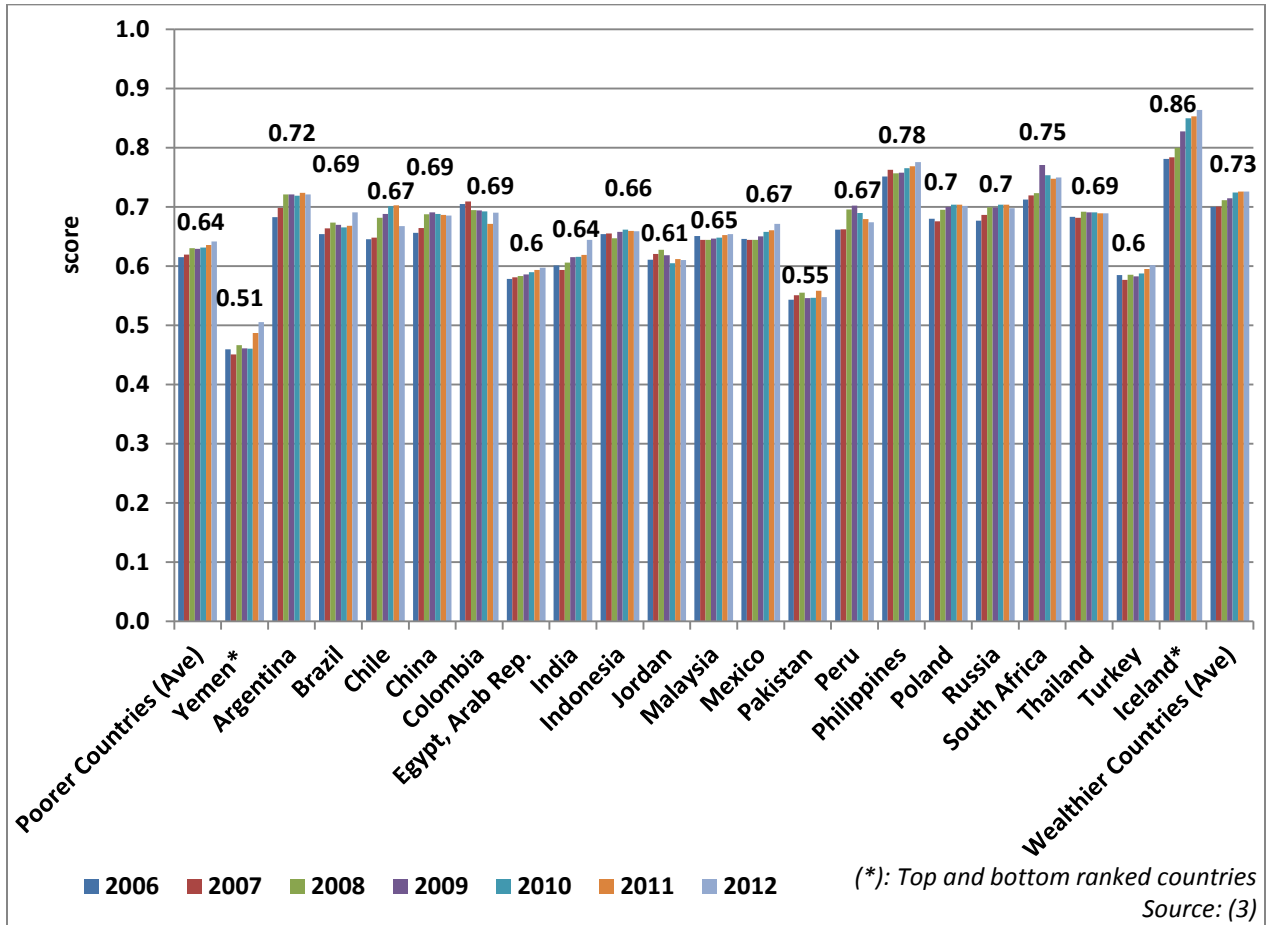
### Gender Inequality in Emerging Markets: An Analytical Framework – Part B



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November 2012

### 3 Gender Indicators

Figure 1: Global Gender Gap (score between 0= inequality and 1= equality), 2006-2012 (numbers are for 2012).



### 3.1 Health

Figure 2: Sex Ratio at Birth (females per 1,000 males), 1990-1992-1997-2002-2007-2009-2010 (numbers are for 2010).

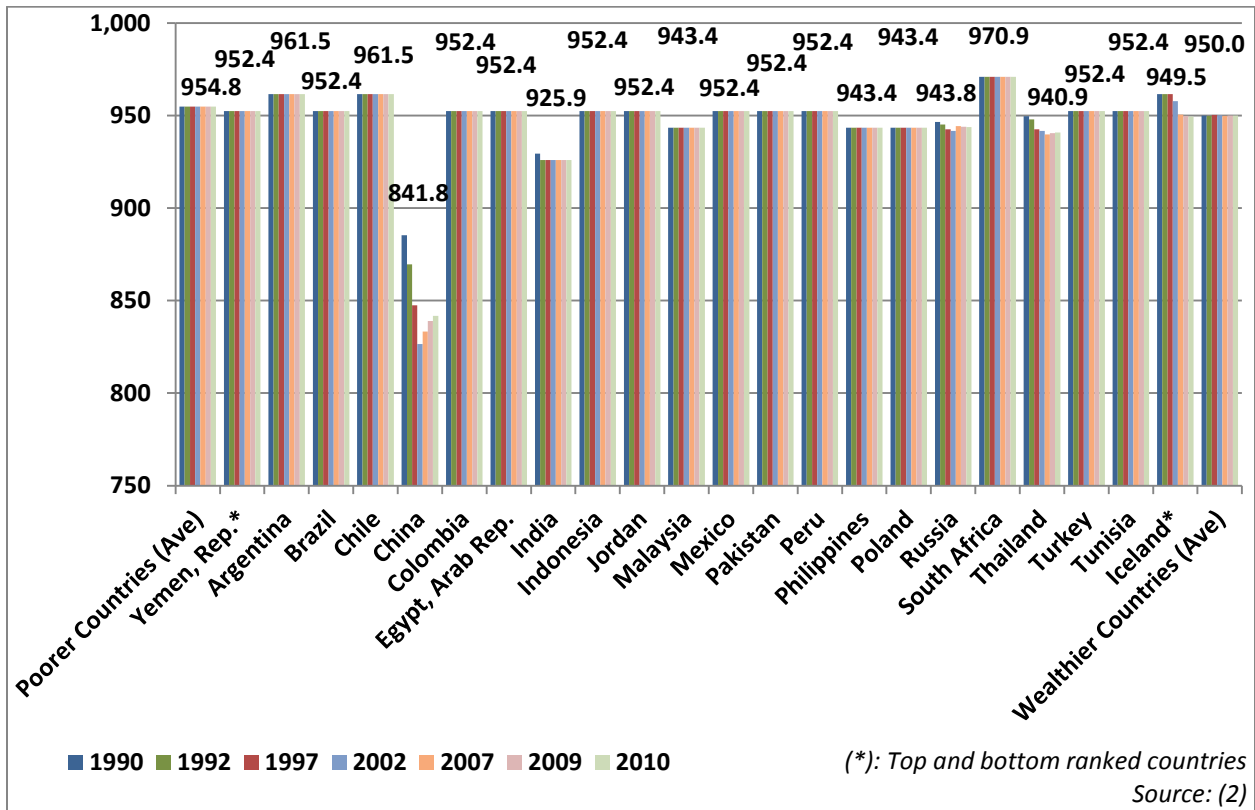


Figure 3: Life Expectancy at Birth, Female (Years), 1990-2011 (Numbers are for 2011 or later).

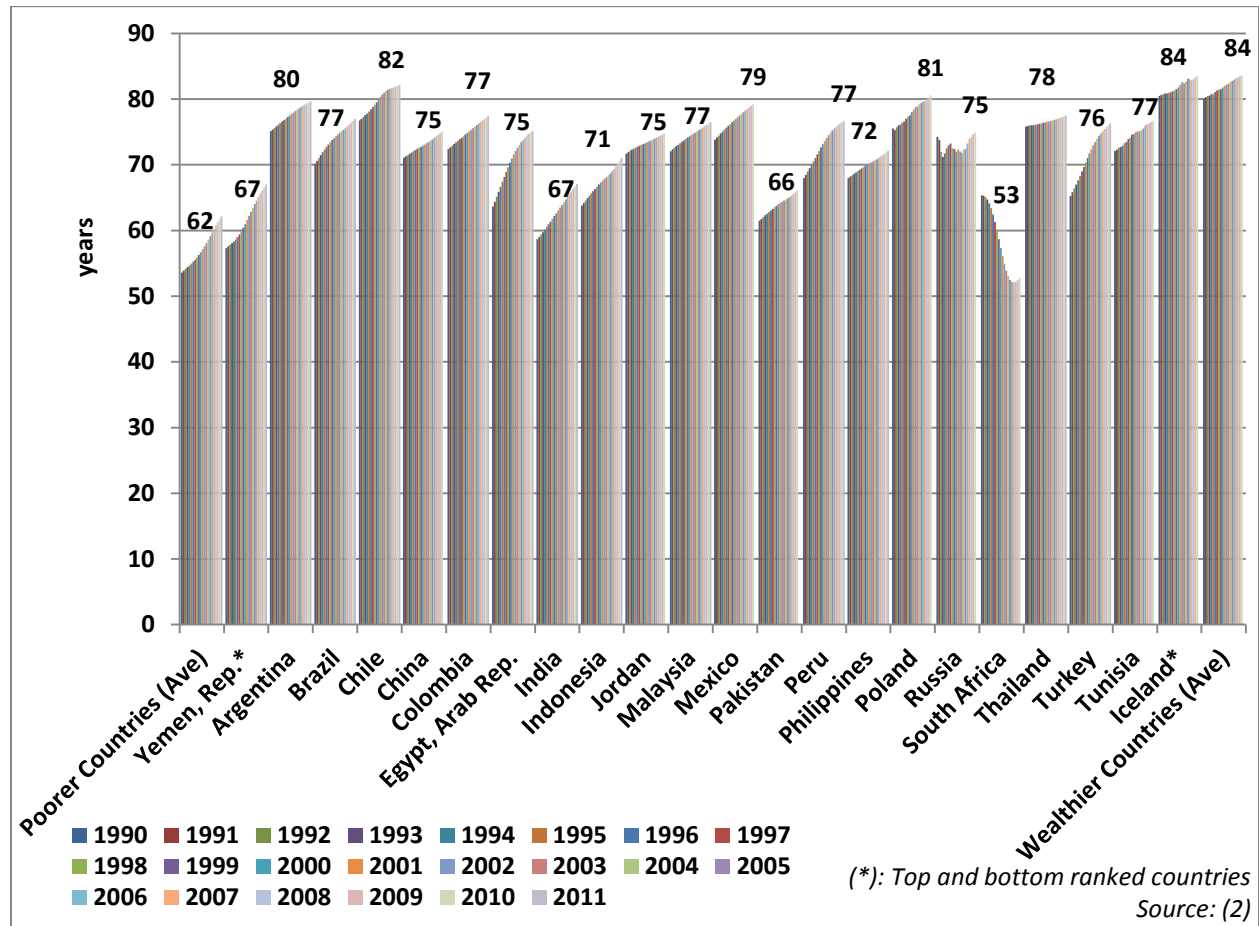


Figure 4: Life Expectancy at Birth, Male (Years), 1990-2011 (Numbers are for 2011 or later).

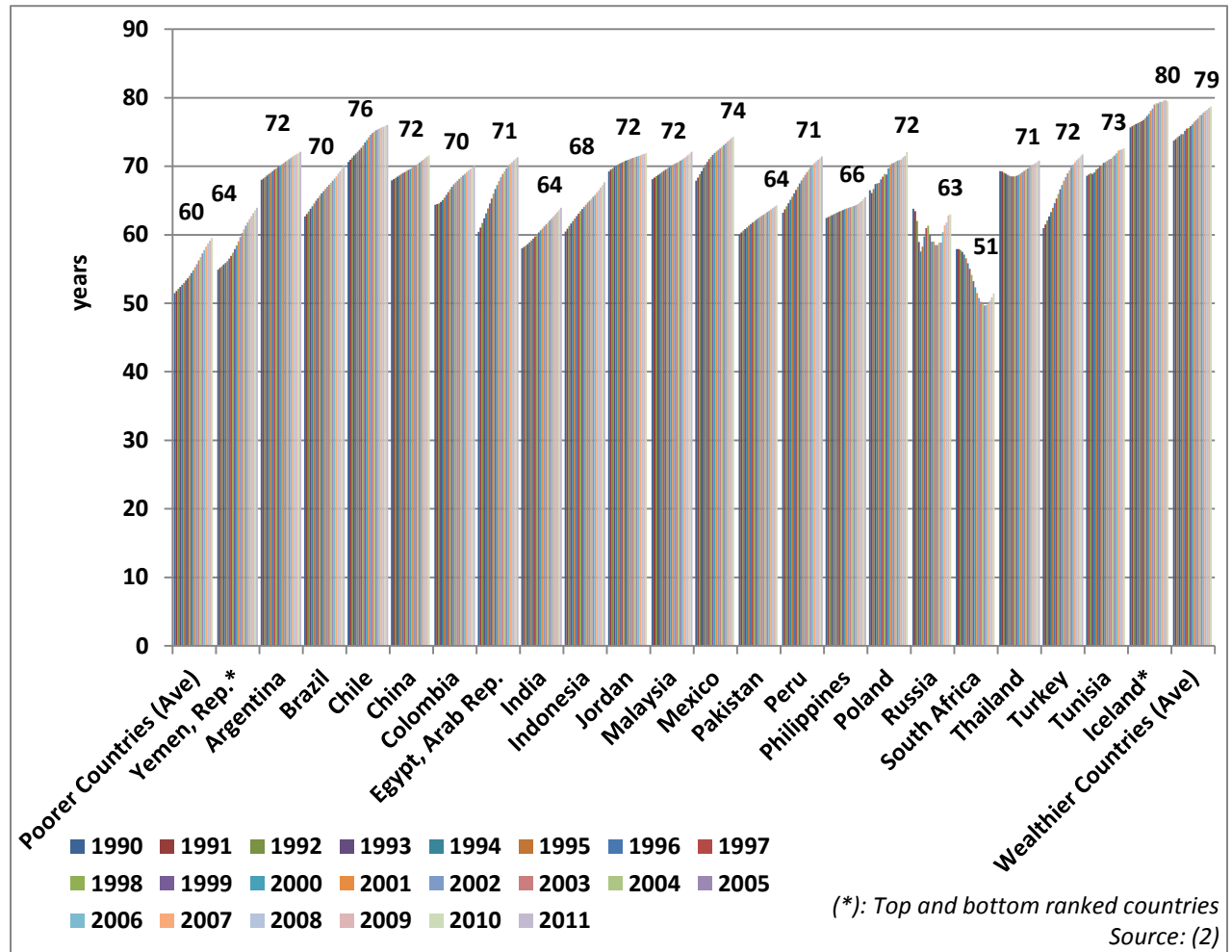


Figure 5: Total Fertility Rate (Births per Woman), 1990-2011 (Numbers are for 2011 or later).

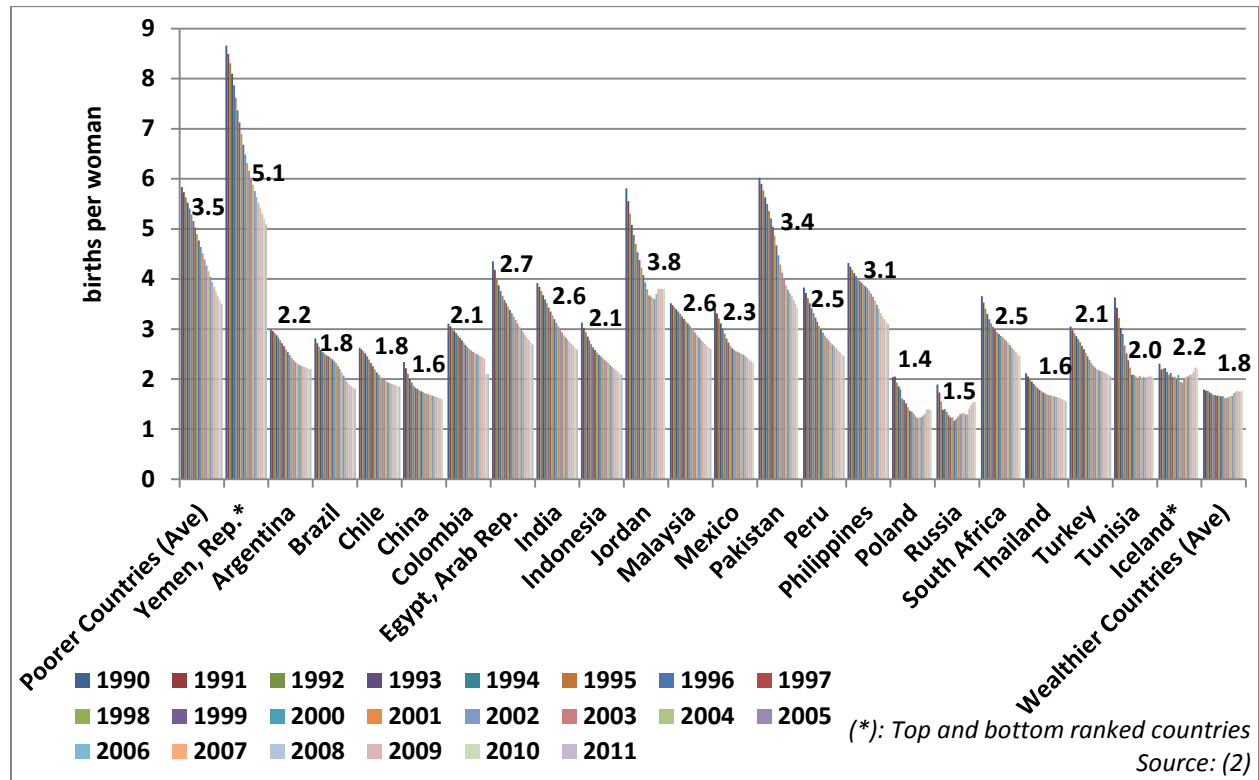


Figure 6: Adolescent Fertility Rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19), 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

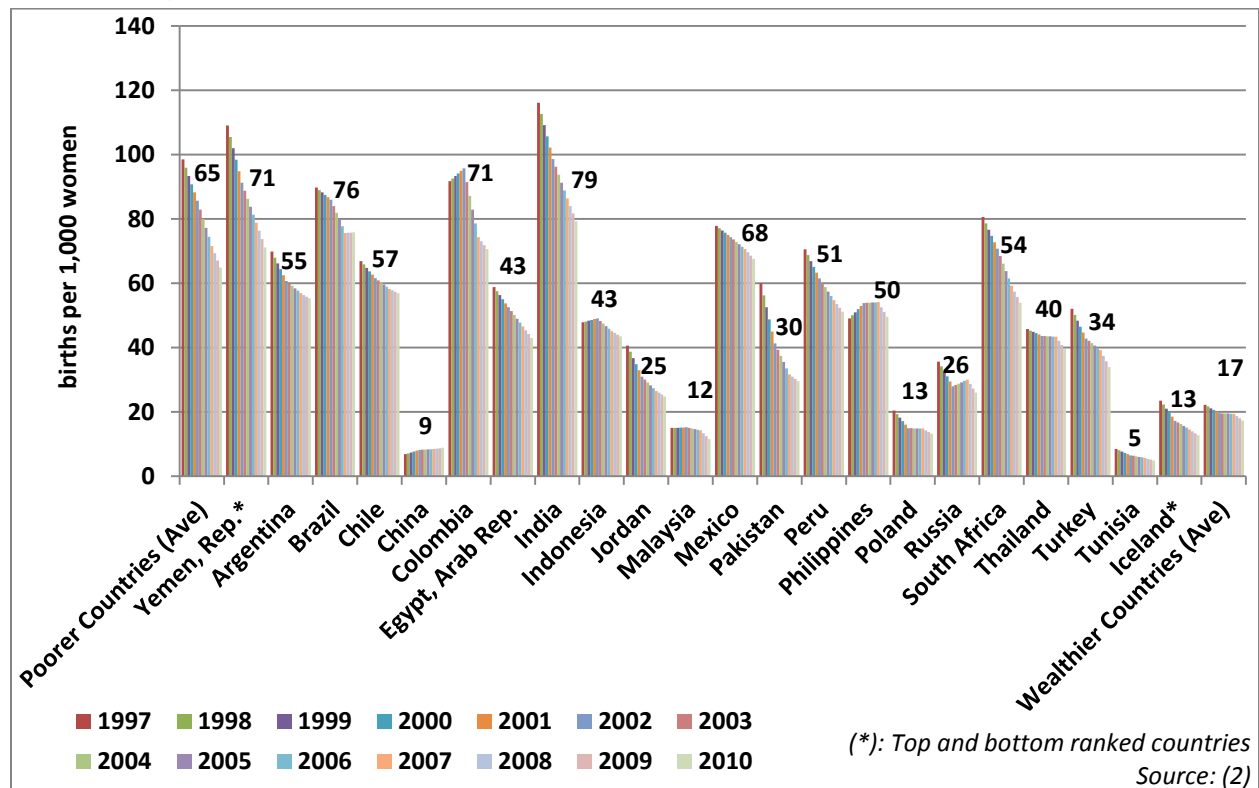


Figure 7: Mortality Rate, under-5, male (per 1,000), 1990-2011 (numbers are for 2011).

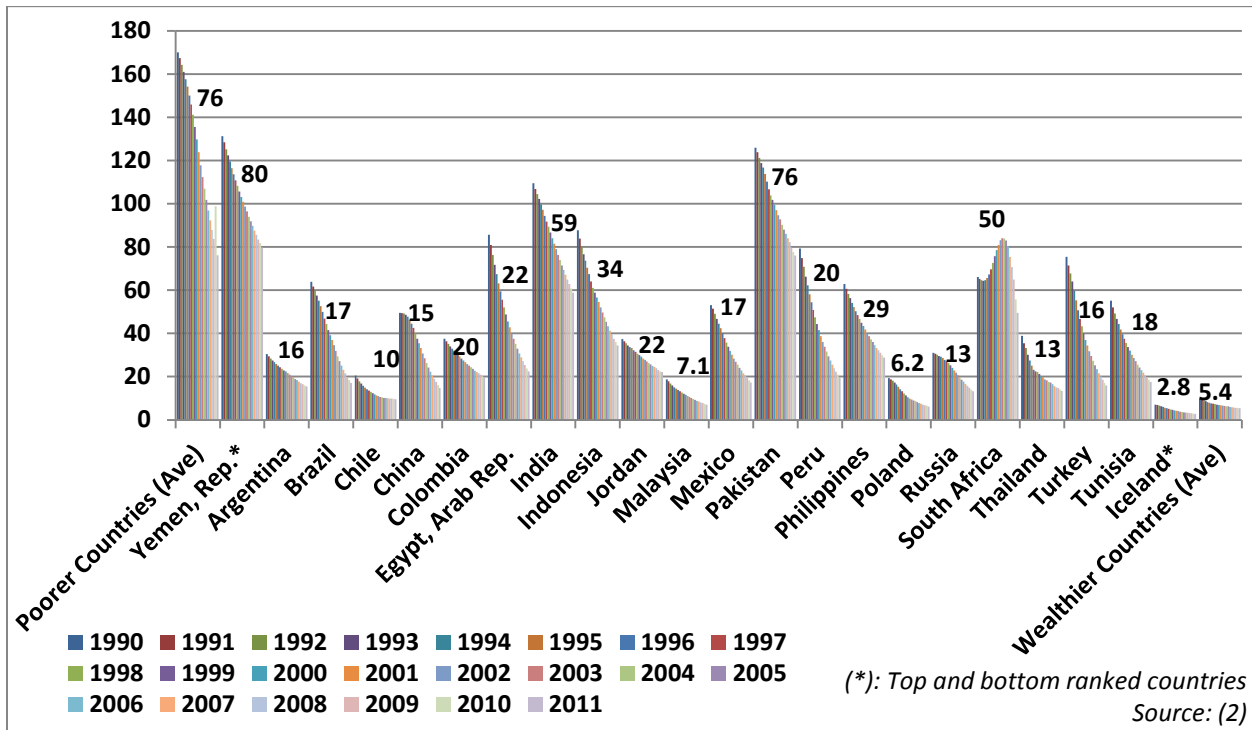


Figure 8: Mortality Rate, under-5, female (per 1,000), 1990-2011 (numbers are for 2011).

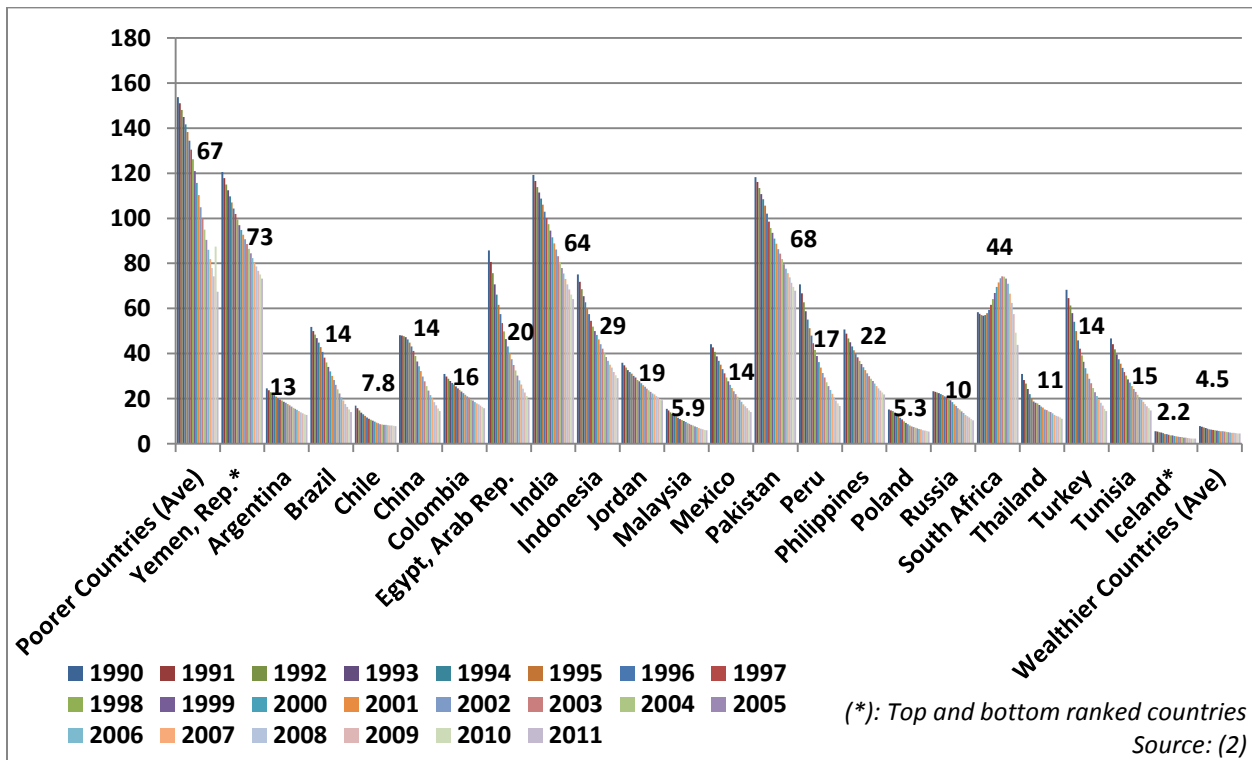


Figure 9: Maternal Mortality Ratio (modelled estimate, per 100,000 live births), 1990-1995-2000-2005-2010 (numbers are for 2010).

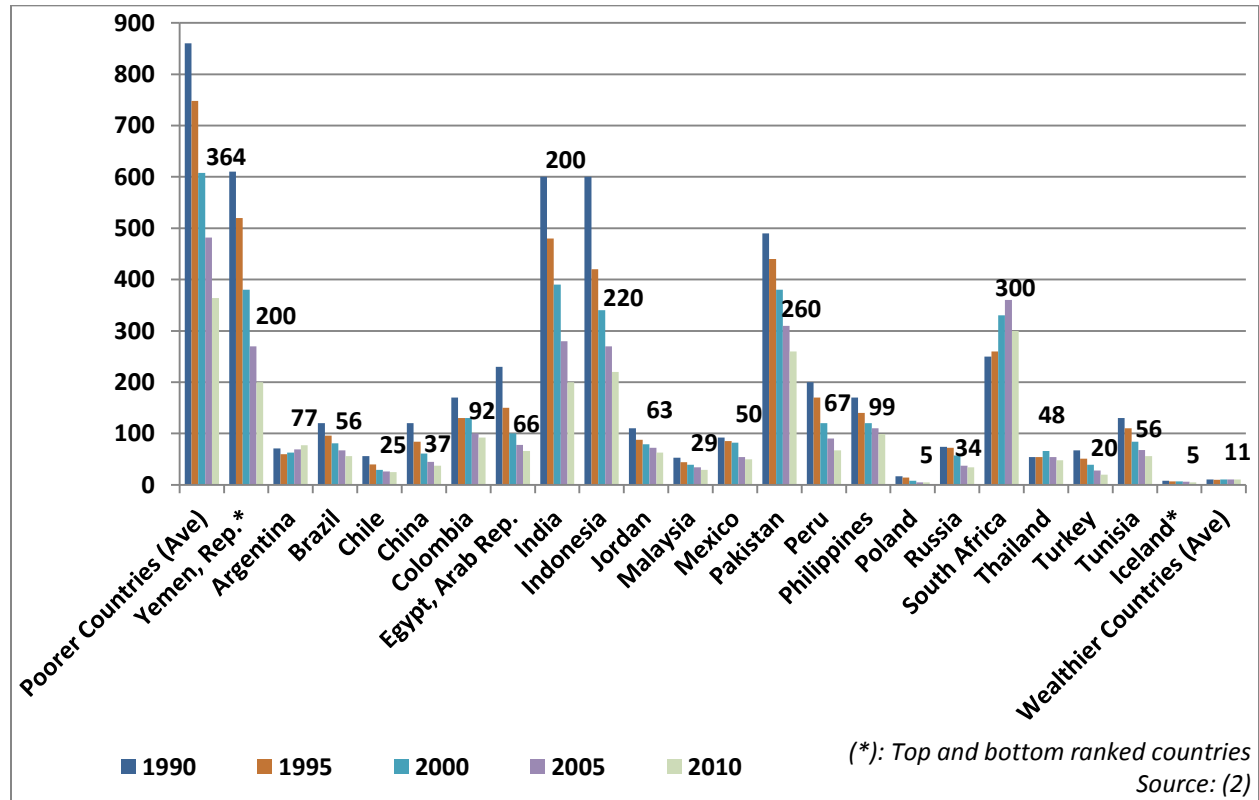


Figure 10: Pregnant Women Receiving Prenatal Care (%), 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

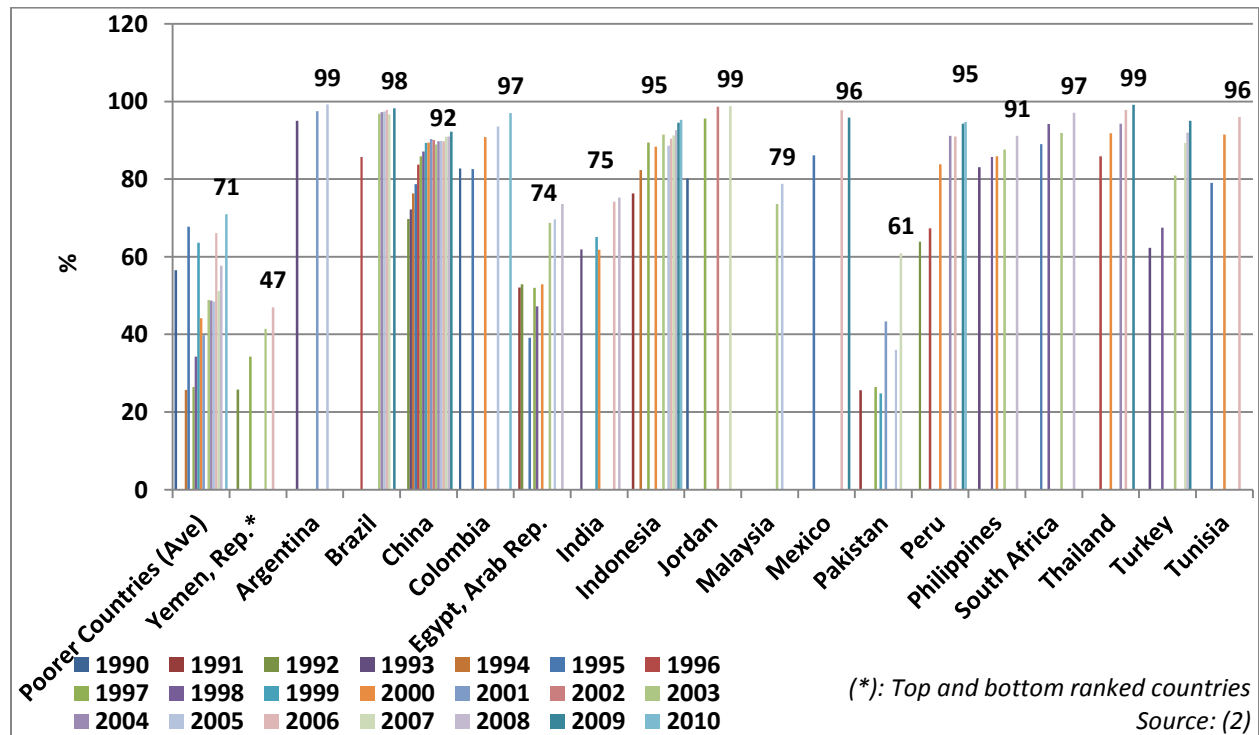
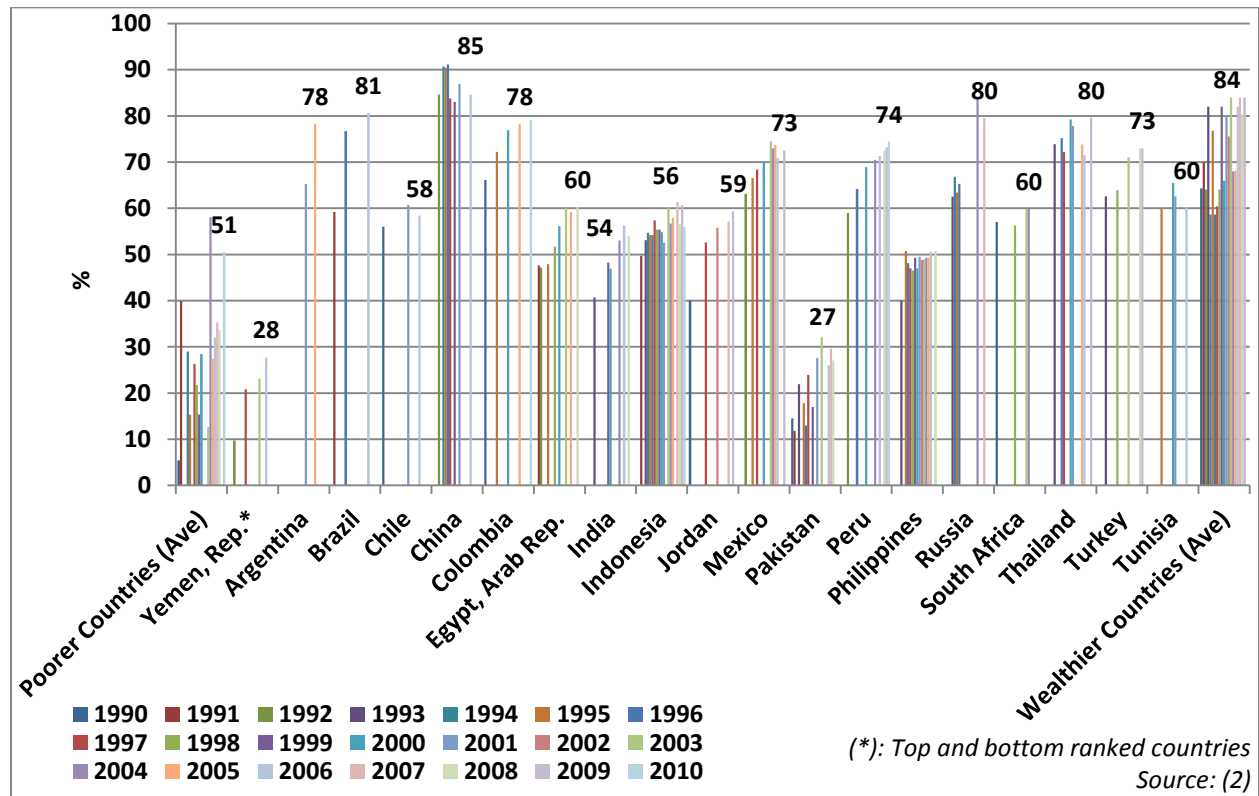


Figure 11: Percentage of Women who are Practicing, or Whose Sexual Partners are Practicing, any Form of Contraception (% of women ages 15-49), 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).



### 3.2 Education

Figure 12: Expected Years of Schooling, Female, 1990-2009 (numbers are for 2009 or later).

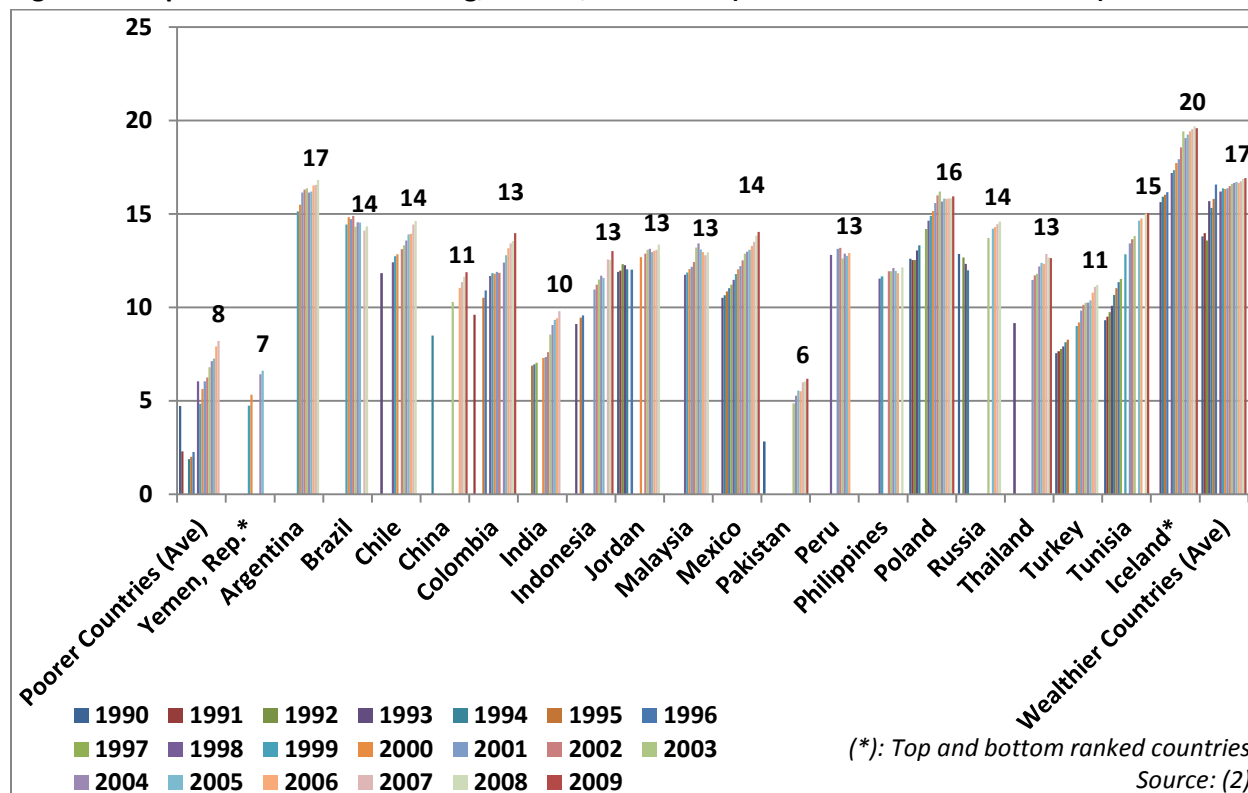


Figure 13: Expected Years of Schooling, Male, 1990-2009 (numbers are for 2009 or later).

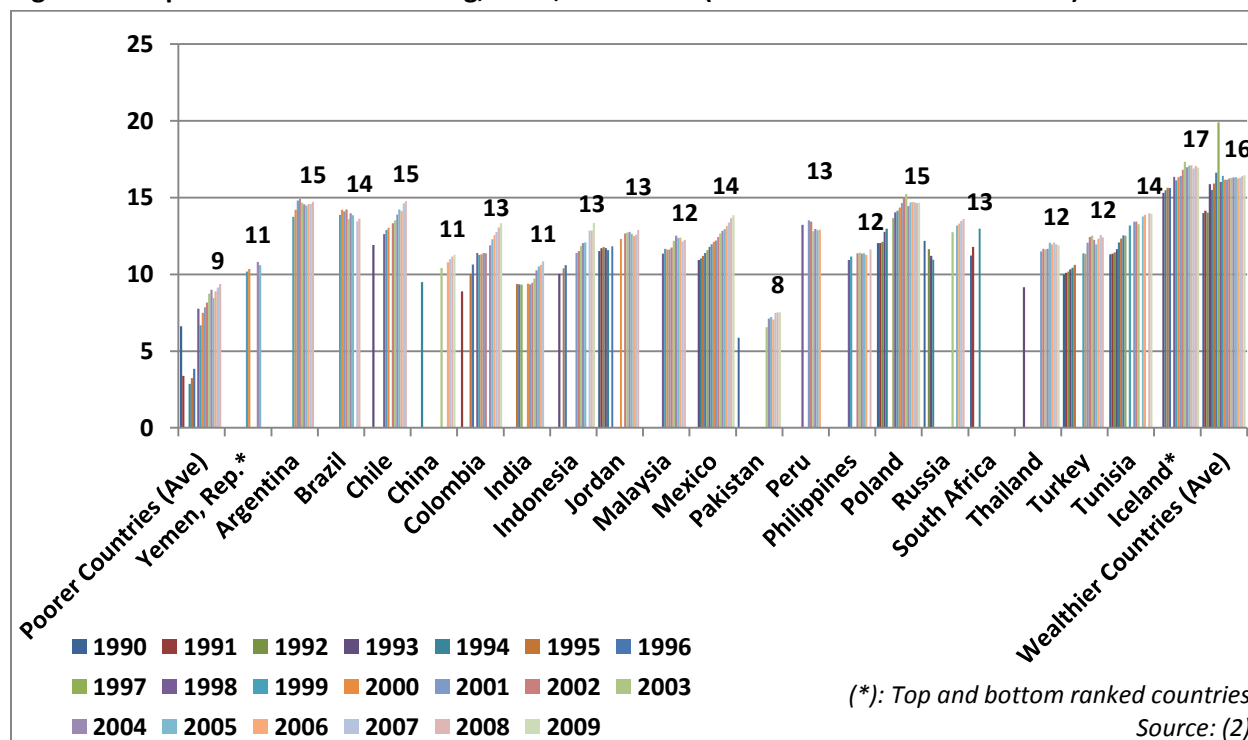


Figure 14: Literacy Rate, Adult Female (% of Females Ages 15 and Above), 2000-2009 (numbers are for 2009 or Later).

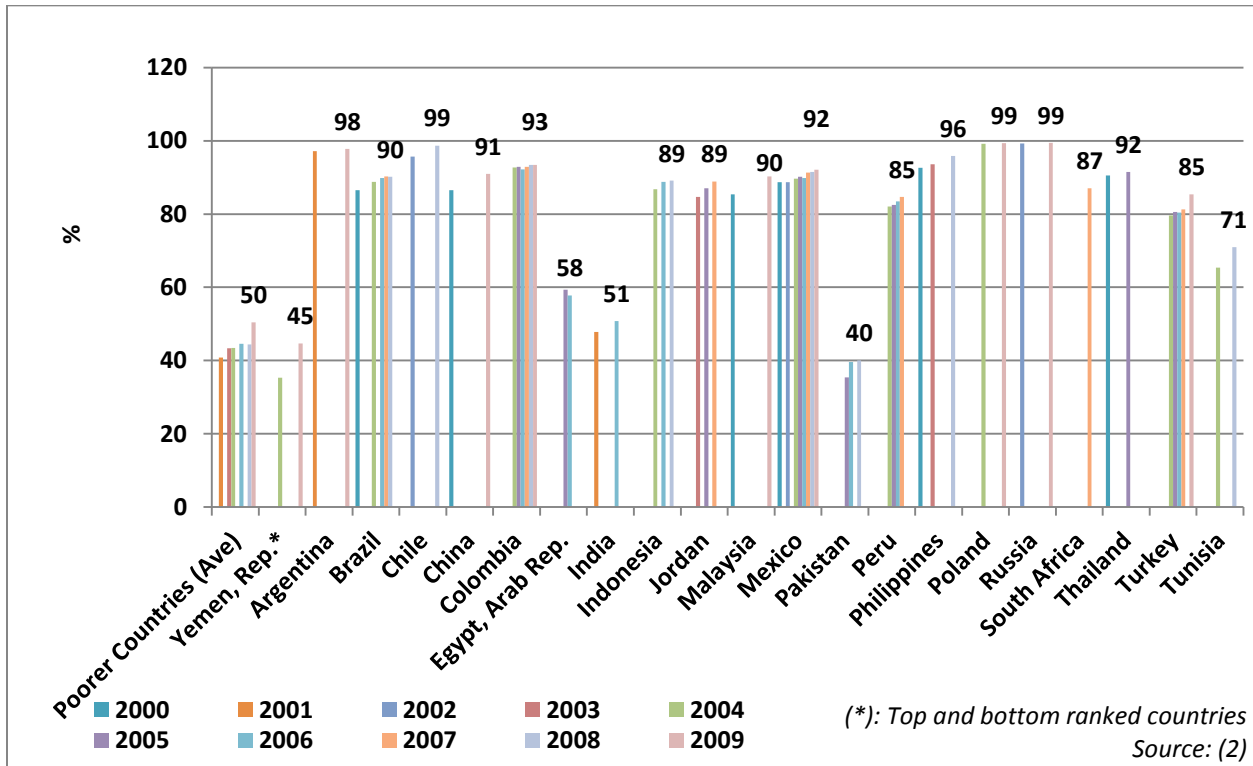


Figure 15: Literacy Rate, Adult Male (% of males ages 15 and above), 2000-2009 (numbers are for 2009 or later).

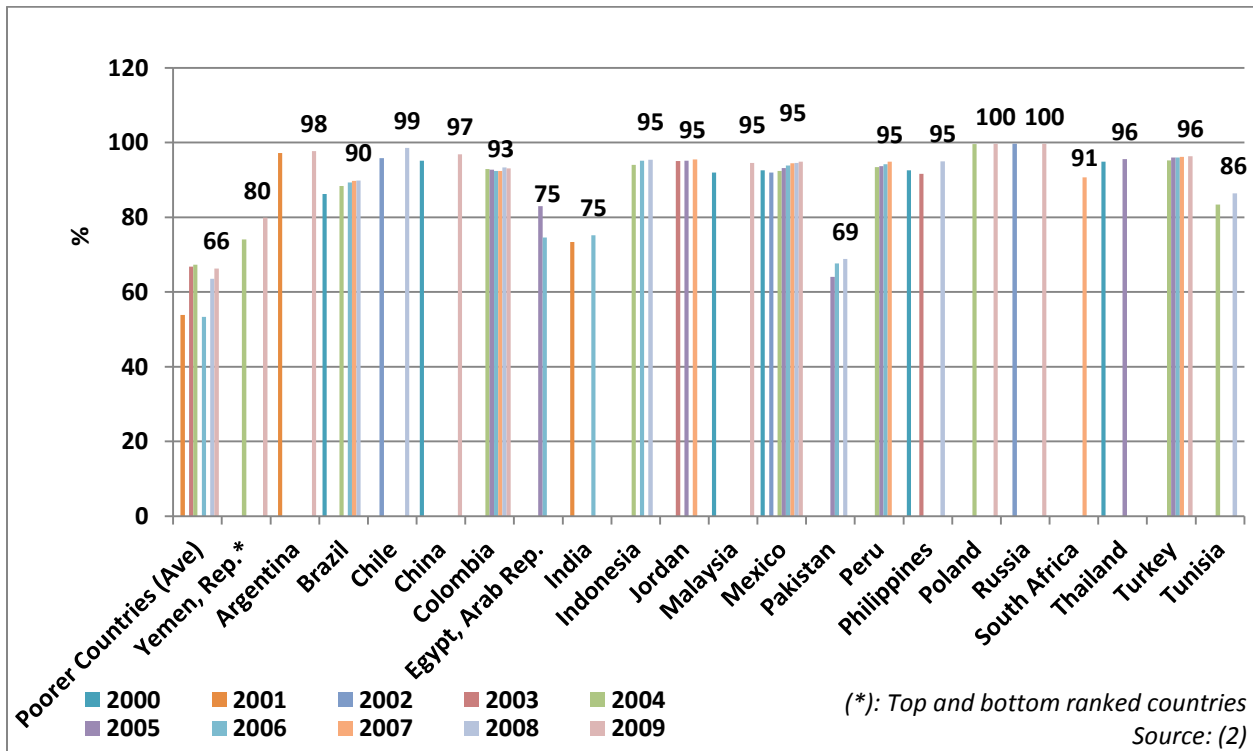


Figure 16: Gross School Enrolment in Primary Education, Female (Ratio of Total Enrolment to the Population of the Age Group that Officially Corresponds to Primary Education), 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

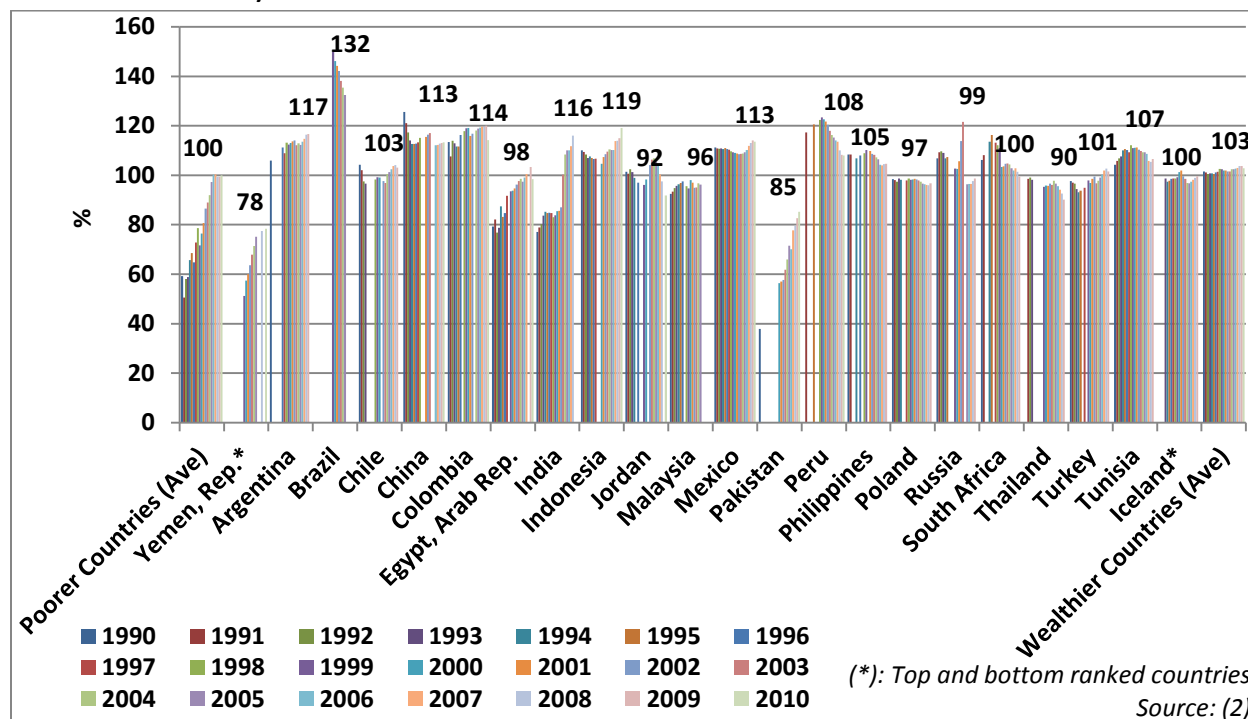


Figure 17: Gross School Enrolment in Primary Education, Male (Ratio of Total Enrolment to the Population of the Age Group that Officially Corresponds to Primary Education), 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

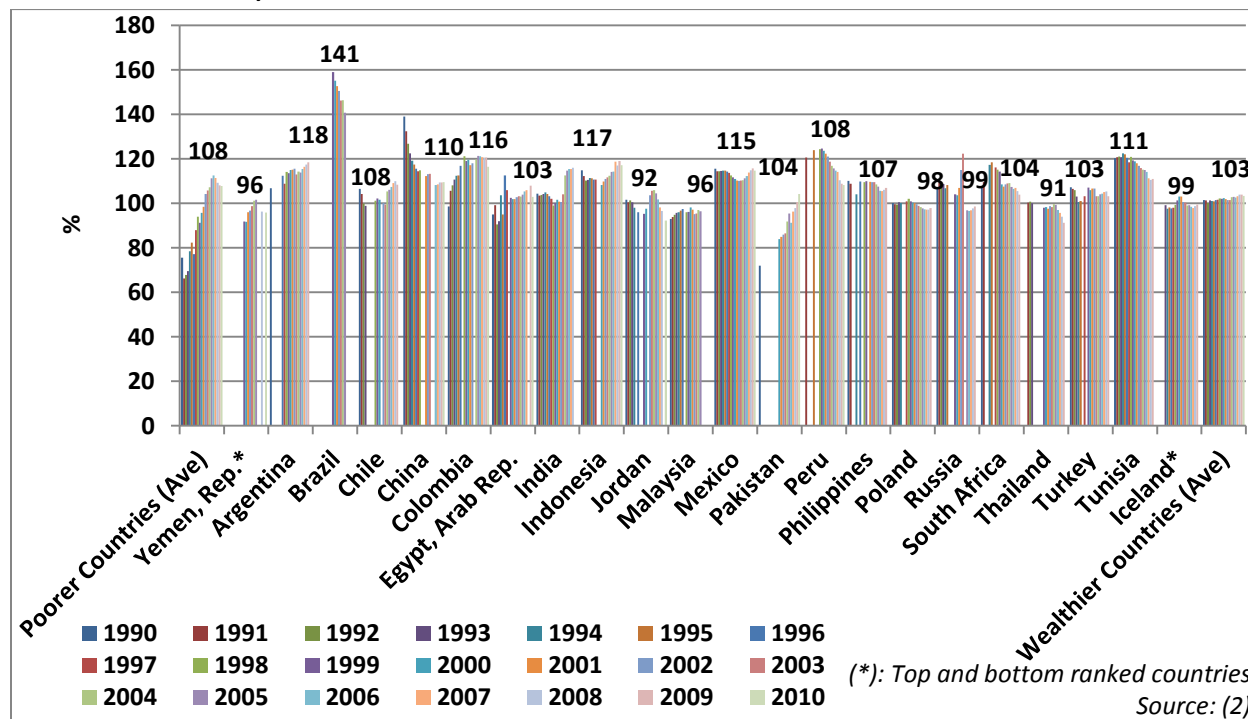


Figure 18: Primary Education Completion Rate, Female (% of relevant age group), 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

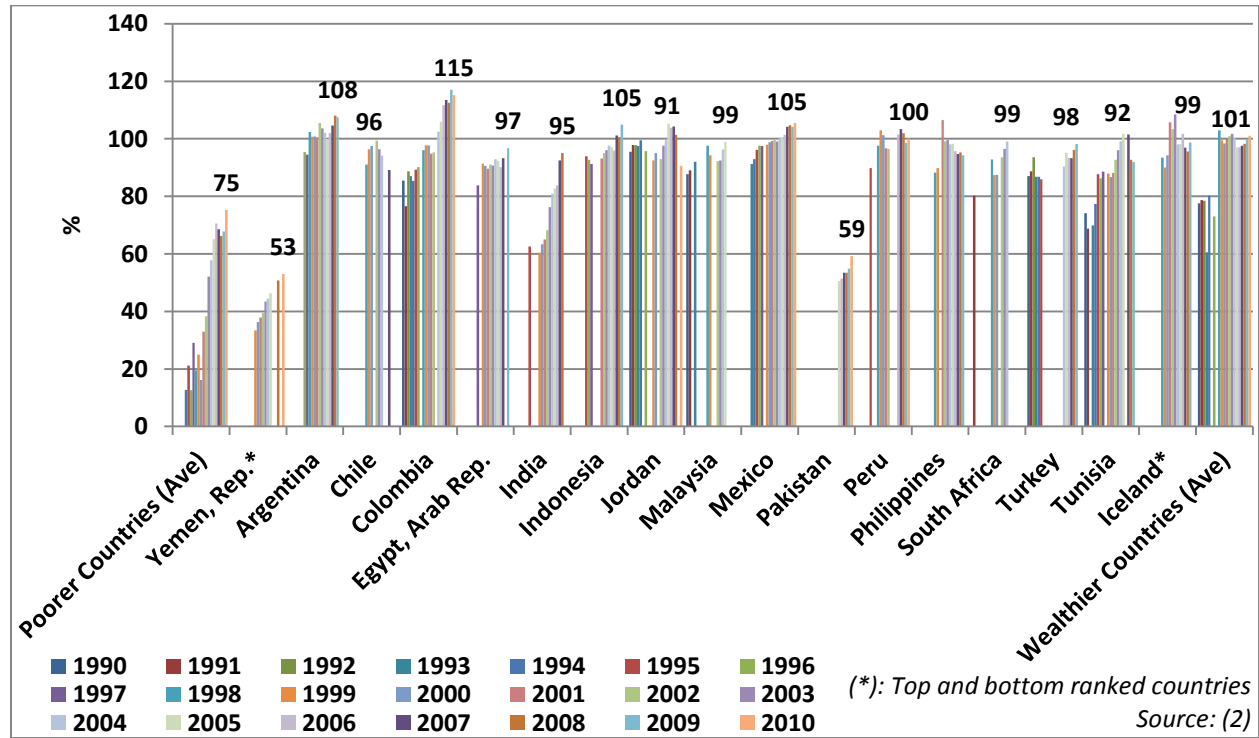


Figure 19: Primary Education Completion Rate, Male (% of relevant age group), 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

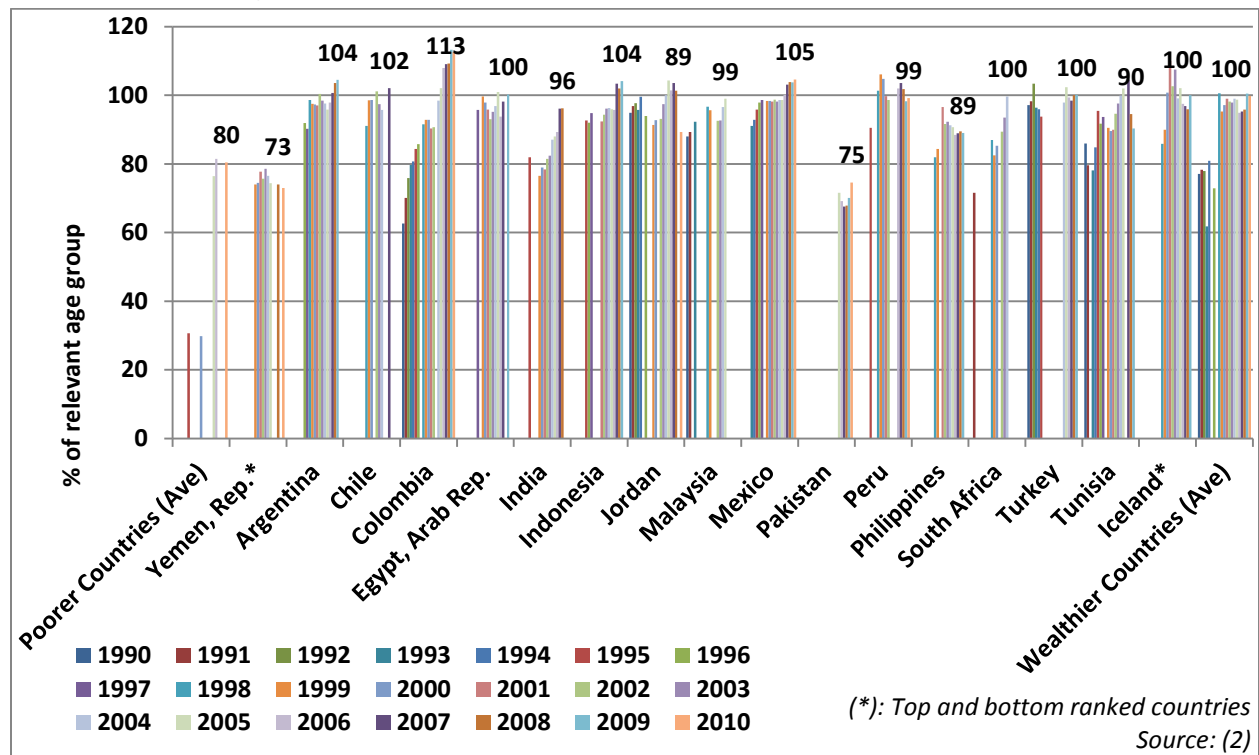


Figure 20: Children out of School, Primary Education, Female, 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

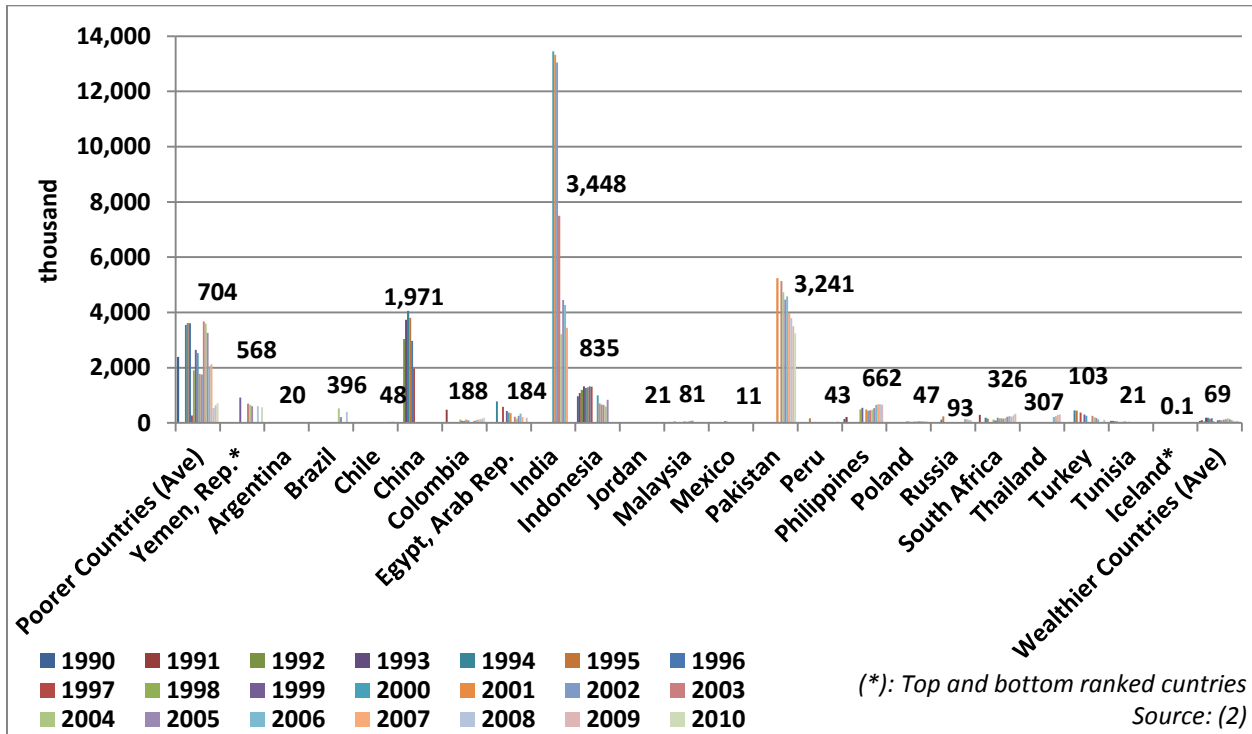


Figure 21: Children out of School, Primary Education, Male, 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

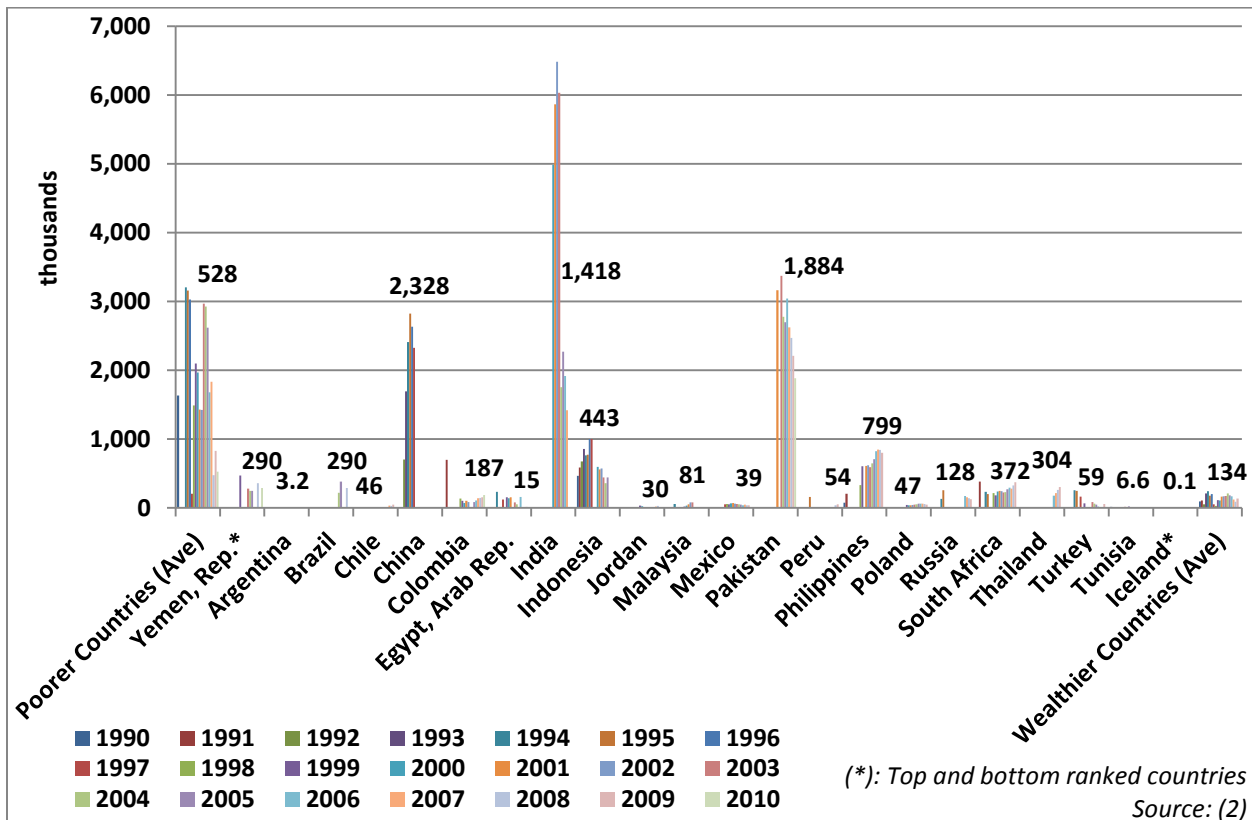


Figure 22: Progression to Secondary Education, Female (%), 1990-2009 (numbers are for 2009 or later).

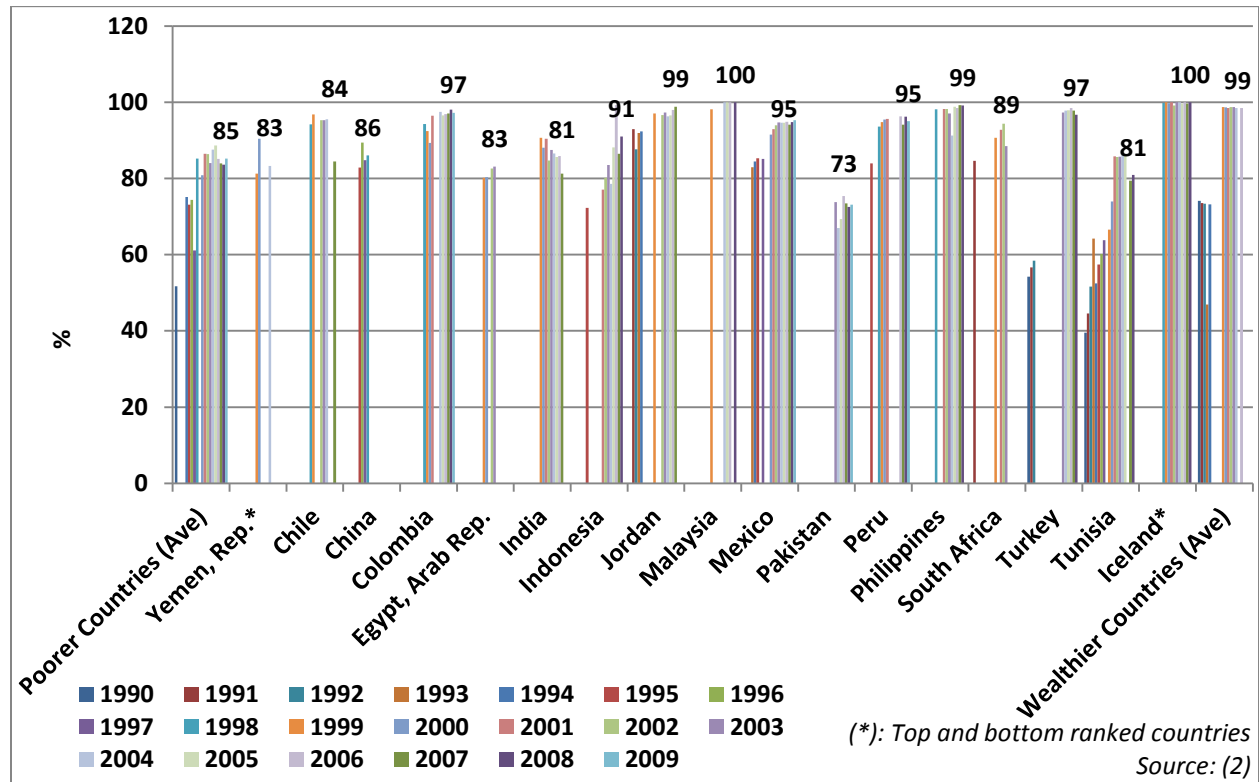


Figure 23: Progression to Secondary School, Male (%), 1990-2009 (numbers are for 2009 or later).

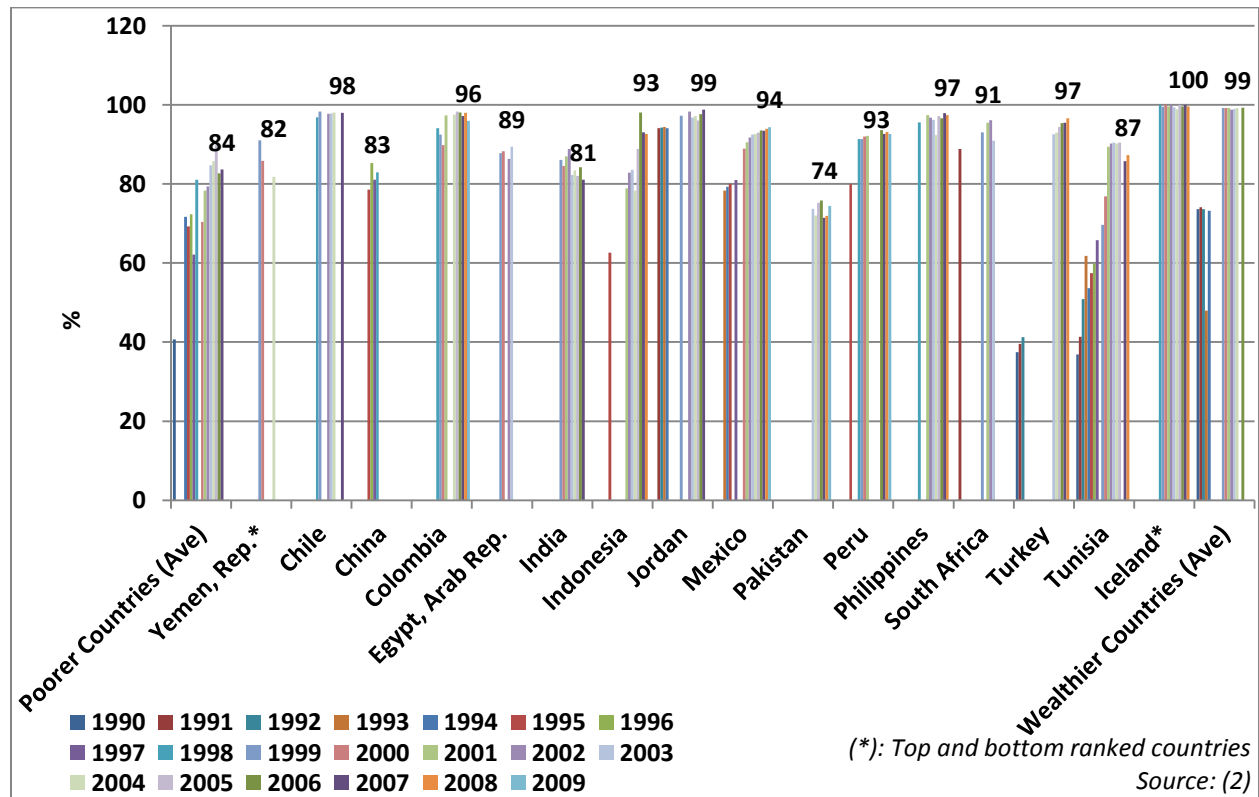


Figure 24: Gross School Enrolment in Secondary Education, Female (Ratio of Total Enrolment to the Population of the Age Group that Officially Corresponds to Secondary Education), 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

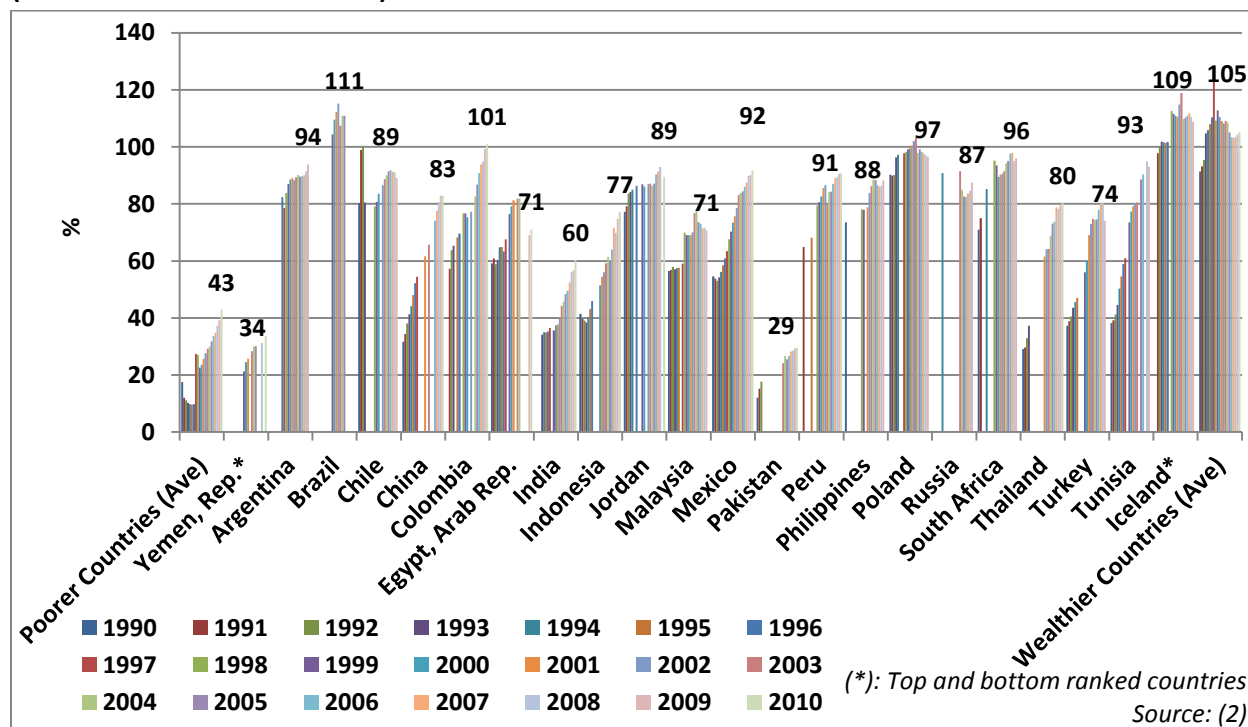


Figure 25: Gross School Enrolment in Secondary Education, Male (Ratio of Total Enrolment to the Population of the Age Group that Officially Corresponds to Secondary Education), 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

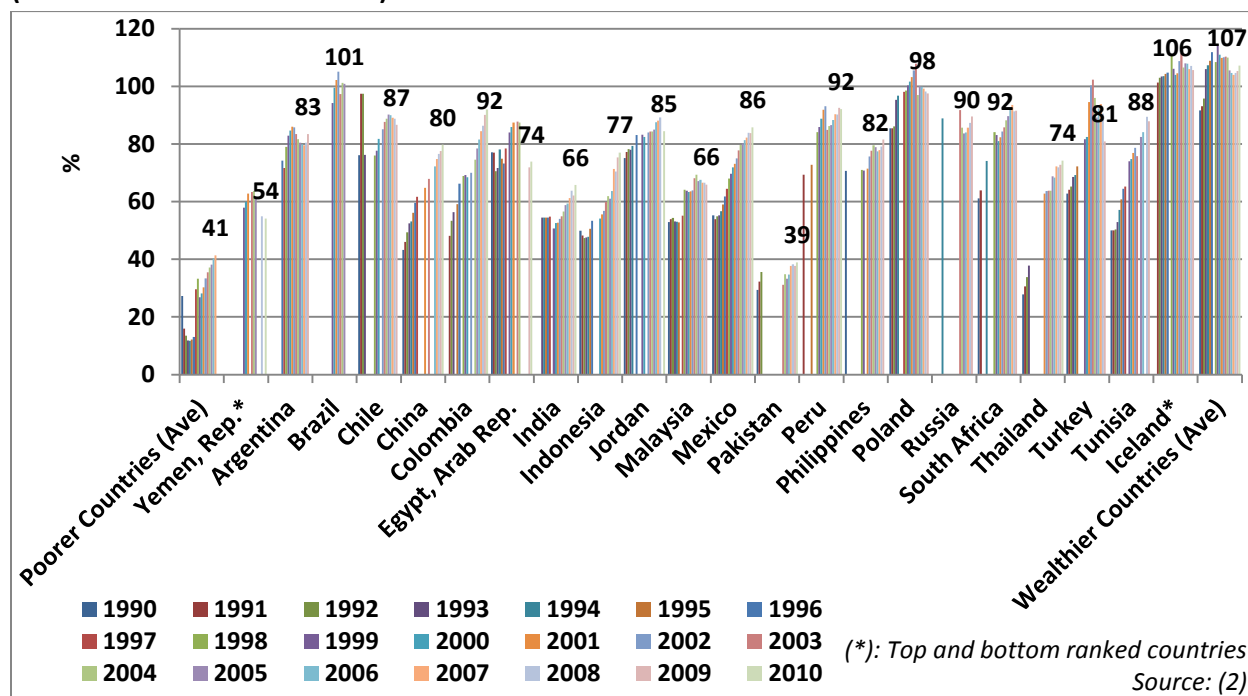


Figure 26: Gross School Enrolment in Tertiary Education, Female (Ratio of Total Enrolment to the Population of the Age Group that Officially Corresponds to Tertiary Education), 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

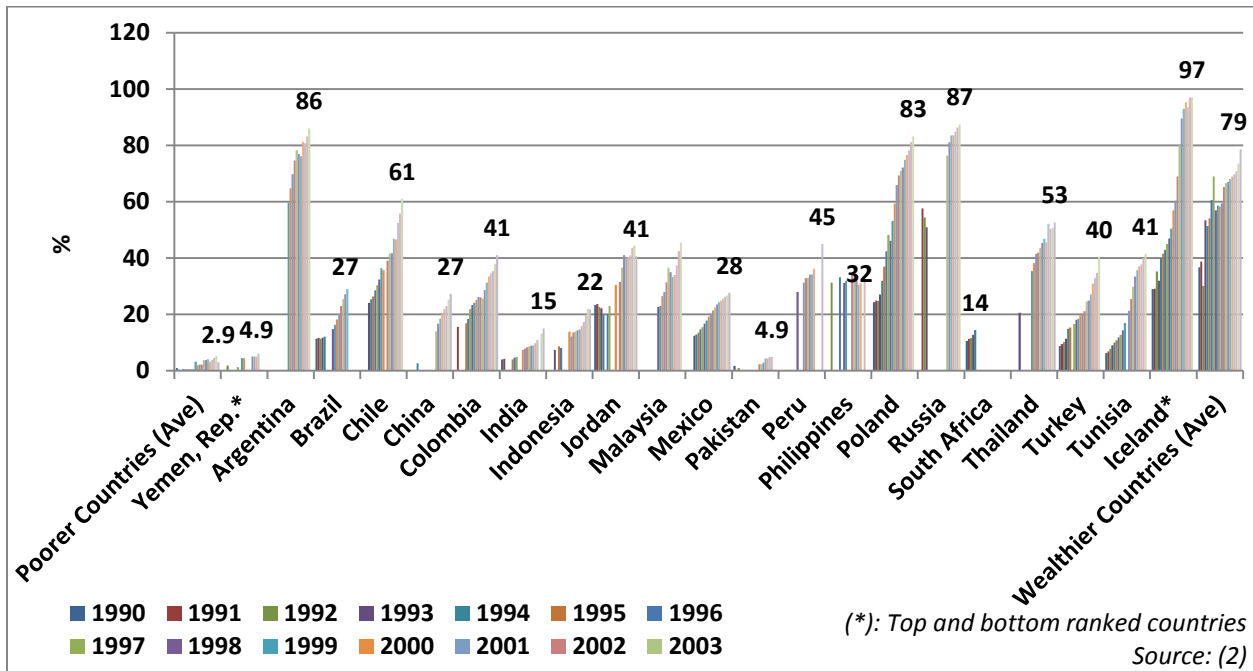


Figure 27: Gross School Enrolment in Tertiary Education, Male (Ratio of Total Enrolment to the Population of the Age Group that Officially Corresponds to Tertiary Education), 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

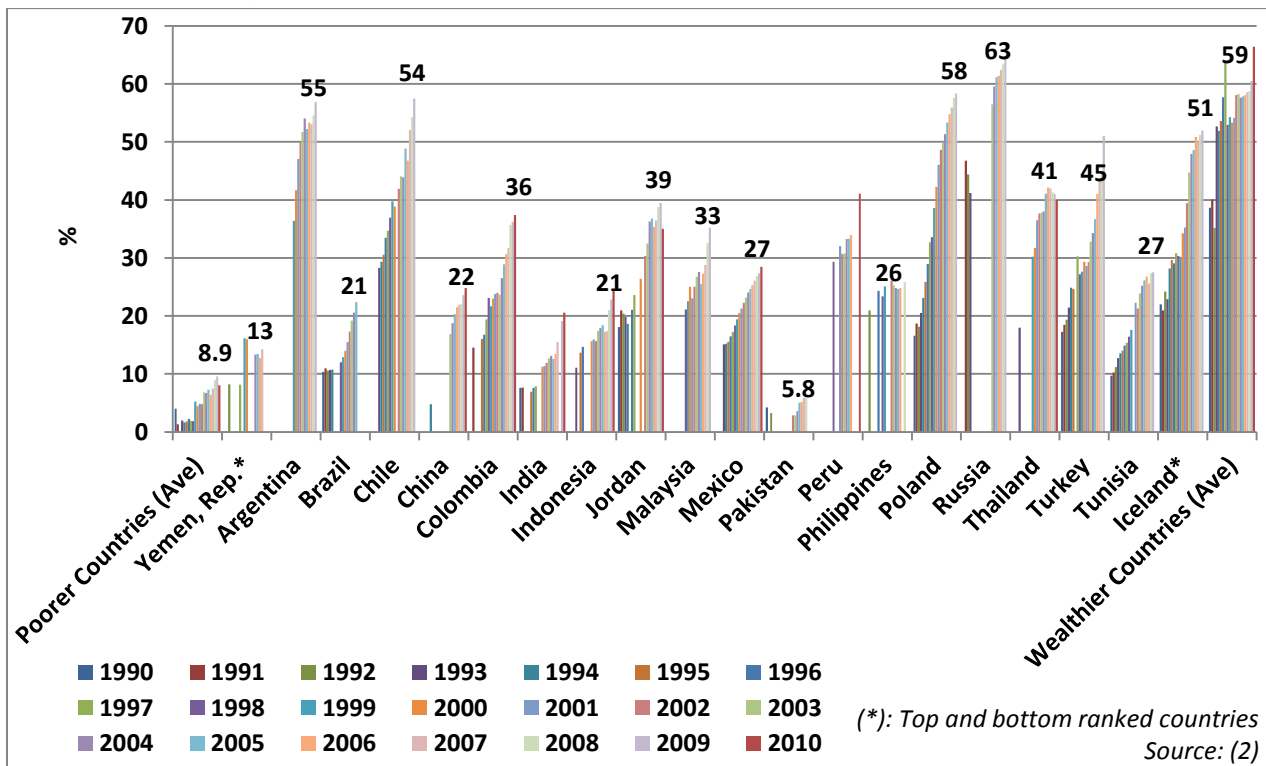


Figure 28: Female Share of Graduates in Agriculture (% tertiary), 2000-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

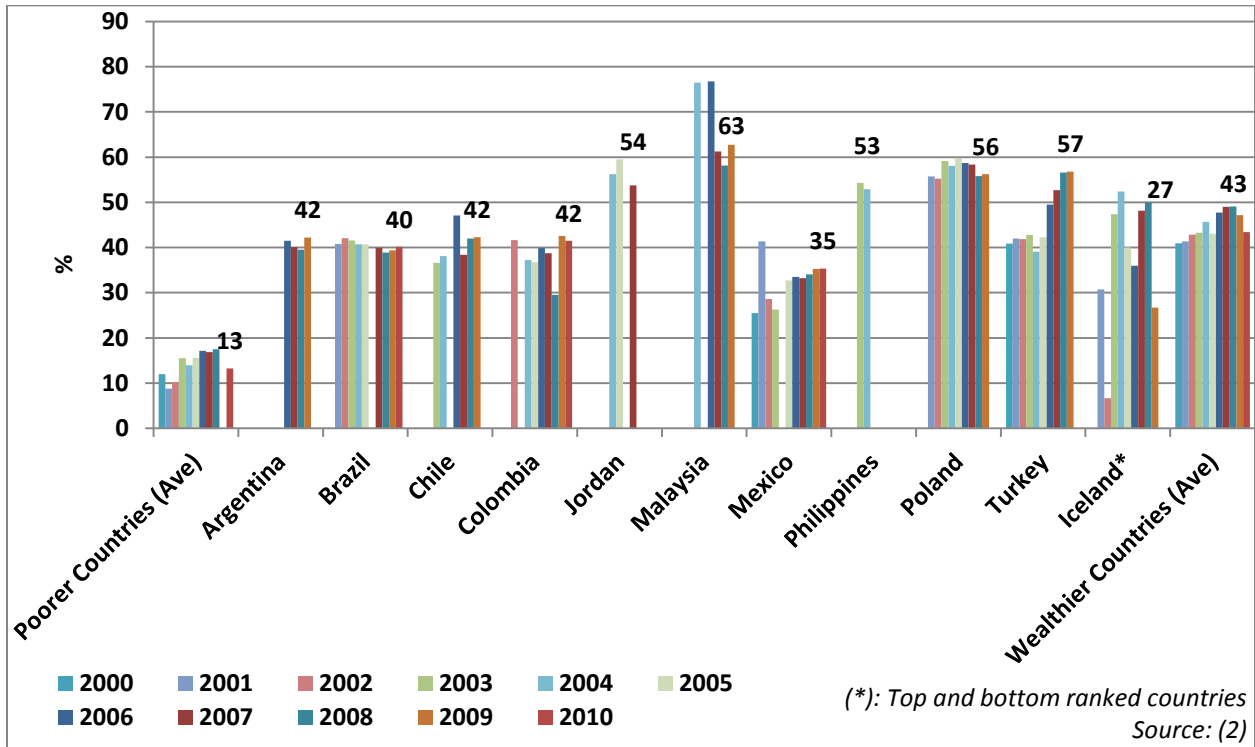


Figure 29: Female Share of Graduates in Education (% tertiary), 2000-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

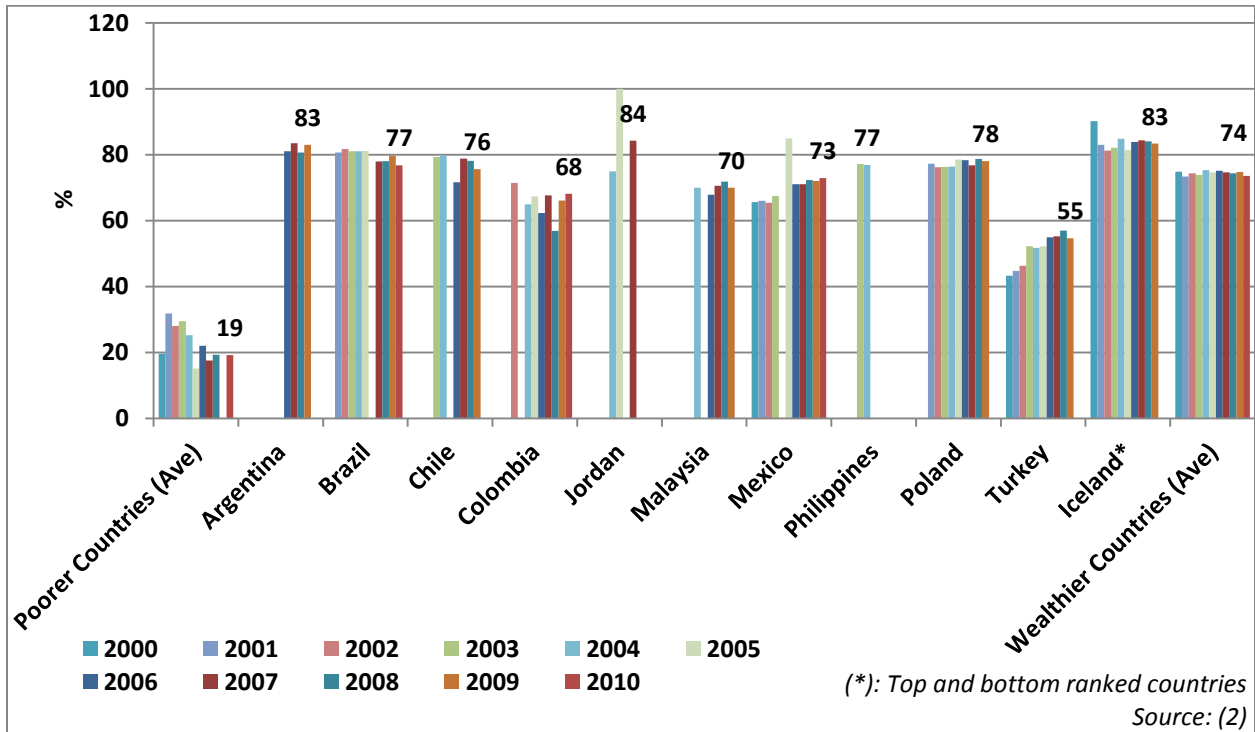


Figure 30: Female Share of Graduates in Health (% , tertiary), 1998-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

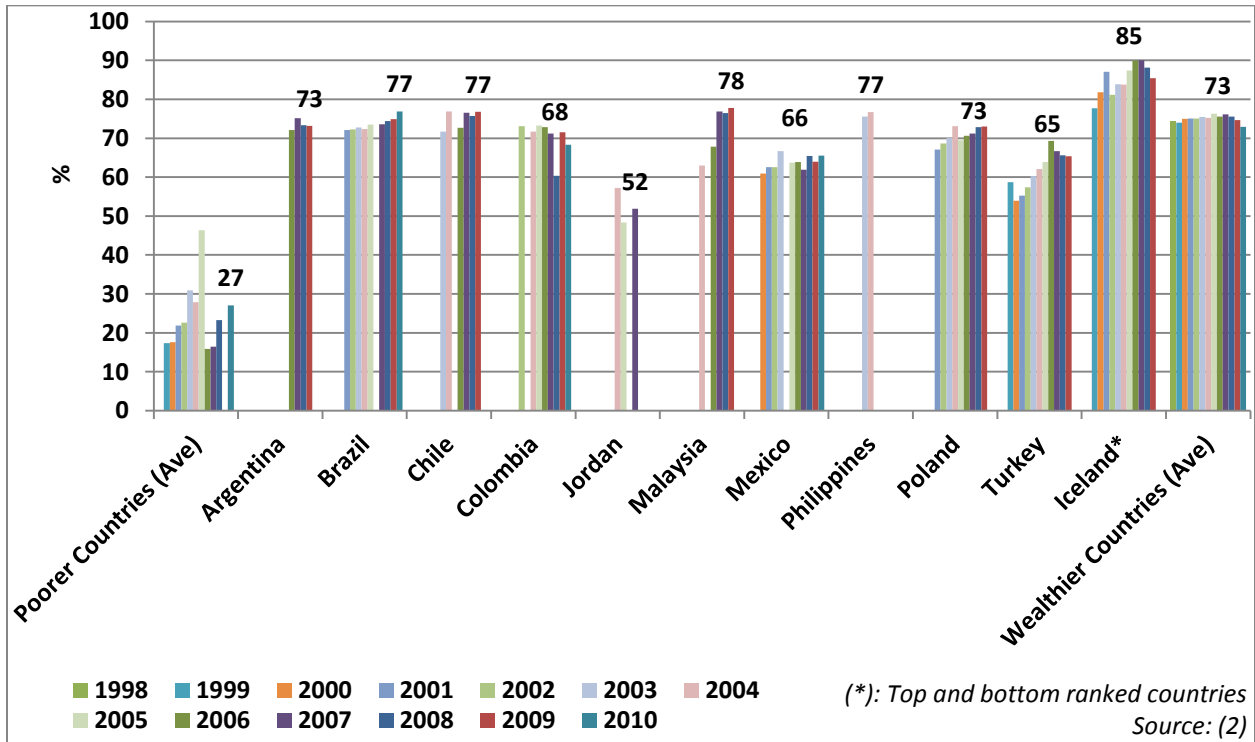


Figure 31: Female Share of graduates in Humanities and Arts (% , tertiary), 1998-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

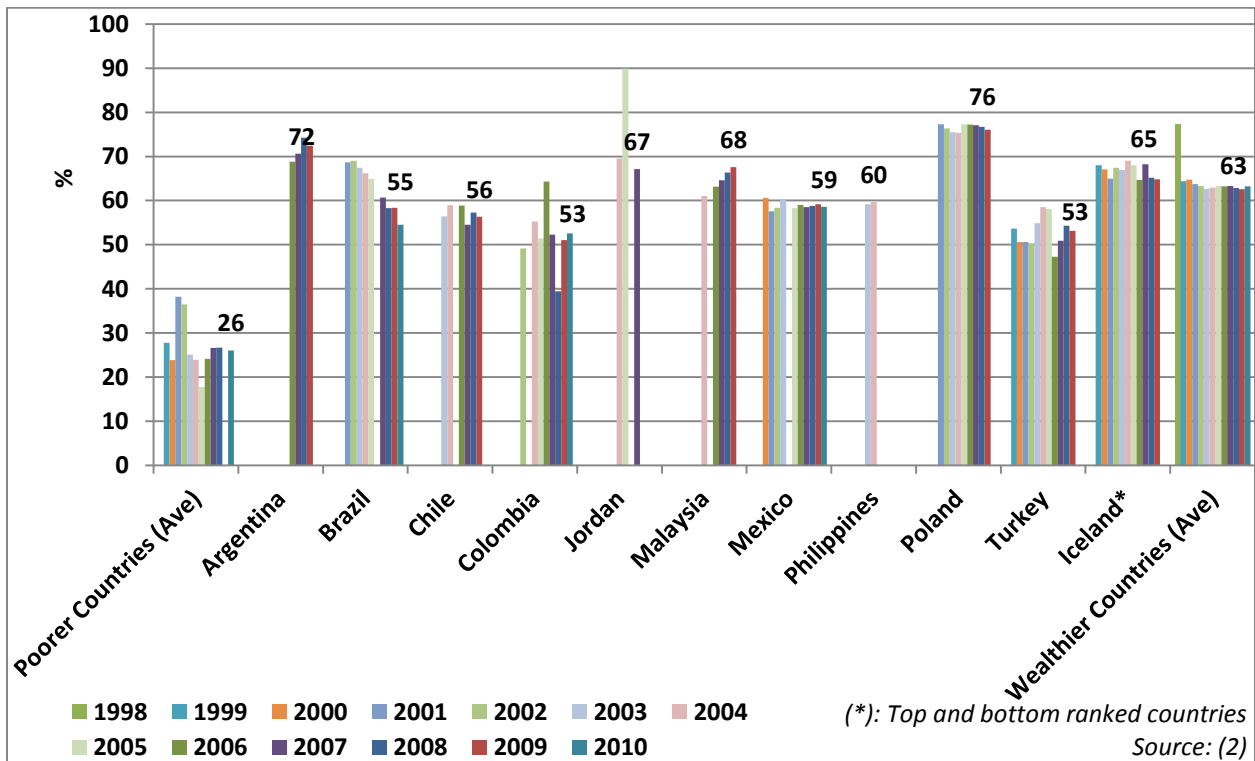


Figure 32: Female Share of Graduates in Services (% tertiary), 1998-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

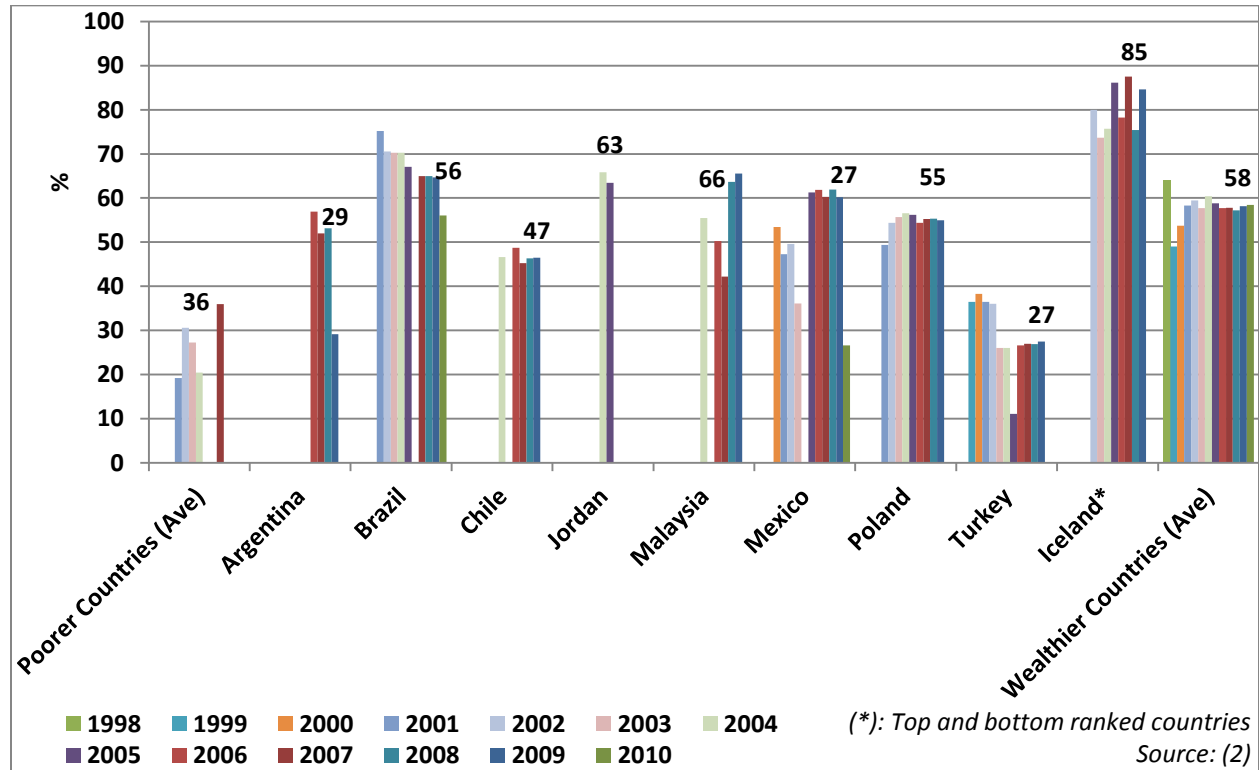
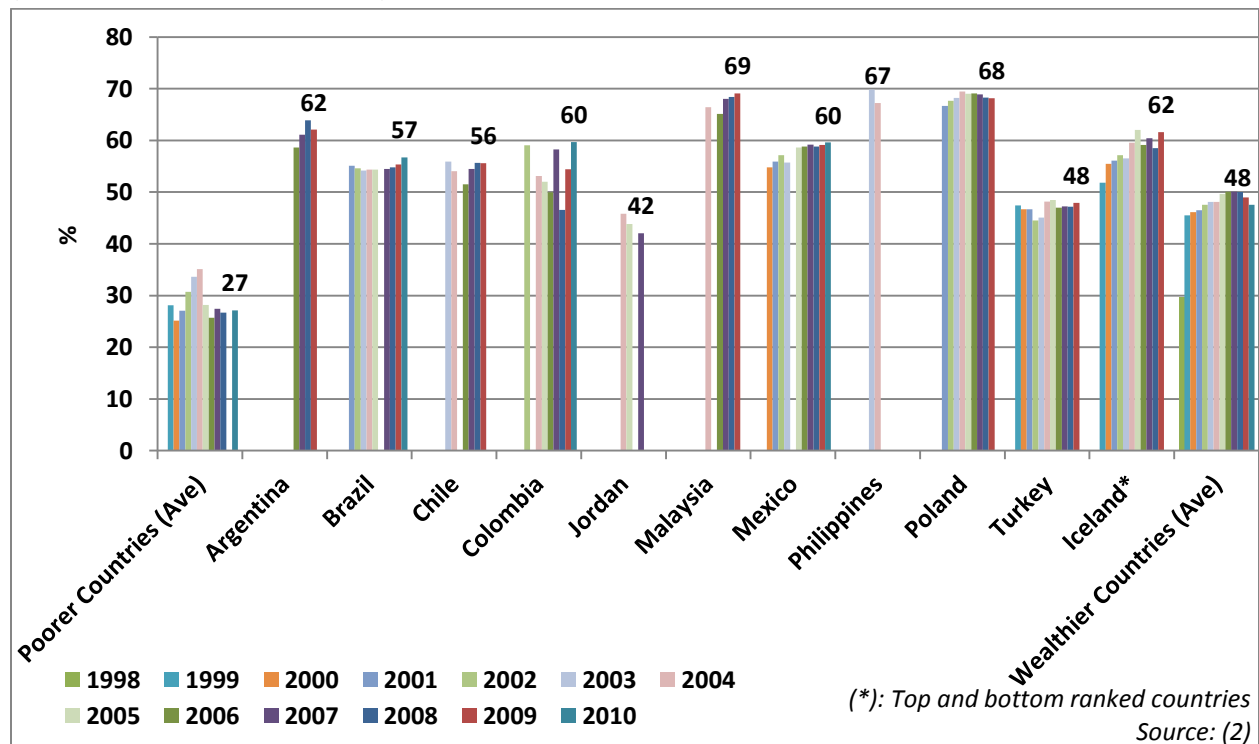


Figure 33: Female share of graduates in social science, business and law (% tertiary), 1998-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).



### 3.3 Economic Participation

Figure 34: Women Who Were First Married by Age 18 (% of women ages 20-24), 1990-2009 (numbers are for 2009 or later).

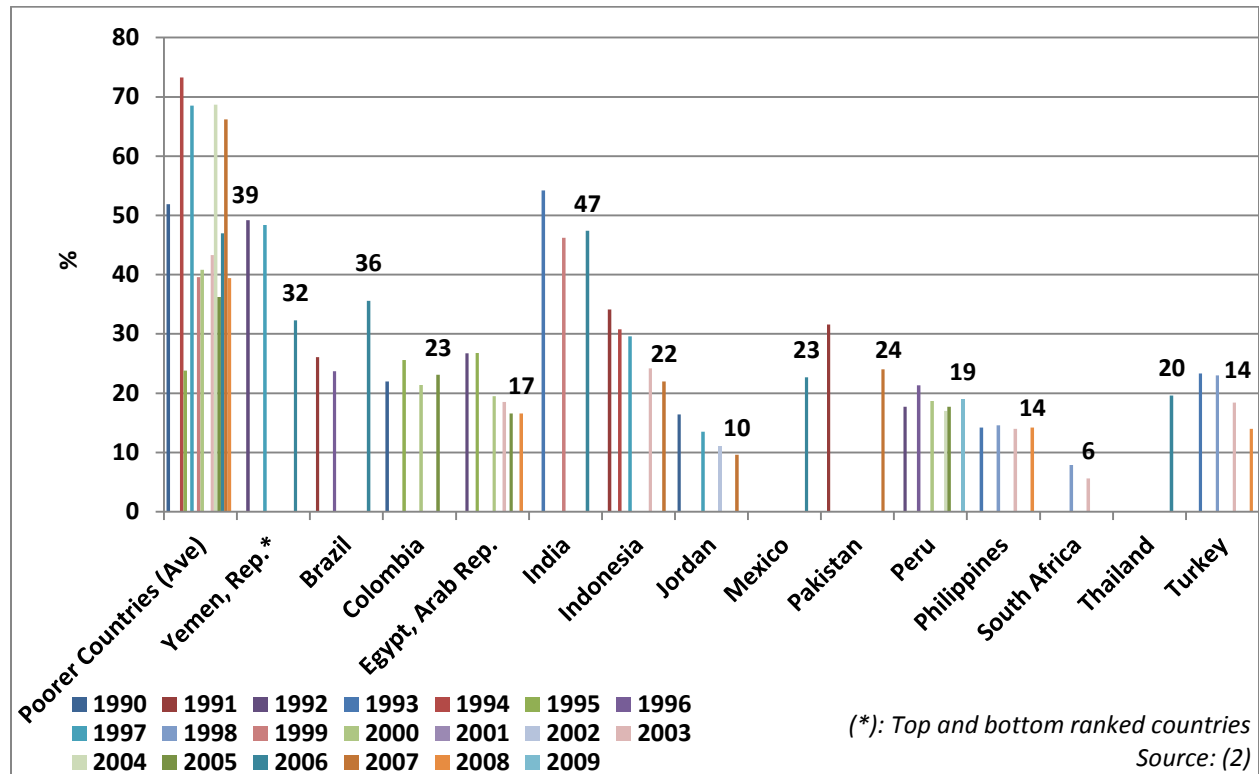


Figure 35: Share of Households with a Female Head, 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

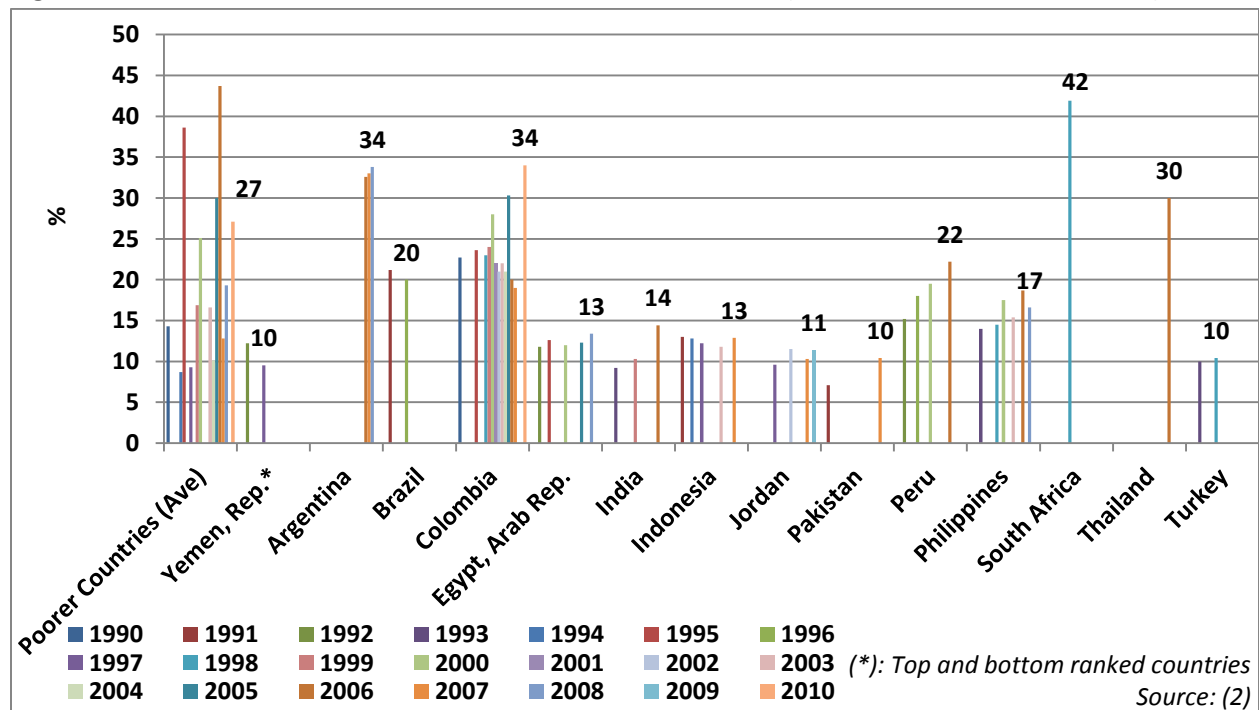


Figure 36: Contributing family workers, female (% of females employed)

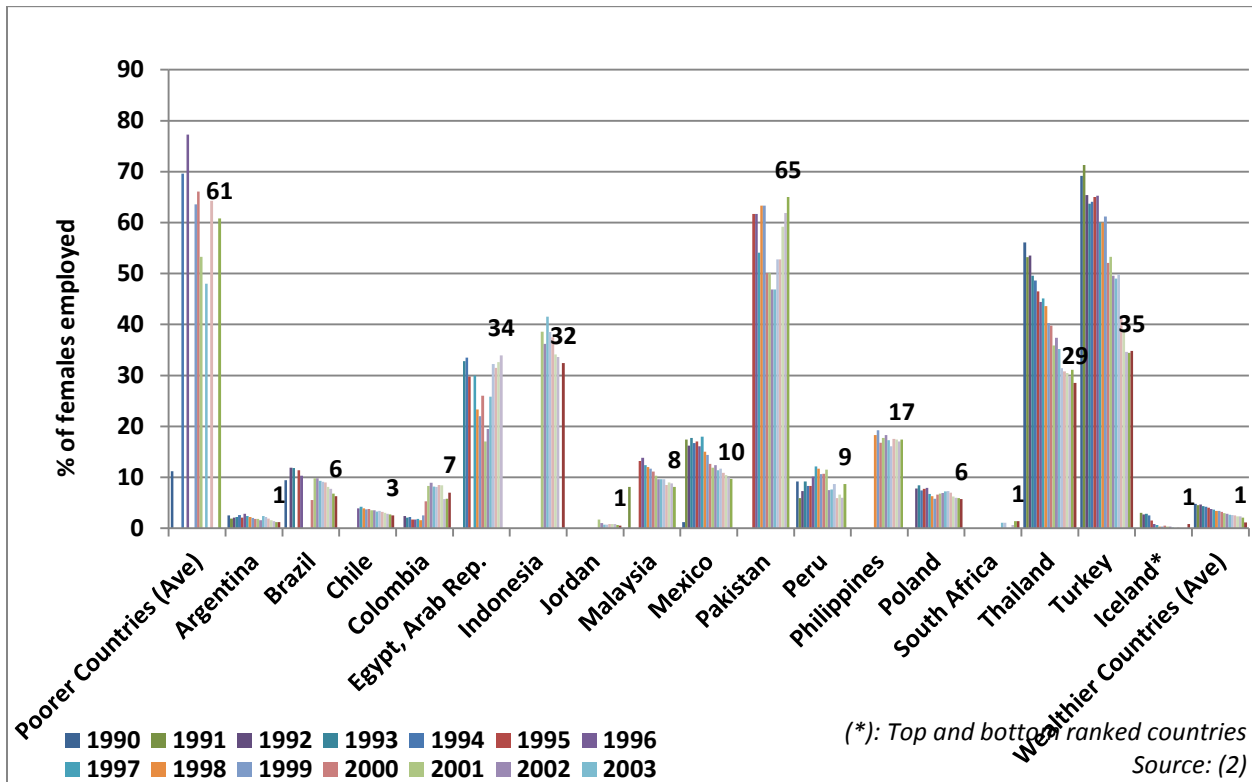


Figure 37: Contributing Family Workers, Male (% of males employed), 1990-2009 (numbers are for 2009 or later).

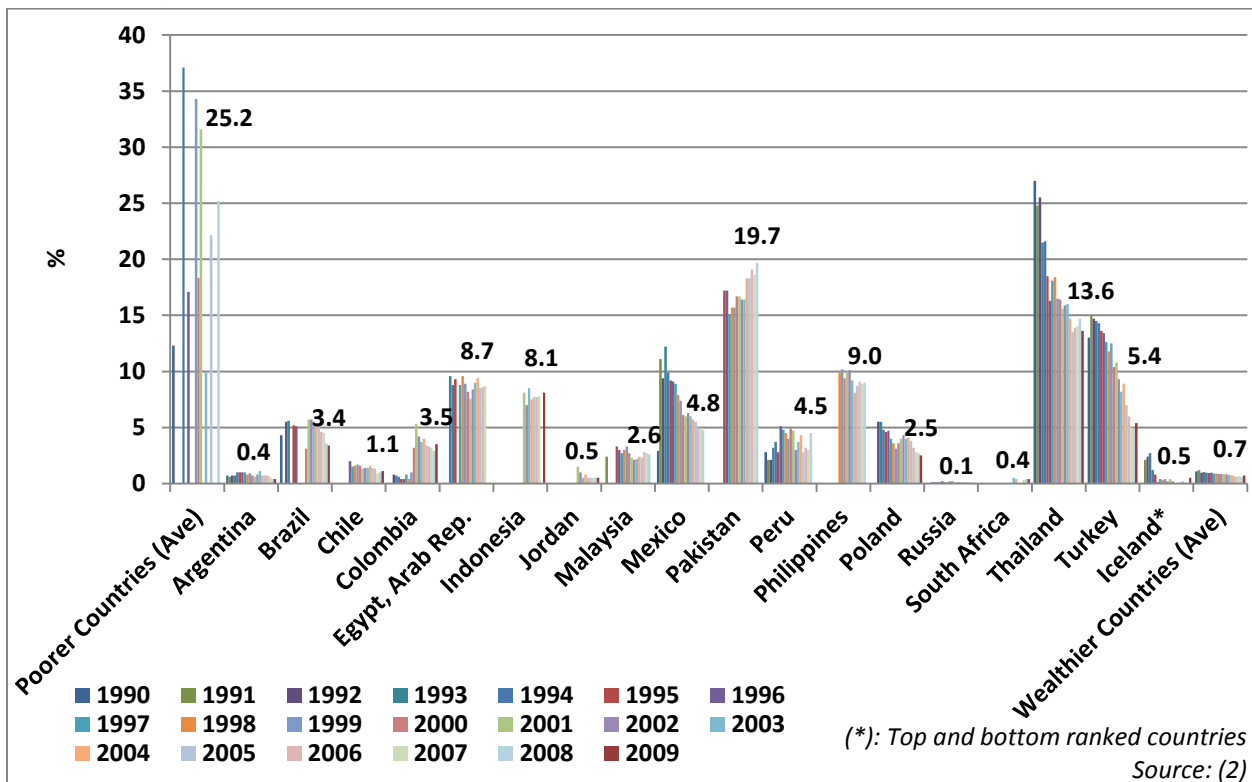


Figure 38: Maternal Leave Benefits (% of wages paid in covered period), 1990-1998-2004-2009 (numbers are for 2009 or later).

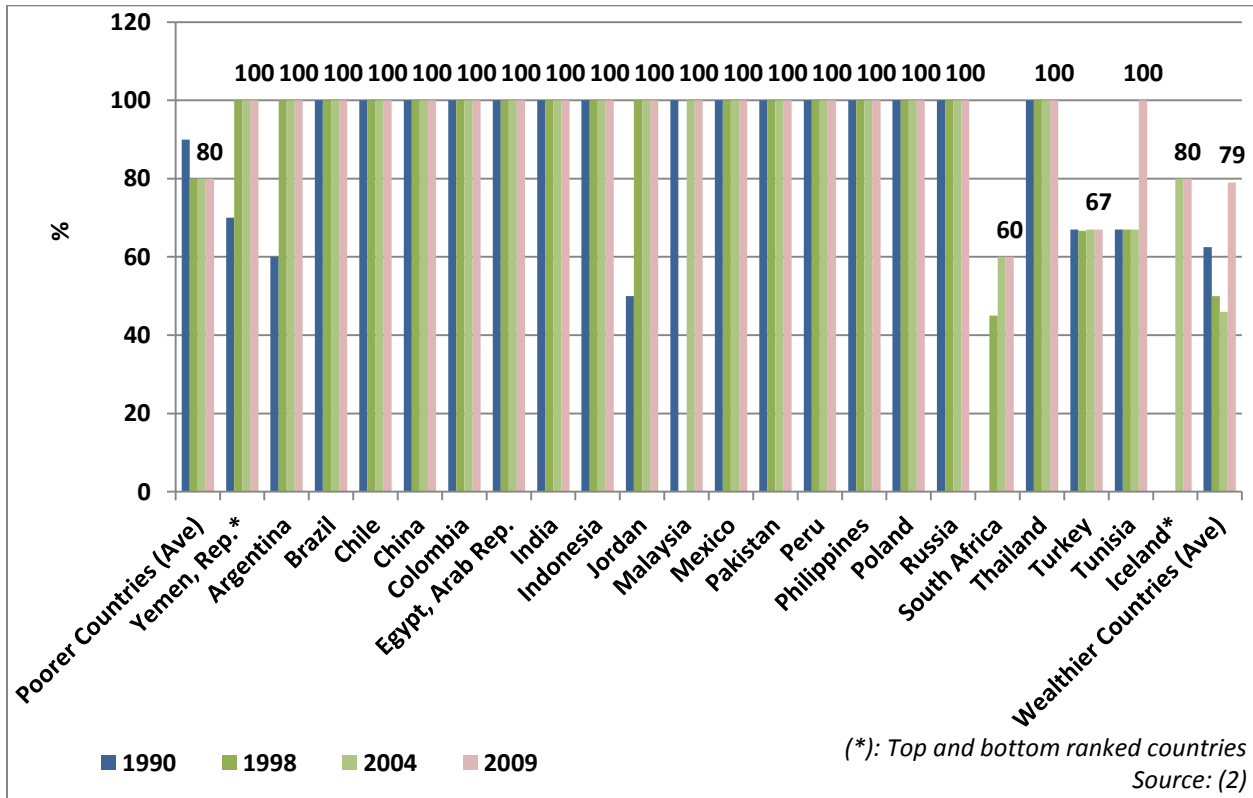


Figure 39: Number of Weeks of Maternity Leave, 1990-1998-2004-2009 (numbers are for 2009 or later).

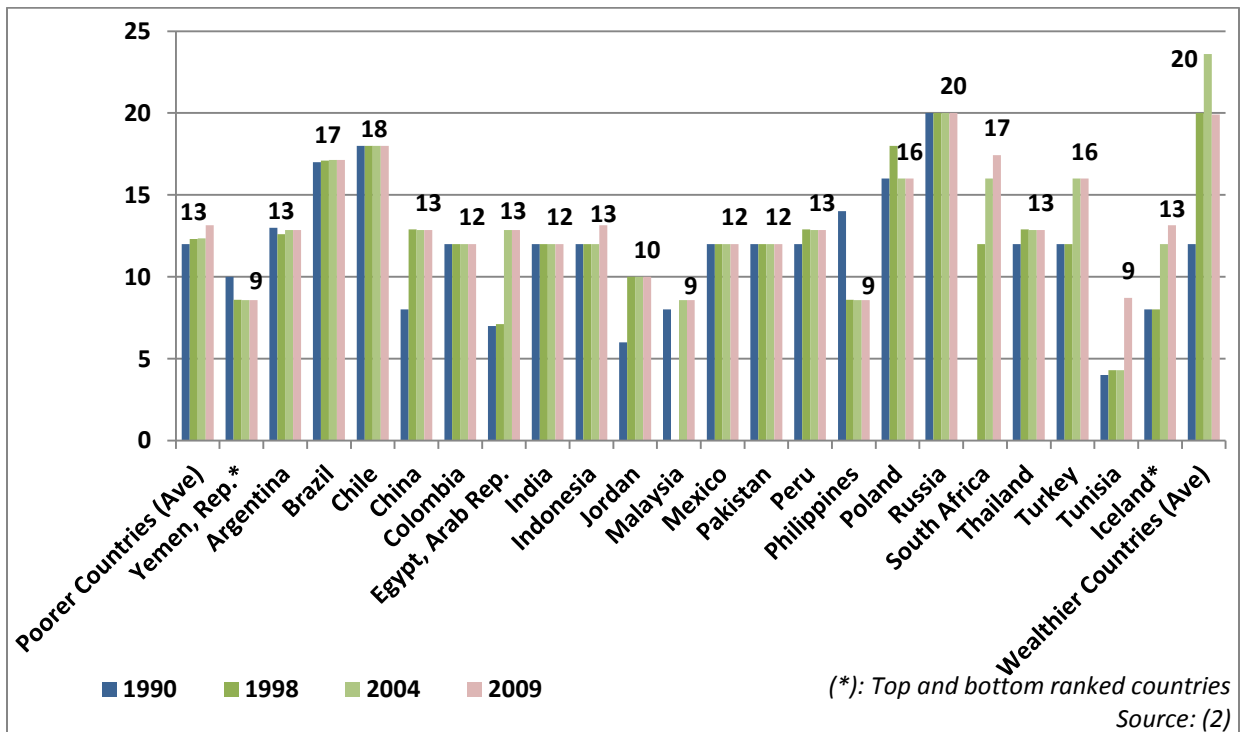


Figure 40: Percentage of Firms with Female Participation in Ownership (average reported by firms), 2006-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

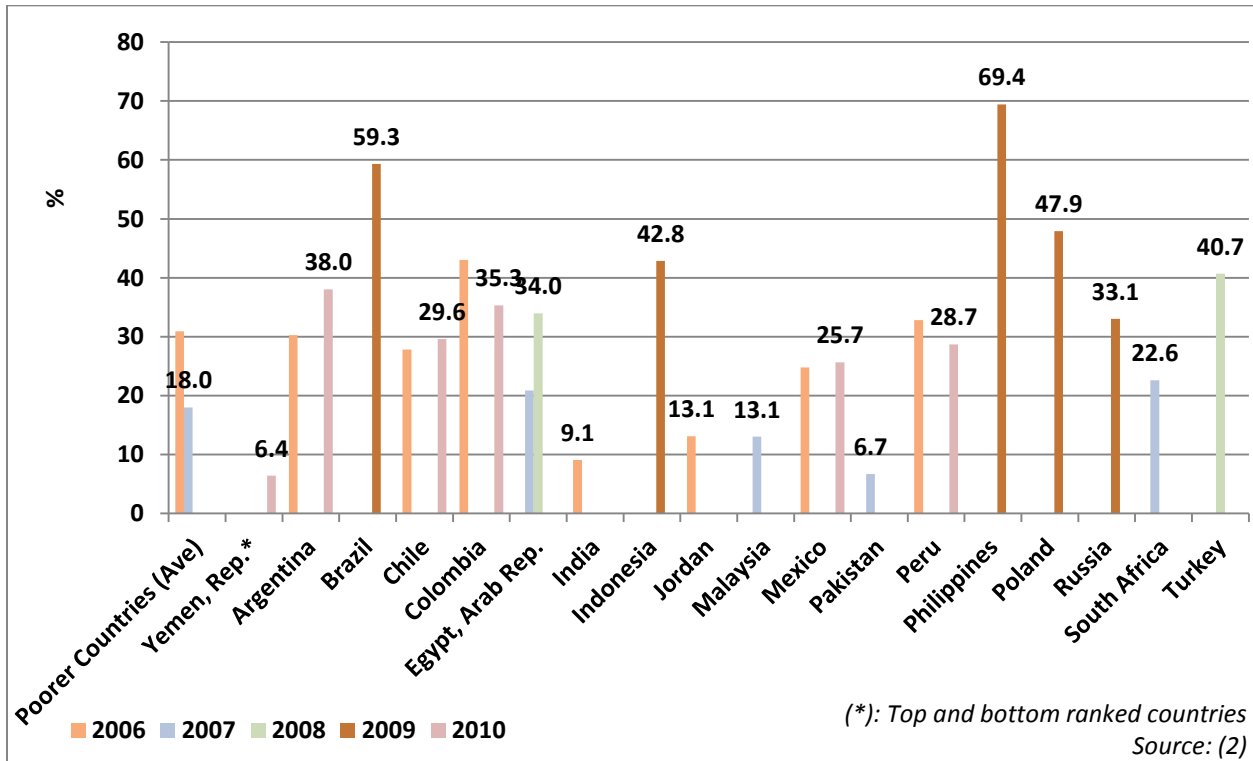
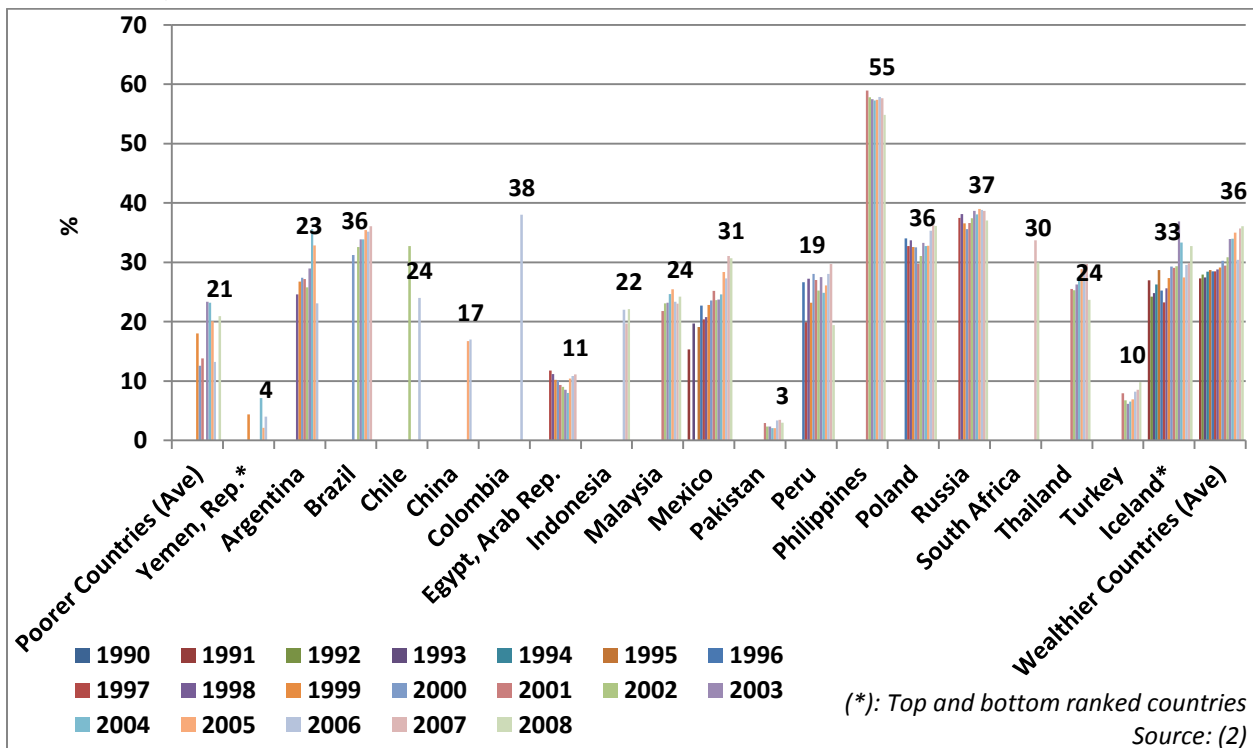


Figure 41: Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers (% of total), 1990-2008 (numbers are for 2008 or later).



### 3.4 Employment

Figure 42: Labour Force, Female (million), 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

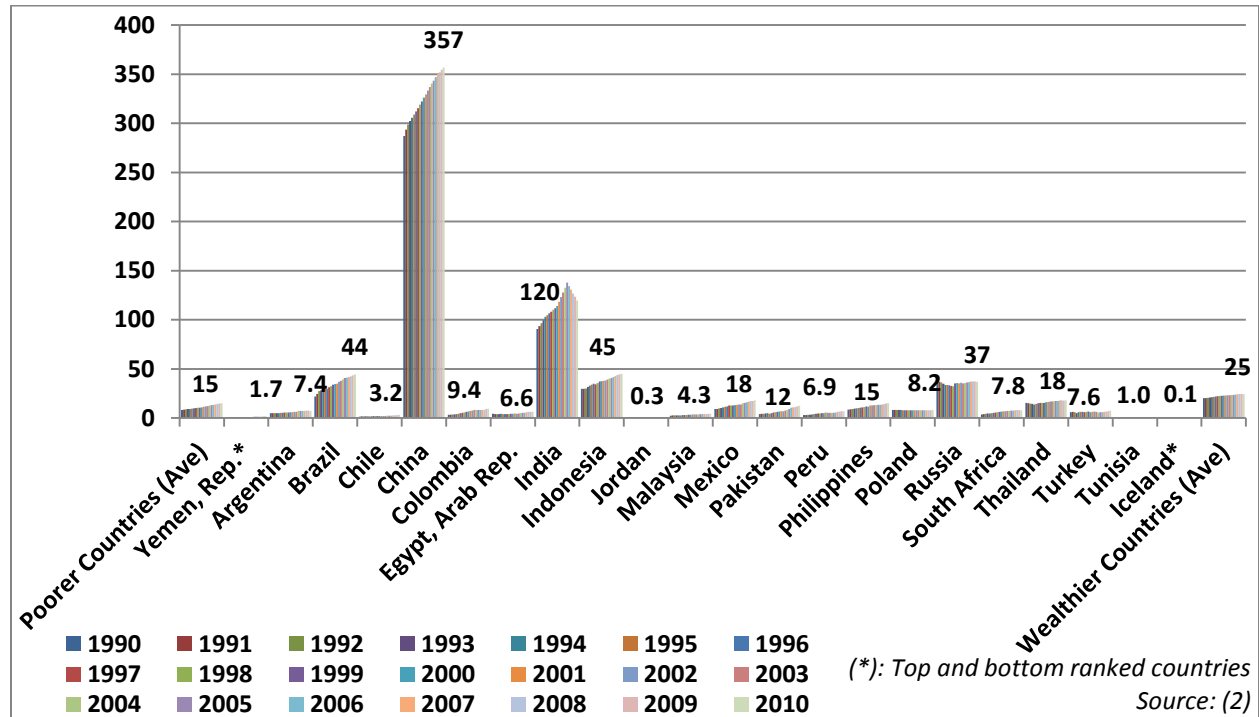


Figure 43: Labour Force, Female (% of total labour force), 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

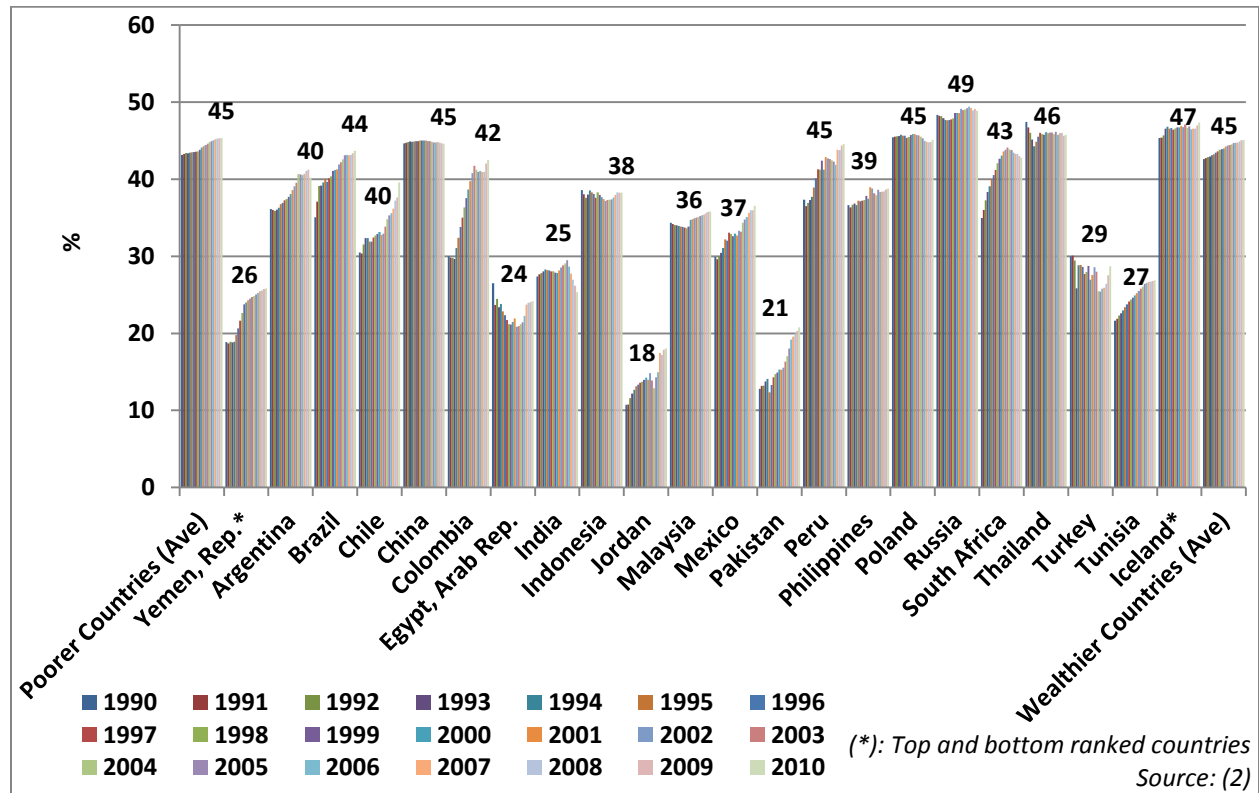


Figure 44: Labour Force Participation Rate, Female (% of female population ages 15-64), 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

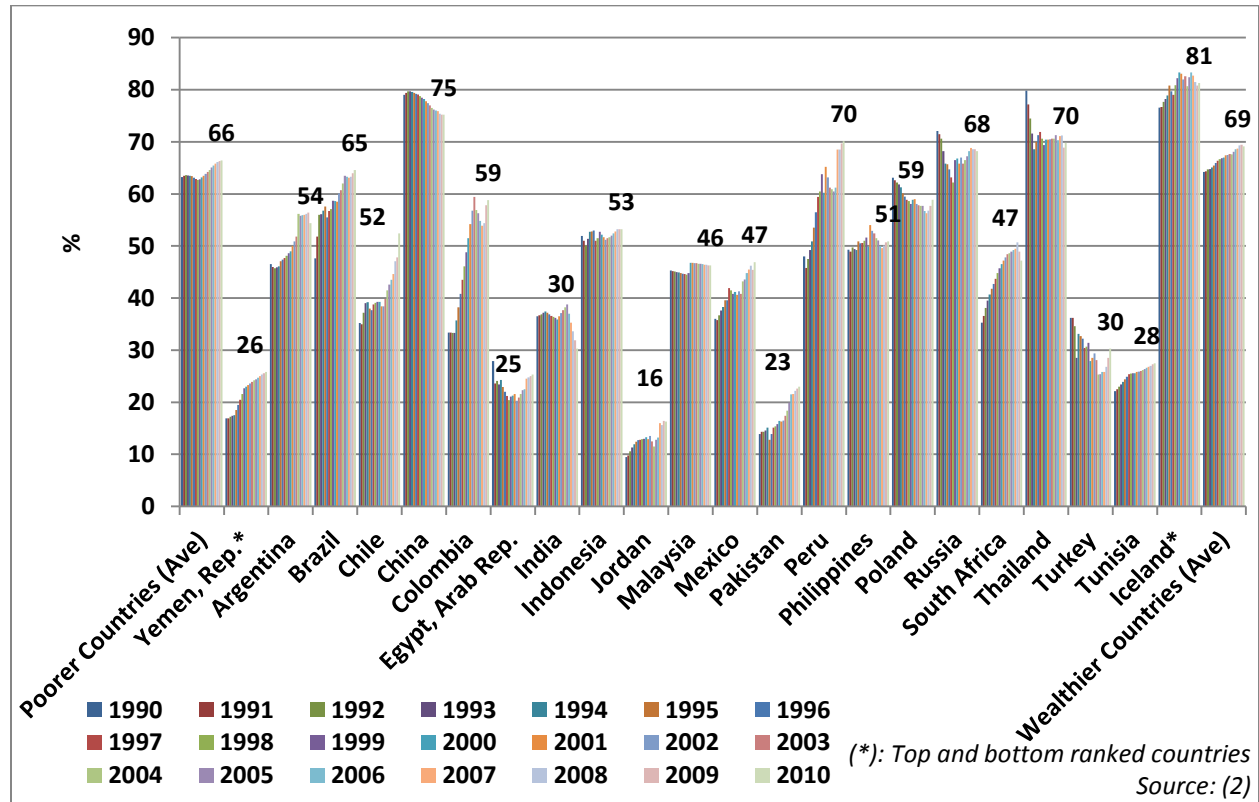


Figure 45: Labour Force Participation Rate, Male (% of male population ages 15-64), 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

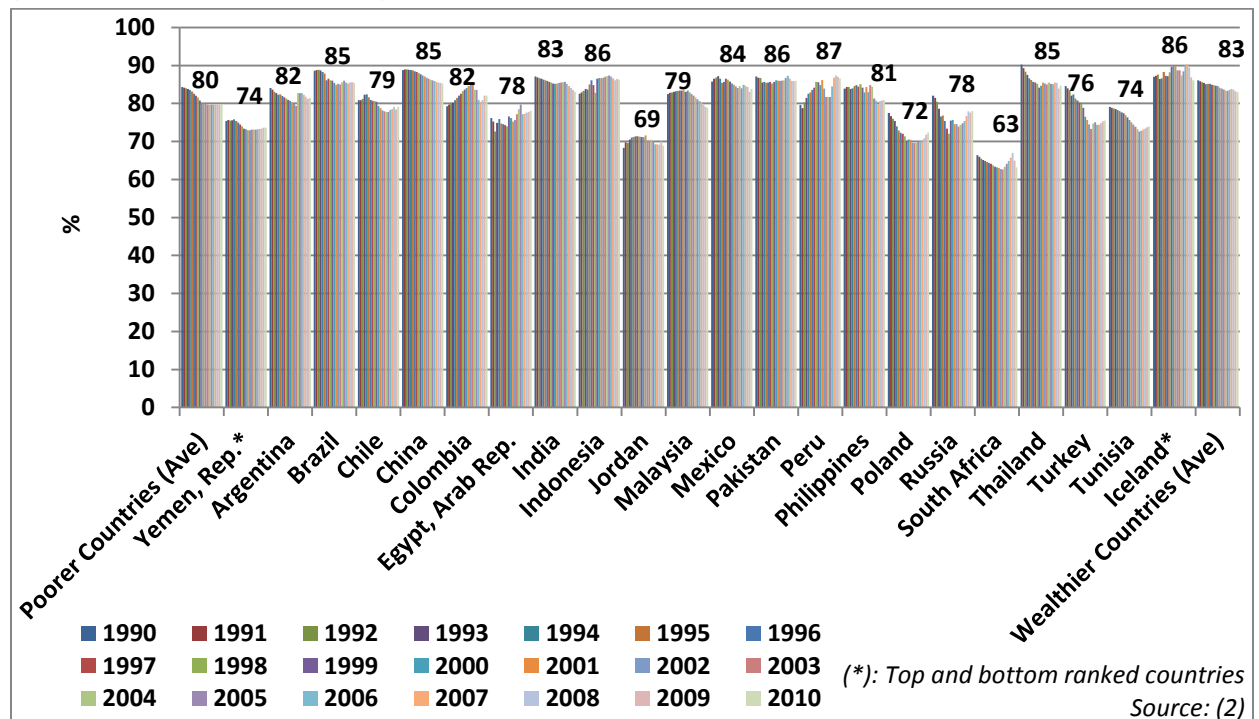


Figure 46: Female To Male Wage Equality Ratio (Survey), 2006-2007-2012 (numbers are for 2012 or later).

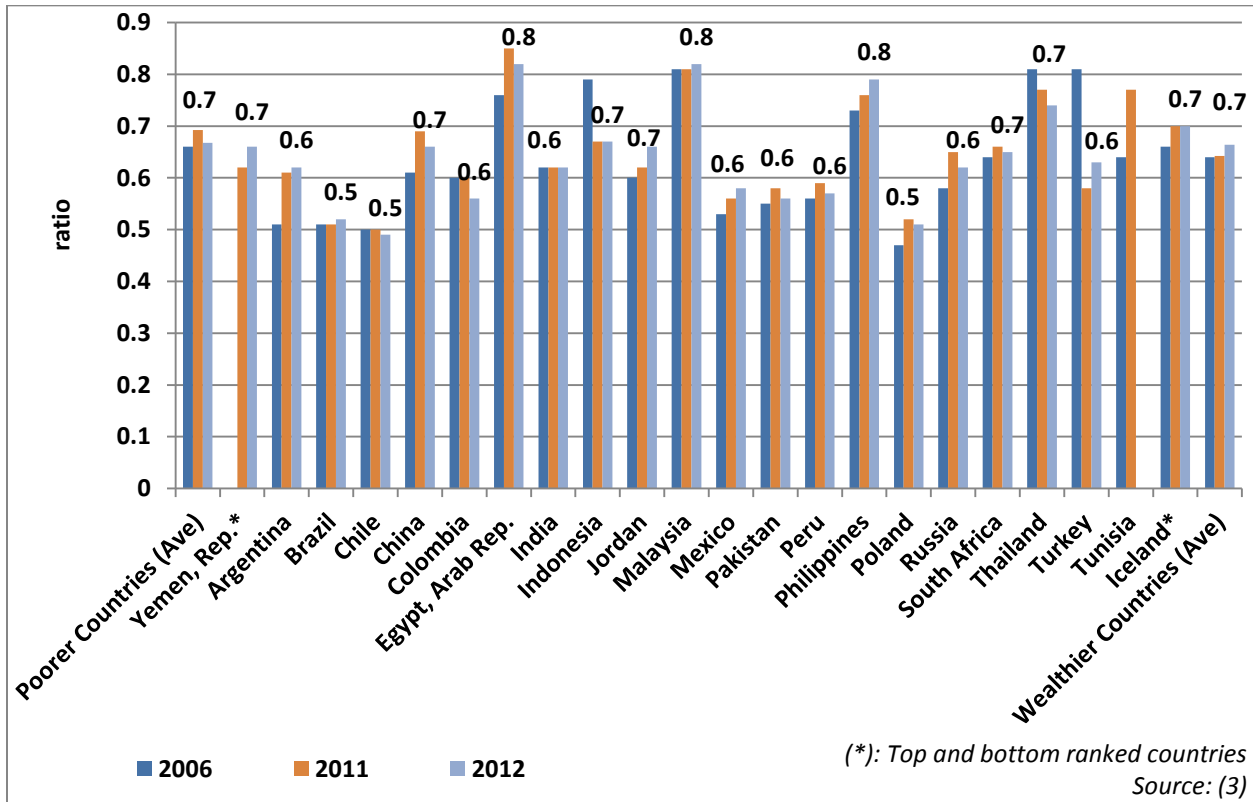


Figure 47: Proportion of Permanent Full-Time Workers That Are Female (Average Reported by Firms), 2003-2006-2007 (numbers are for 2007 or later).

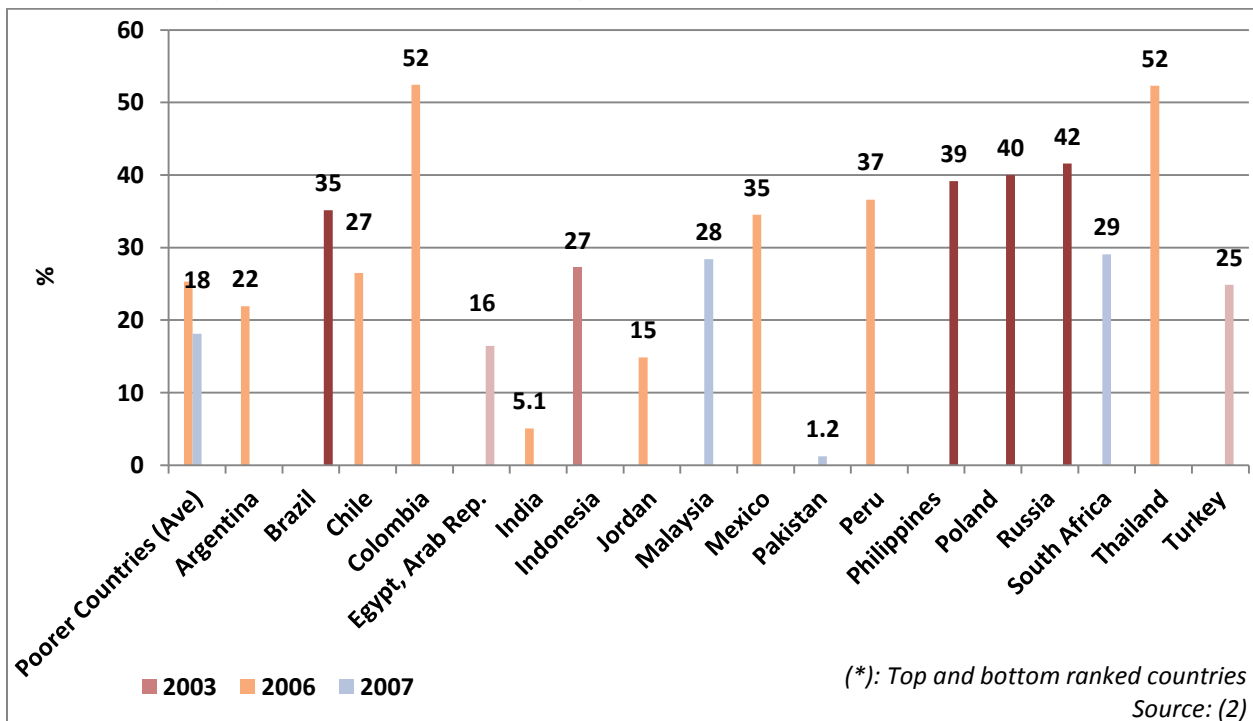


Figure 48: Share Of Women Employed in the Non-Agricultural Sector (% of total non-agricultural employment), 1990-2009 (numbers are for 2009 or later).

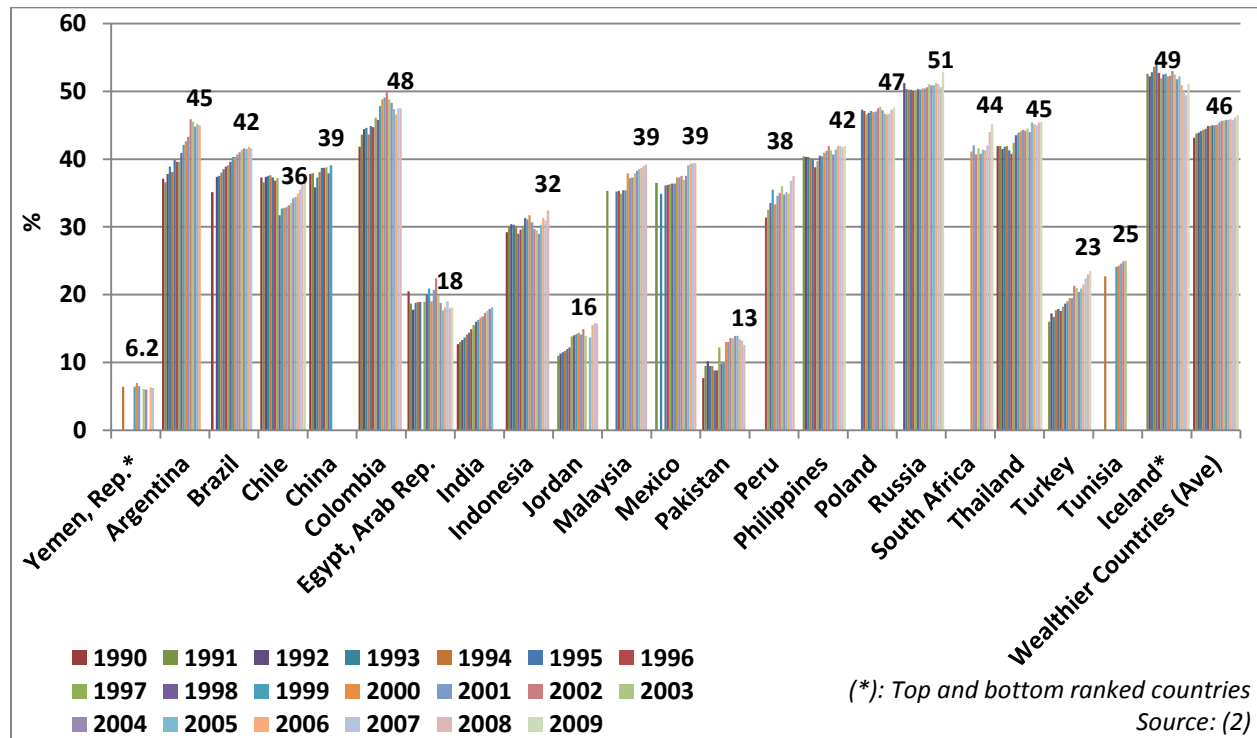


Figure 49: Professional and Technical Workers (Female to Male Ratio), 2006 and 2012 (numbers are for 2012 or later).

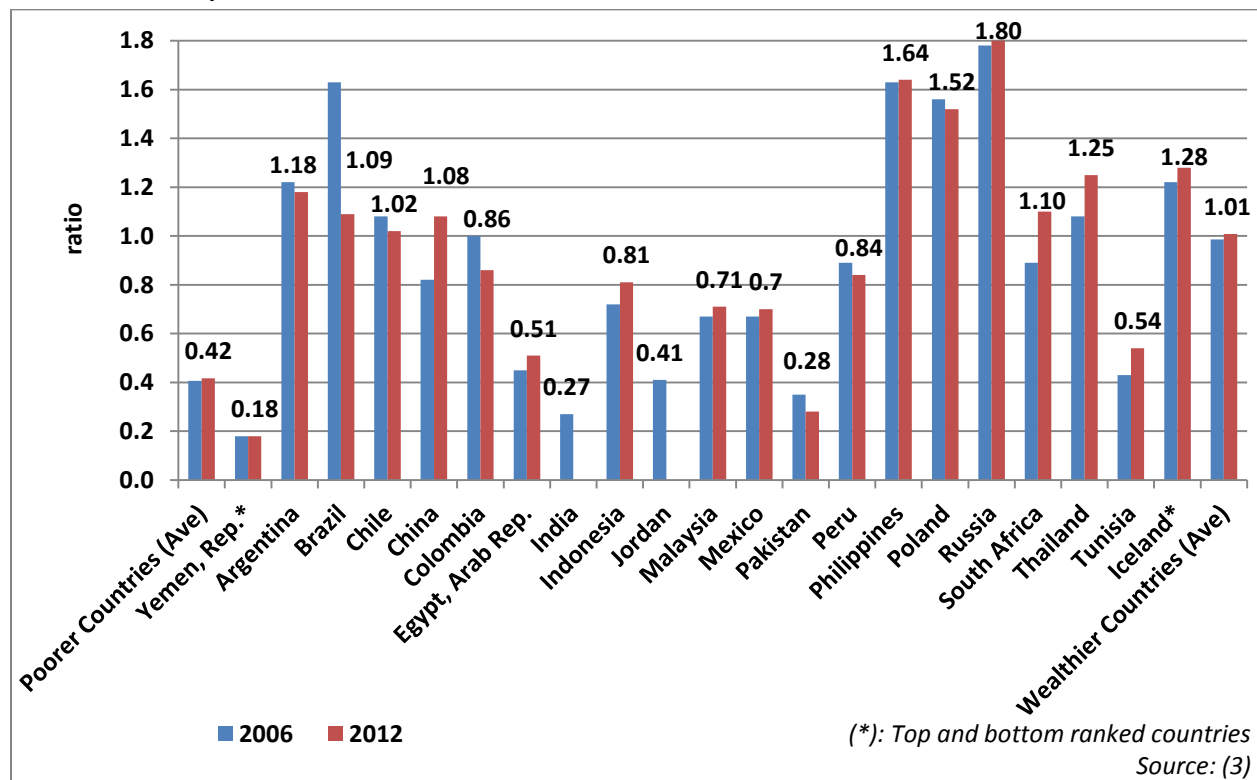




Figure 52: Wage and Salary Workers, Male (% of males employed), 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

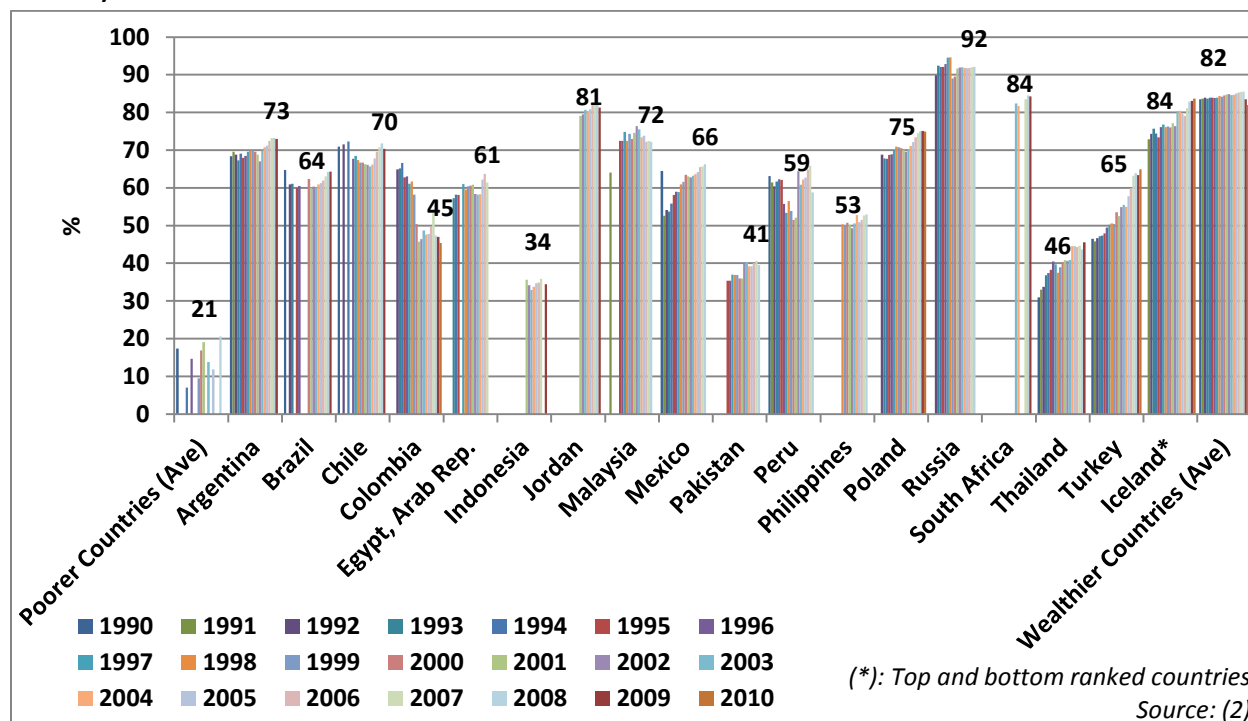


Figure 53: Vulnerable Employment, Male (% of Male Employment), 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

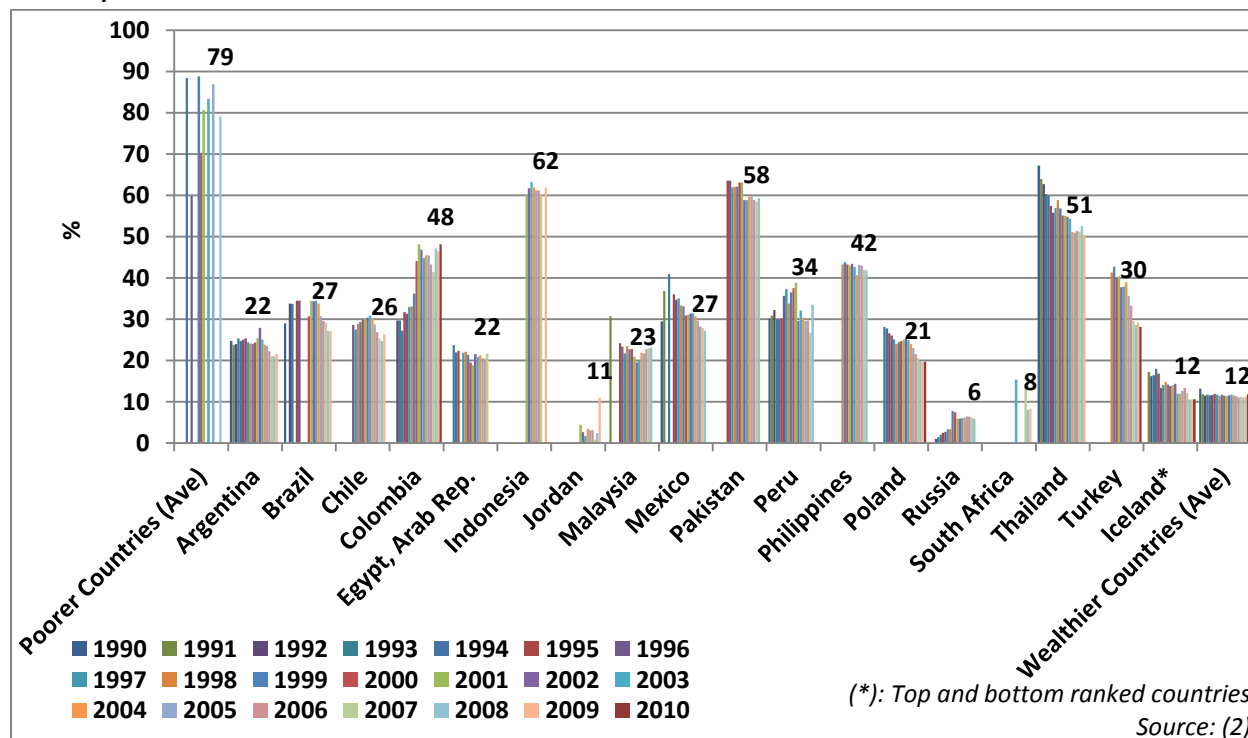


Figure 54: Vulnerable Employment, Female (% of Female Employment), 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

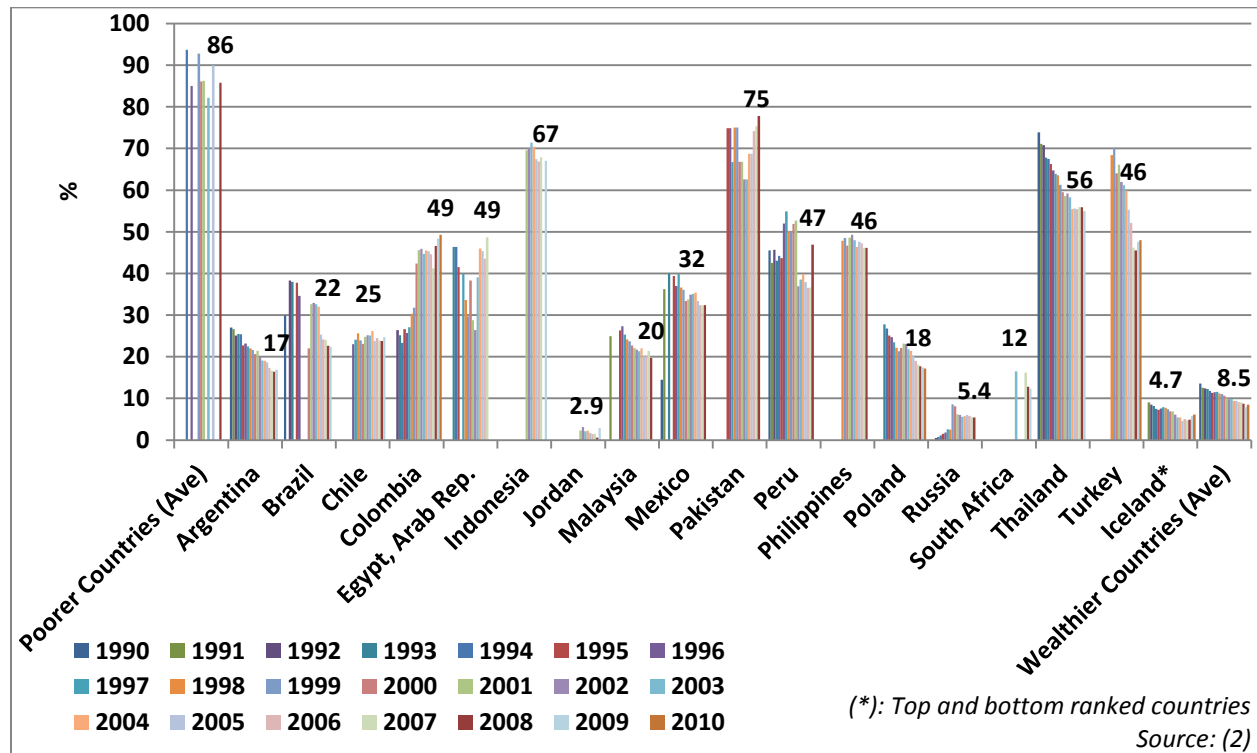


Figure 55: Unemployment, Female (% of Female Labour Force), 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

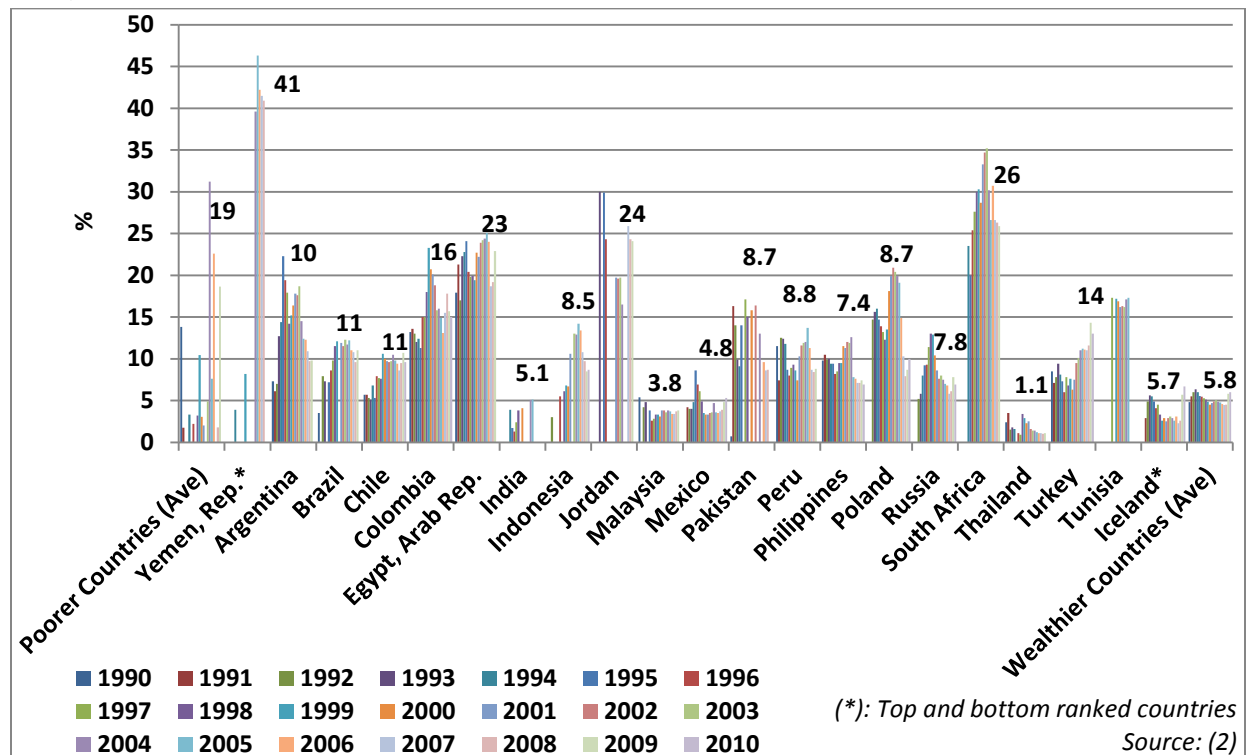


Figure 56: Unemployment, Male (% of Male Labour Force), 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

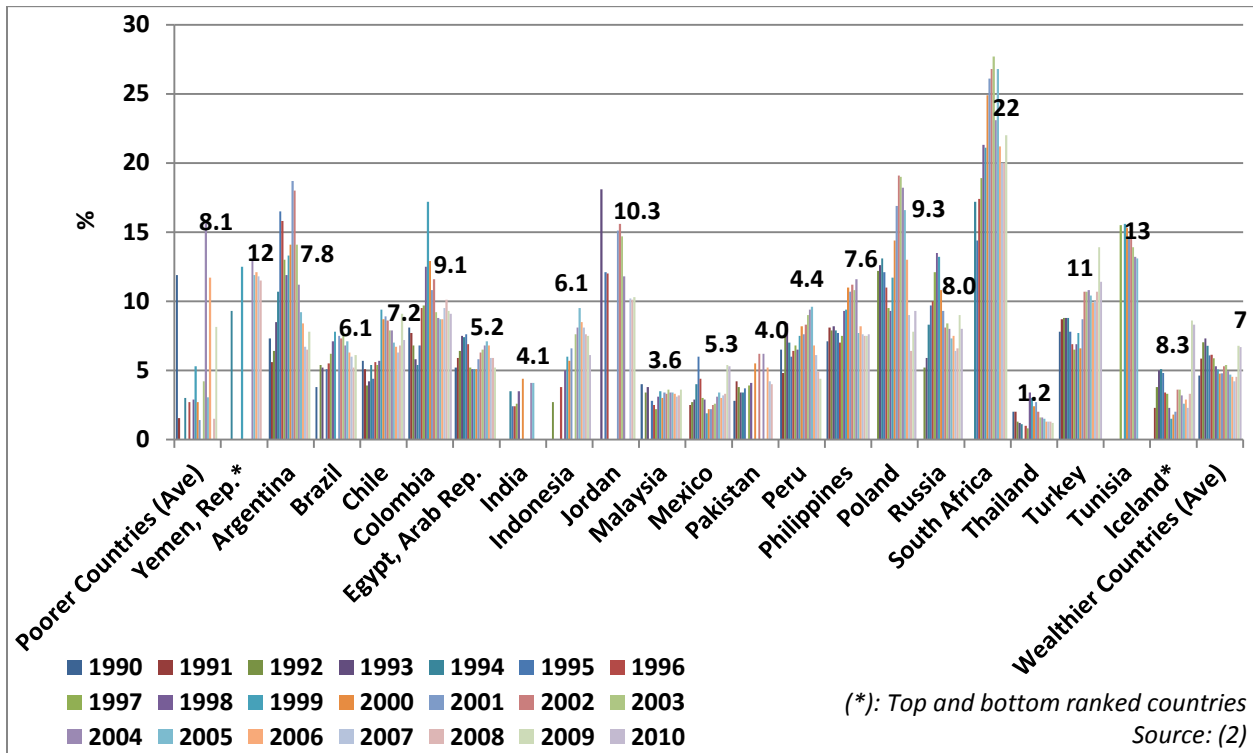


Figure 57: Female Employees in Agriculture (% of Female Employment), 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

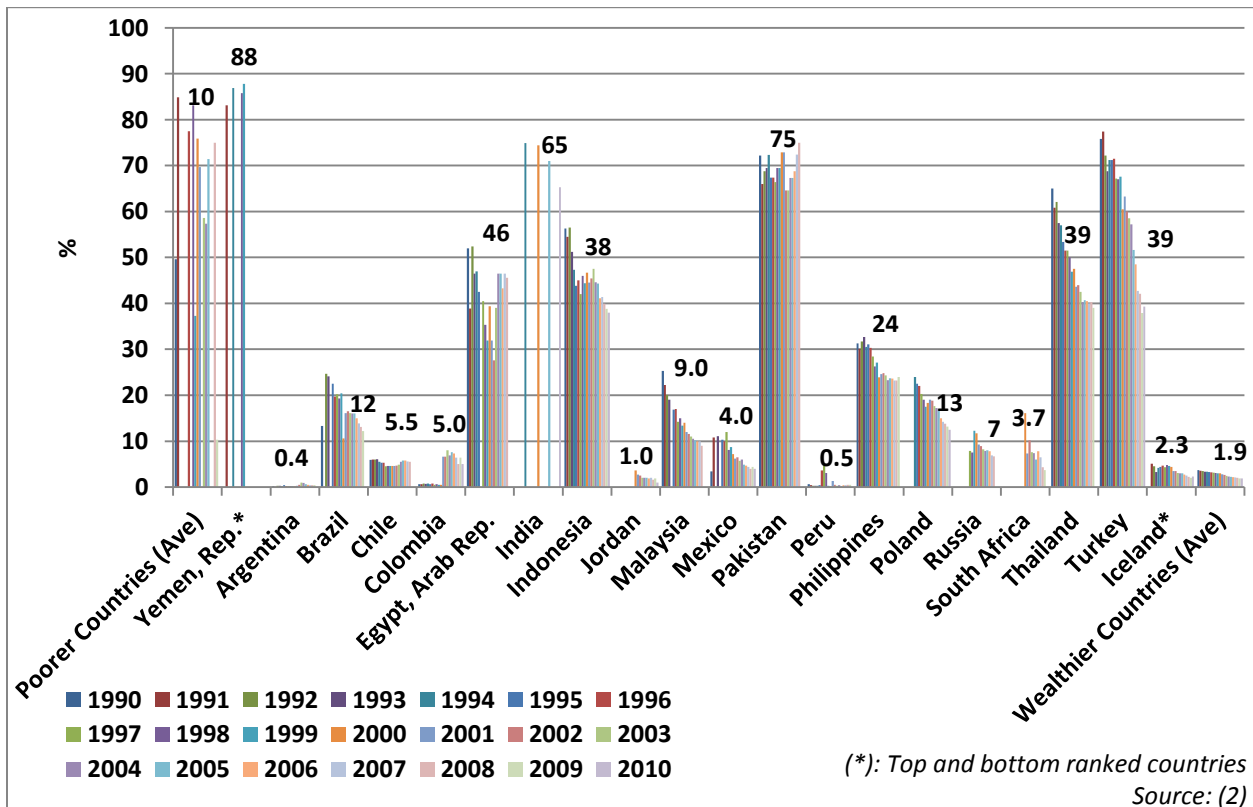


Figure 58: Male Employees in Agriculture (% of Male Employment), 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

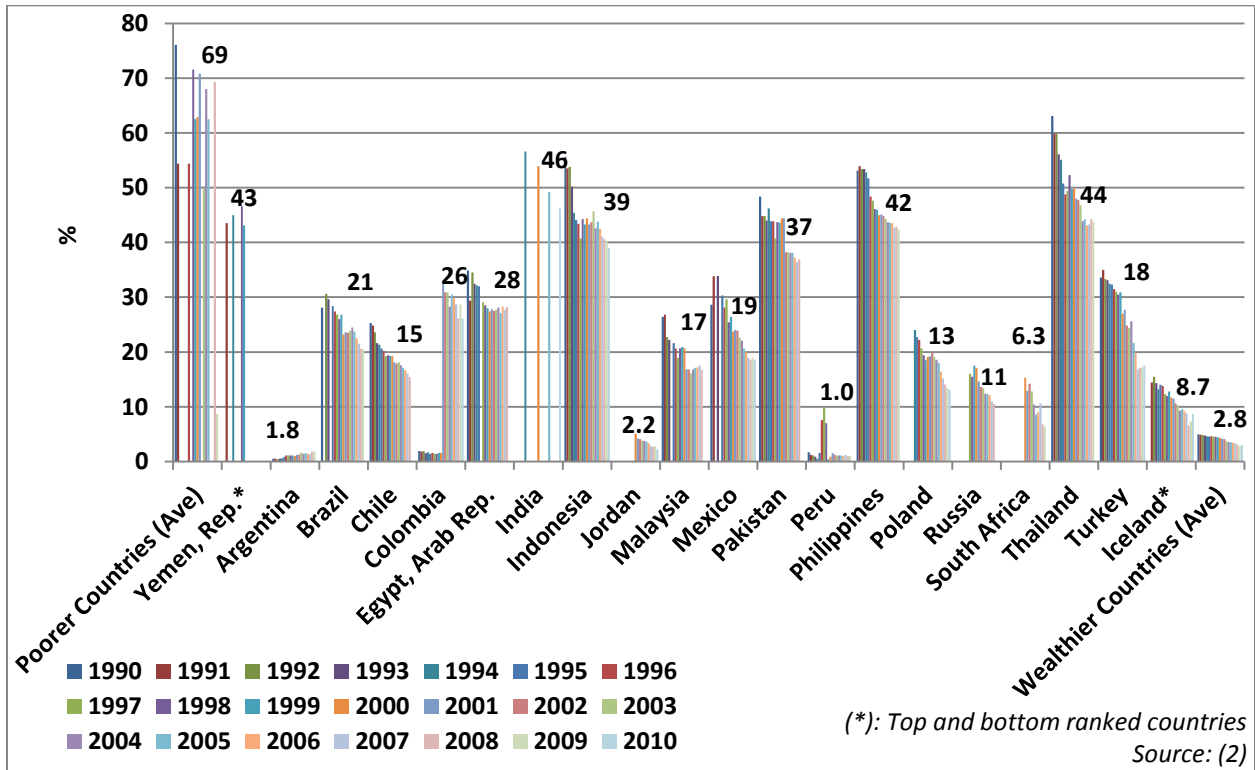


Figure 59: Female Employees in Industry (% of Female Employment), 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

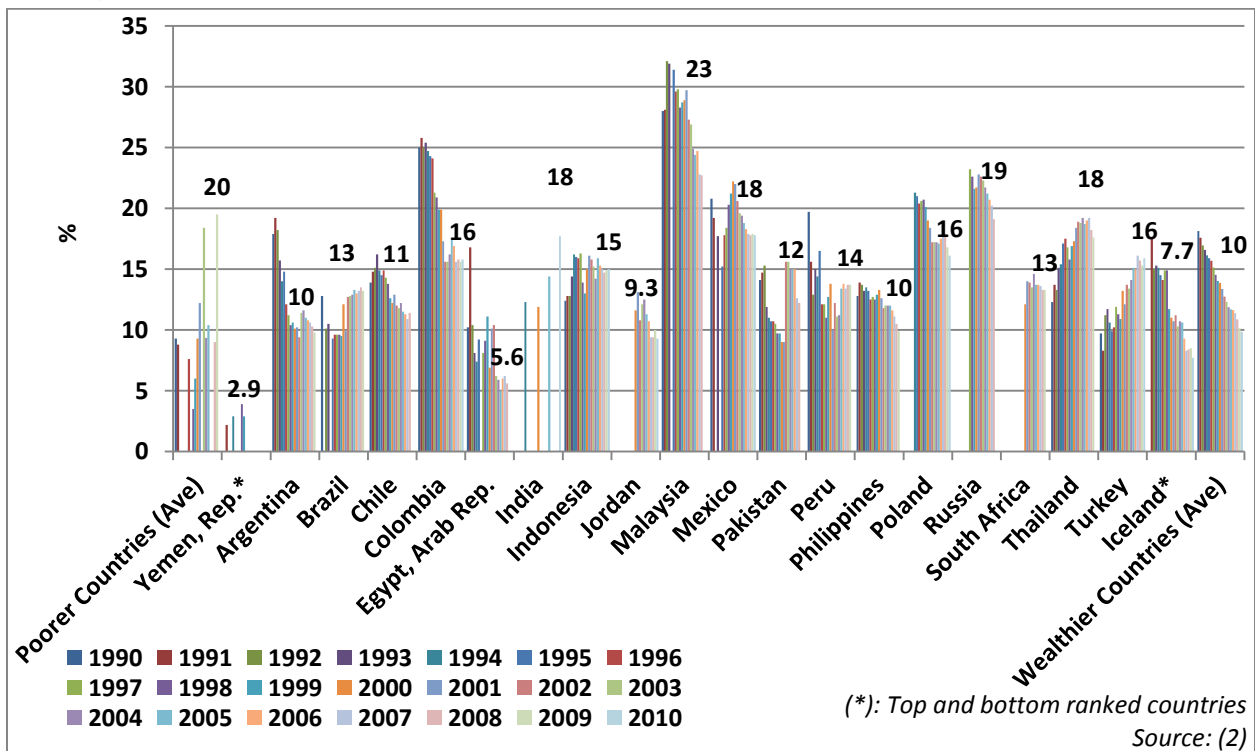


Figure 60: Male Employees in Industry (% of Male Employment), 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

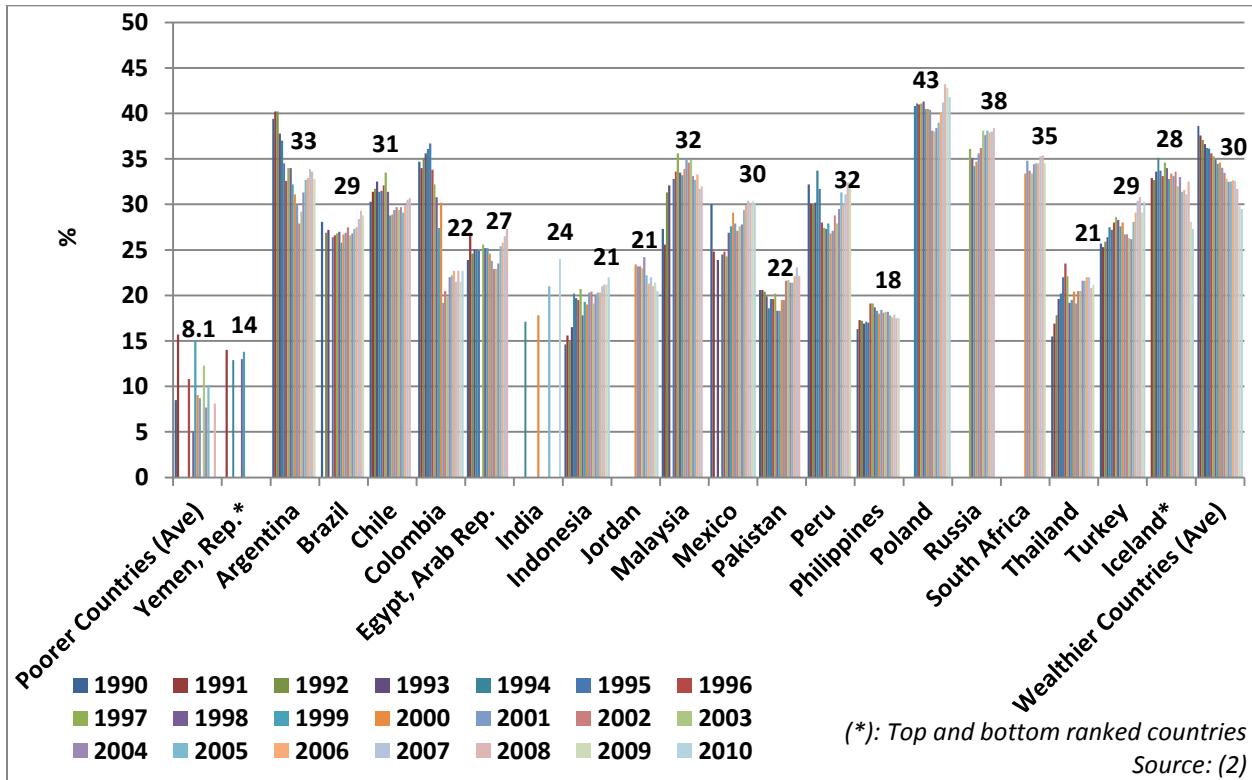


Figure 61: Female Employees in Services (% of Female Employment), 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

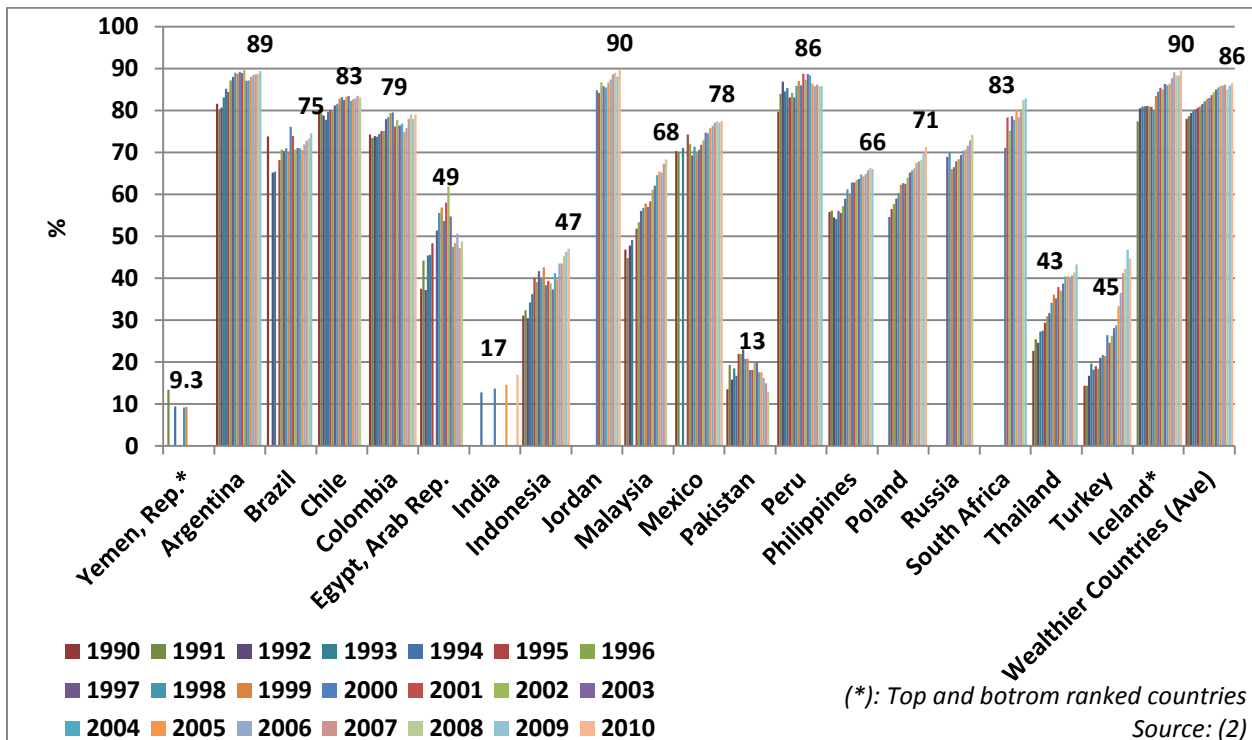
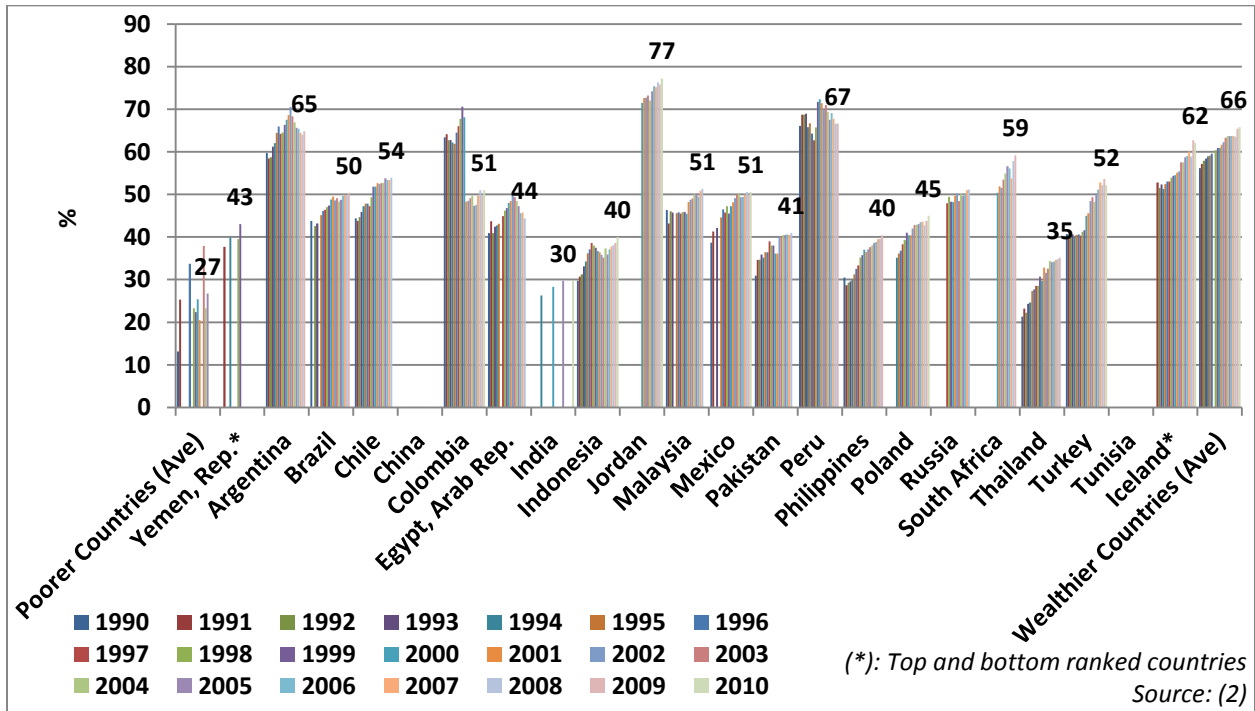


Figure 62: Male Employees in Services (% of Male Employment), 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).



### 3.5 Entrepreneurship

Figure 63: Self-employed, Male (% of Males Employed), 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).

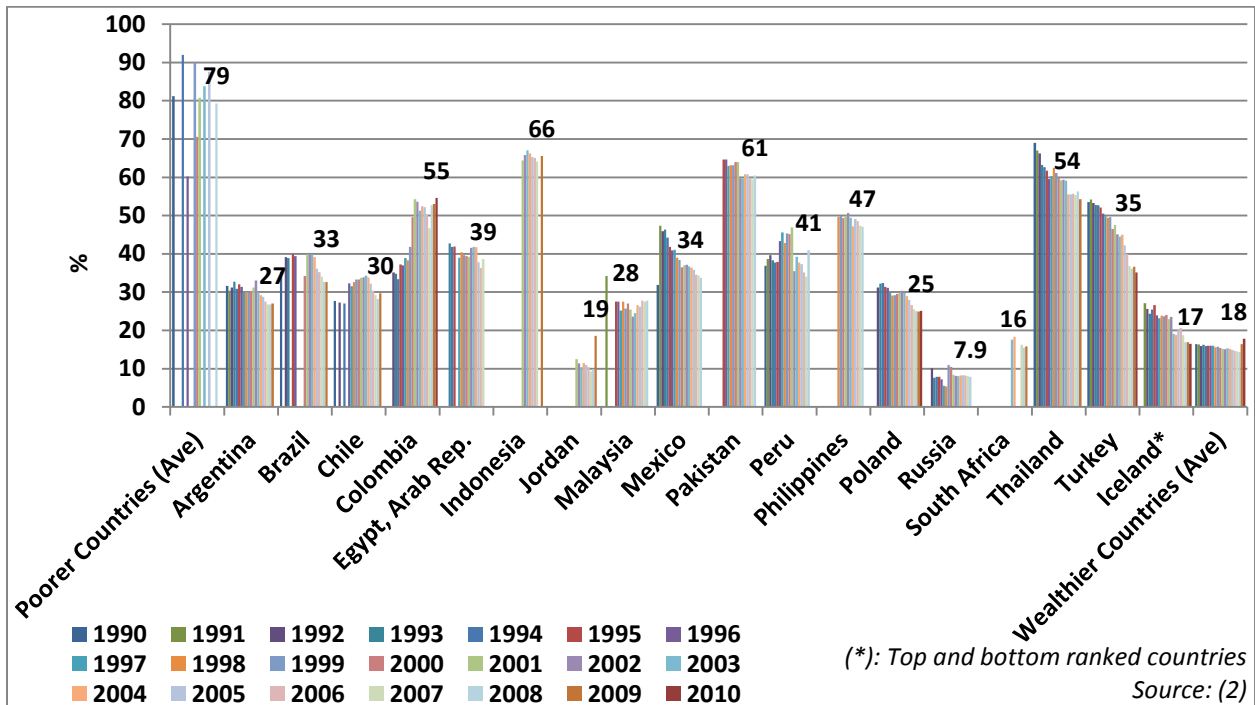
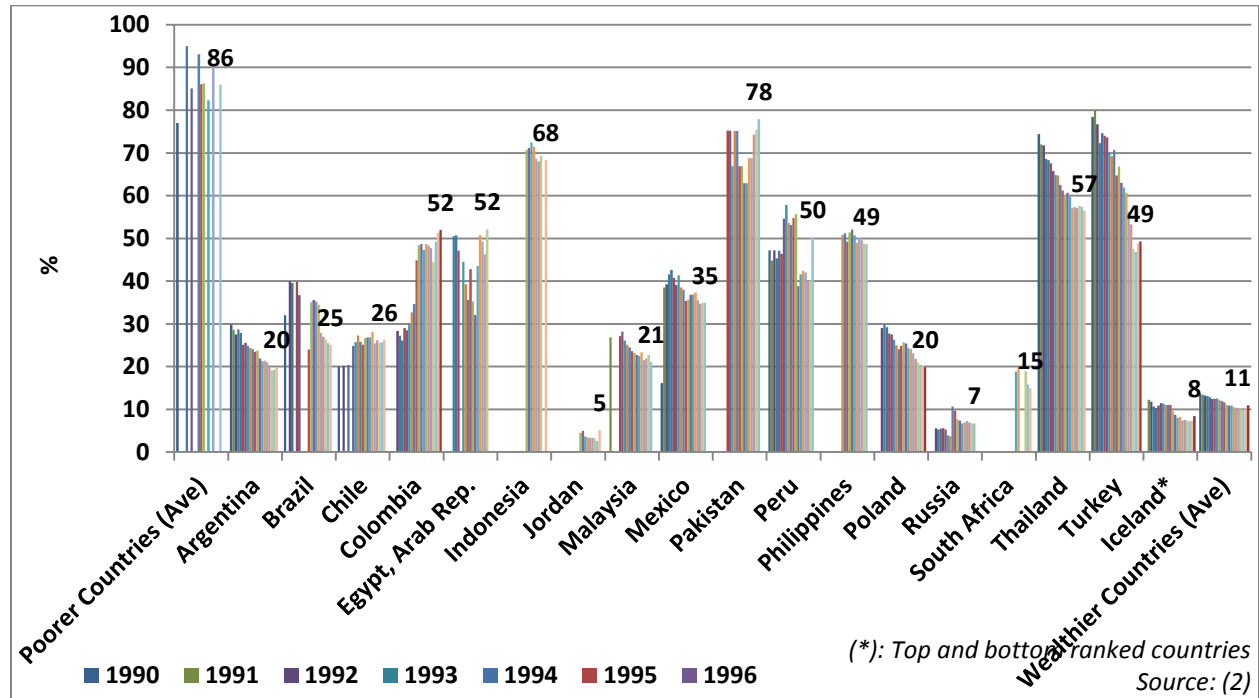


Figure 64: Self-employed, Female (% of Females Employed), 1990-2010 (numbers are for 2010 or later).



### 3.6 Political Empowerment

Figure 65: Legislators, Senior Officials, and Managers (Female to Male Ratio), 2006 and 2012 (numbers are for 2012).

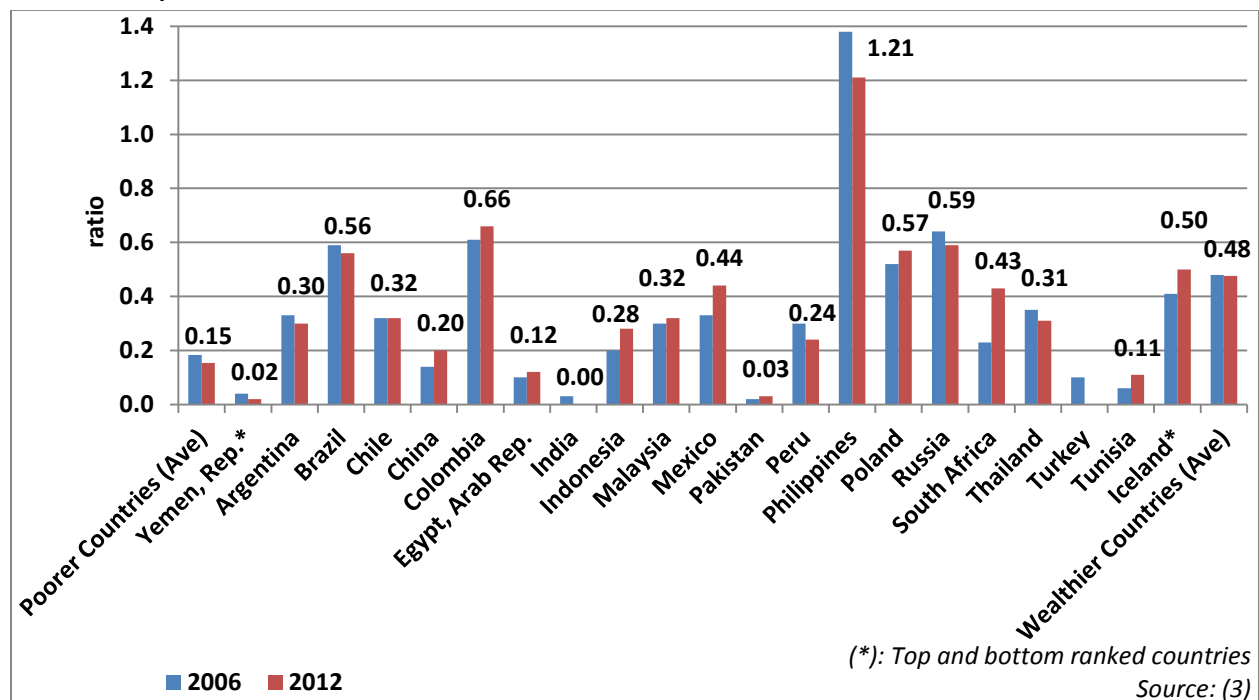


Figure 66: Women in ministerial position (female to male ratio), 2006 and 2012 (numbers are for 2012).

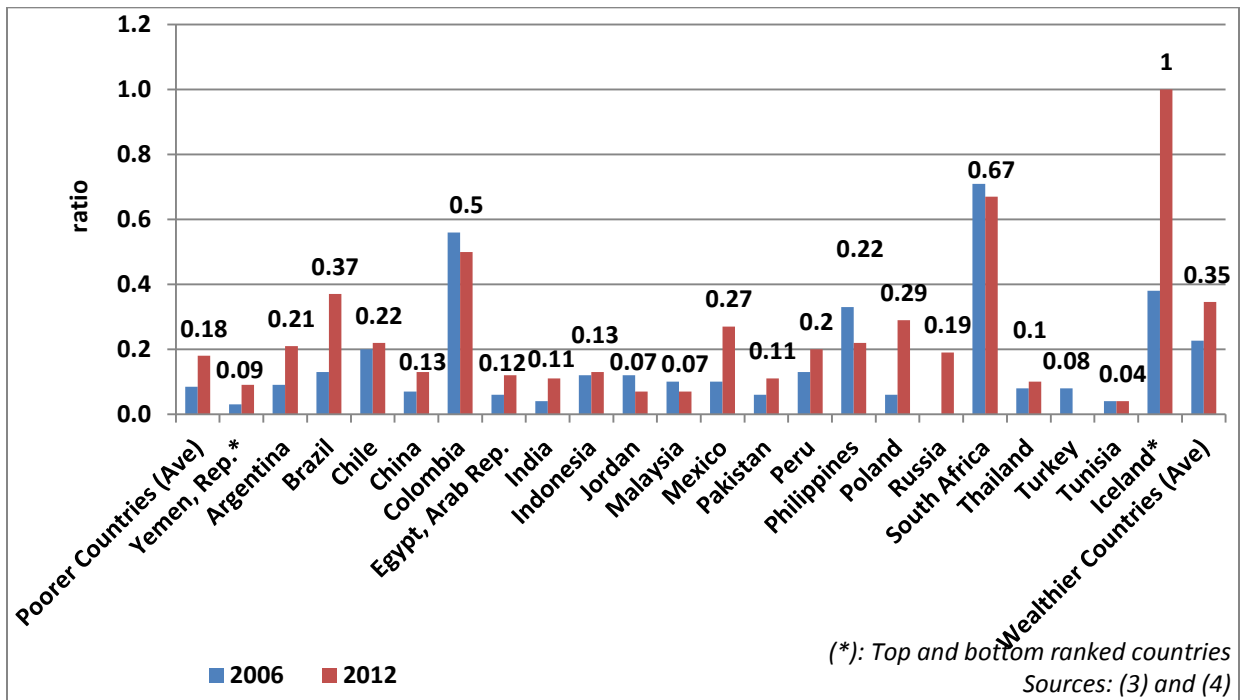


Figure 67: Women in parliament (female to male ratio), 2006 and 2012 (numbers are for 2012).

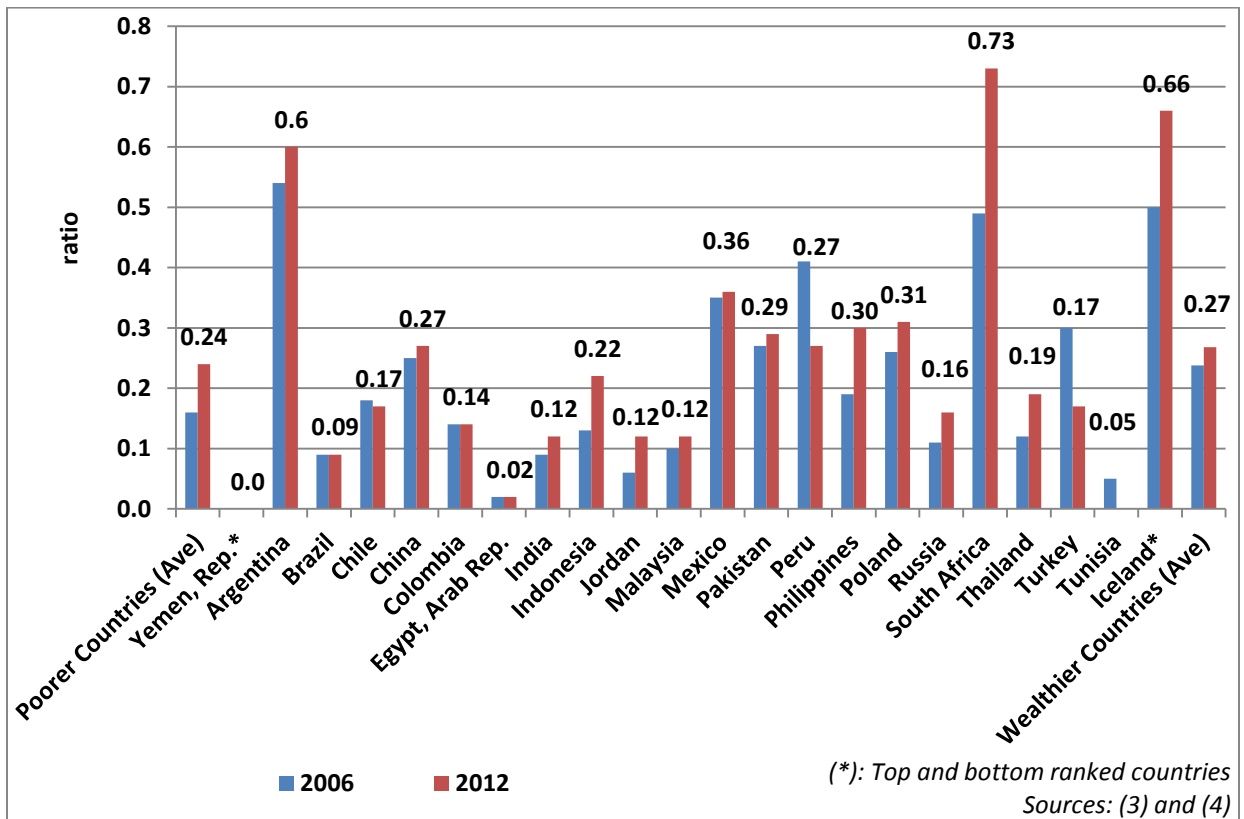
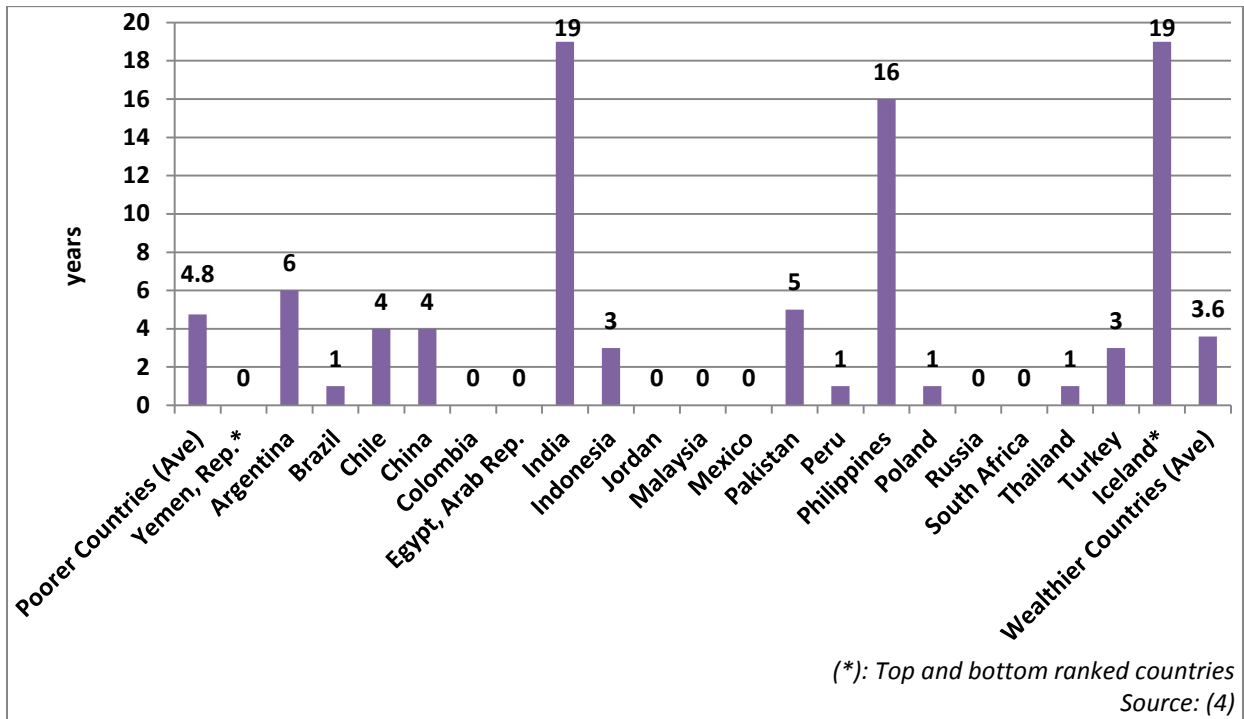


Figure 68: Years with female head of state (last 50), 2012.



### 3.7 Institutions and Development

Figure 69: Discriminatory Family Code, 2012.

Country / Variable	Legal Age of Marriage	Early Marriage	Parental Authority		Inheritance	
			In Marriage	After Divorce	Daughters	Widows
Yemen, Rep.*	1	17%	1	0.5	1	1
Argentina	0	11%	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	17%	0	0	0	0.5
China	1	1%	0	0	0.5	0.5
Colombia	0	15%	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	14%	1	0	1	1
Ethiopia	0	27%	0	0	0.5	0.5
India	1	28%	0	0	0.5	0.5
Indonesia	1	9%	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Jordan	0	6%	1	1	1	1
Malaysia	0.5	5%	0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Pakistan	1	16%	1	0.5	0.5	0.5
Peru	0	12%	0	0	0	0
Philippines	0.5	9%	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	8%	0	0	0	0
South Africa	0	4%	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	11%	0.5	0.5	0	0
Tunisia	0	3%	0	0	1	1

Notes:

Legal Age of Marriage: Measures whether women have the same rights with respect to the legal minimum age of marriage.

Value based on the following scale:

0: The law on the minimum age of marriage does not discriminate against women.

0.5: The law on the minimum age of marriage discriminates against some women, for example through customary, traditional and religious law.

1: The law on the minimum age of marriage discriminates against all women or there is no law on the minimum age of marriage.

Early Marriage: Percentage of women married between 15-19 years of age.

Parental Authority: Measures whether women have the same right to be a legal guardian of a child during marriage, and whether women have custody rights over a child after divorce.

Value based on the following scale:

0: Equal rights for women and men.

0.5: (Some) women have (some) rights, but less than men.

1: Women and men have unequal rights.

Inheritance: Measures whether widows and daughters have equal rights to their male counterparts as heirs.

Value based on the following scale:

0: Women and men have equal rights of inheritance.

0.5: (some) women have (some) rights, but less than men.

1: Women and men have unequal rights of inheritance.

(\*): Bottom ranked country

Source (5)

**Figure 70: Restricted Physical Integrity, 2012**

Country Variable	Violence Against Women (Laws)			Female Genital Mutilation	Domestic Violence		Reproductive Integrity
	Rape	Domestic Violence	Sexual Harassment		Attitudes	Lifetime Prevalence	
Yemen, Rep.*	0.5	1	..	38%	38%	..	39%
Argentina	0.25	0.25	..	0%	..	..	6%
Brazil	0.25	0	0.25	0%	..	33%	6%
China	0	0.25	0	0%	..	34%	2%
Colombia	0.25	0.25	..	0%	..	39%	7%
Egypt	0.5	0.5	..	91%	39%	34%	9%
Ethiopia	0.5	0	0.25	74%	81%	71%	34%
India	0.25	0.25	0.5	0%	54%	37%	13%
Indonesia	0.5	0.5	0.25	0%	31%	..	9%
Jordan	0.5	0.5	0.5	..	90%	23%	11%
Malaysia	0.5	0.25	..	0%	..	..	9%
Pakistan	0.5	0.75	0	0%	62%	..	25%
Peru	0.25	0.25	0.25	..	..	39%	7%
Philippines	0.25	0.25	0.25	0%	14%	18%	22%
Russia	0.5	0.75	..	0%	..	21%	15%
South Africa	0.25	0.25	0.25	0%	..	27%	14%
Thailand	0.25	0.25	0.25	0%	..	44%	3%
Tunisia	0.5	0.25	0	0%	..	22%	12%

Notes:

Violence Against Women (Laws): Measures the existence of women's legal protection from rape, assault and sexual harassment.

Value based on the following scale:

0: There is specific legislation in place.

0.25: There is specific legislation in place, but there are widespread reported problems with implementation.

0.5: There is general legislation in place, or specific legislation is inadequate (e.g. rape laws do not criminalise marital rape).

0.75: Legislation is being planned, drafted or reviewed or existing legislation is highly inadequate.

1: No legislation.

Female Genital Mutilation: Percentage of women aged 15-49 who have undergone female genital mutilation, as defined by the World Health Organization.

Domestic Violence: Percentage of women who agree that a husband/partner is justified in beating his wife/partner under certain circumstances.

Lifetime Prevalence: Percentage of women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner at some time in their life.

Reproductive Integrity: Percentage of married women aged 15-49 with unmet need for family planning. Defined by the Demographic Health Surveys and World Health Organization as married women who do not want any more children for the next two years and not using contraception.

(\*): Bottom ranked country

Source: (5)

**Figure 71: Restricted Resources and Entitlements, 2012.**

Country / Variable	Access to Land	Access to Credit	Access to Property Other Than Land
Yemen, Rep.*	0.5	0.5	0.5
Argentina	0	0	0
Brazil	0.5	0.5	0.5
China	0.5	0.5	0.5
Colombia	0.5	0.5	0.5
Egypt	0	0	1
Ethiopia	0.5	1	0
India	0.5	0.5	0.5
Indonesia	0	0.5	0
Jordan	0.5	0.5	0.5
Malaysia	0	0	0
Pakistan	0.5	0	0.5
Peru	0.5	0	0
Philippines	0.5	0.5	0
Russia	0	0	0
South Africa	0.5	0.5	0.5
Thailand	0.5	0.5	0
Tunisia	0.5	0	0

**Notes:**

Access to Land: Measures women's access to agricultural land.

Value based on the following scale:

0: Women have the same legal rights as men to own and access land.

0.5: Women have equal legal rights with men to own and access land, but discriminatory practices restrict women's access to and ownership of land in practice.

1: Women have no/few legal rights to access or own land or access is severely restricted by discriminatory practices.

Access to Credit: Measures women's access to bank loans and other forms of credit.

Value based on the following scale:

0: Women have the same rights to access credit and bank loans as men.

0.5: Women only have the right to access some kinds of credit (for example only through microcredit), or they have rights but in practice they face discrimination in accessing credit.

1: Women have no/few rights to access credit or access is severely restricted by discriminatory practices.

Access to Property Other Than Land: Measures women's access to other types of property, especially immovable property.

Value based on the following scale:

0: Women have equal legal rights to own and administer property other than land as men.

0.5: Women only have rights to own and administer some kinds of property (i.e. goods they received from their parents such as inheritance or dowry) or they have equal legal rights but in practice they face socio-cultural discrimination to owning and administering property.

1: Women have no/few/unequal legal rights to own or administer property other than land or their access is severely restricted by discriminatory practices.

(\*): Bottom ranked country

Source: (5)

**Figure 72: Restricted Civil Liberties, 2012.**

Country / Variable	Access to Public Space	Quotas (Political Voice)
Yemen, Rep.*	1	1
Argentina	0	0
Brazil	0	0
China	0	0.5
Colombia	0.5	0
Egypt	1	0.5
Ethiopia	0.5	1
India	0	0.5
Indonesia	0.5	0.5
Jordan	0	0
Malaysia	0.5	1
Pakistan	1	0
Peru	0	0
Philippines	0	0.5
Russia	0	1
South Africa	0	0.5
Thailand	0	1
Tunisia	0.5	0.5

Notes:

Access to Public Space: Measures restrictions limiting women's freedom of movement and access to public space. Score based on legal restrictions or discriminatory practices affecting women's access to public space, for example the restrictions on women's choice of domicile, restricted ability to visit family and friends, requirements for husband's approval apply for a passport or widespread threats of political violence.

Value based on the following scale:

0: No legal restrictions and no discriminatory practice are reported.

0.5: No legal restrictions, but discriminatory practices widely reported.

1: There are legal restrictions or discriminatory practices are widespread.

Quotas: Measures the existence of legal measures to promote women's political participation

Score assigned based on the existence of legal quotas to promote women's political participation at national and/or sub-national levels.

0: There are legal quotas to promote women's political participation at national and sub-national levels.

0.5: There are legal quotas to promote women's political participation at national or sub-national levels.

1: There are no legal quotas to promote women's political participation.

(\*): Bottom ranked country

Source: (5)

### 3.8 Other Indicators

Figure 73: Percentage of People by Religion Denomination, Argentina (2006), Brazil (2006), Colombia (2005), Chile (2006), China (2007), Egypt, Arab Rep. (2008), India (2006), Indonesia (2006), Jordan (2007), Malaysia (2006), Mexico (2005), Peru (2006), Poland (2005), Russia (2006), South Africa (2007), Turkey (2007) (numbers are for the highest religious denomination observed in each country).

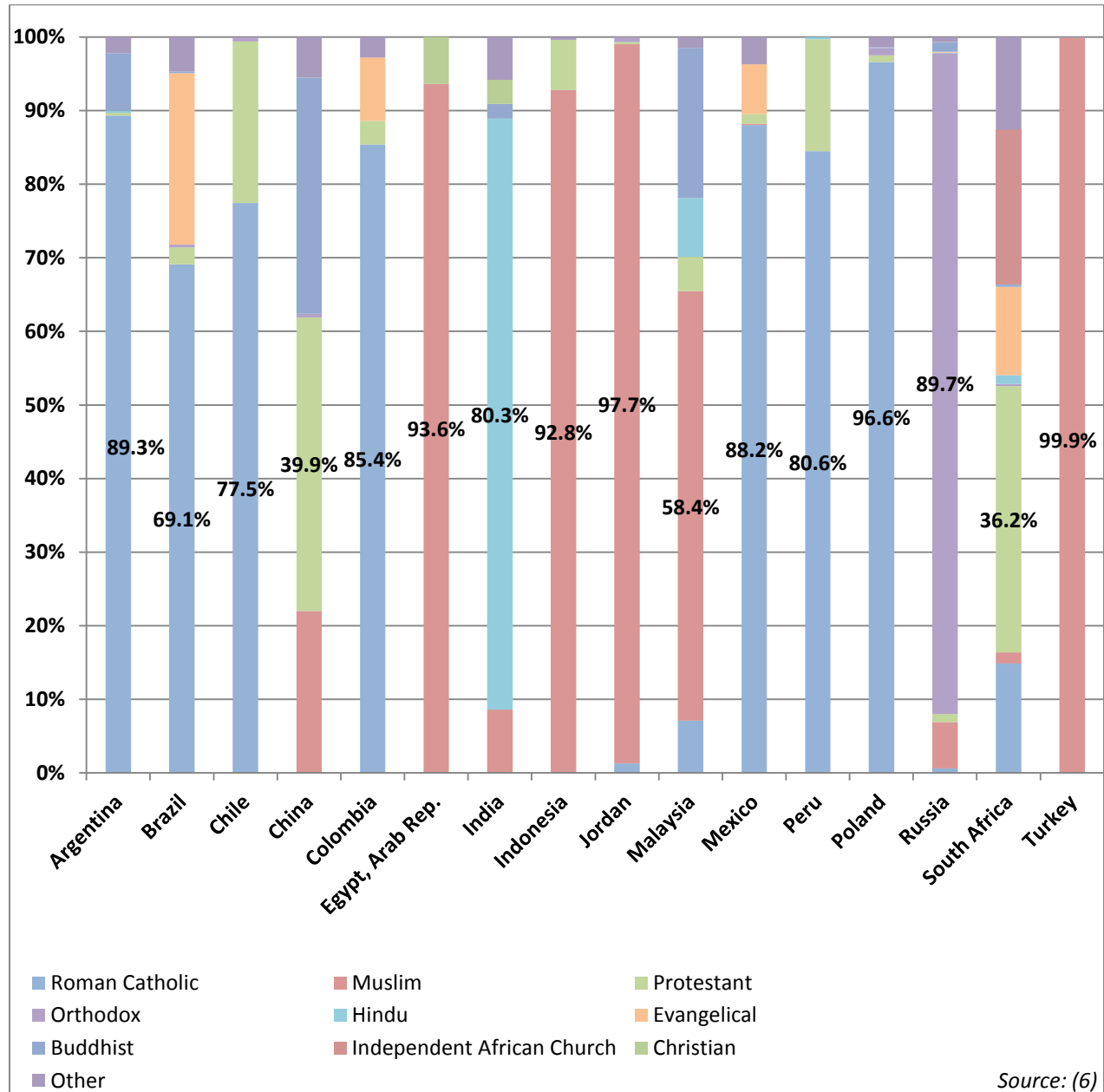


Figure 74: Female Internet Users (%), 2008.

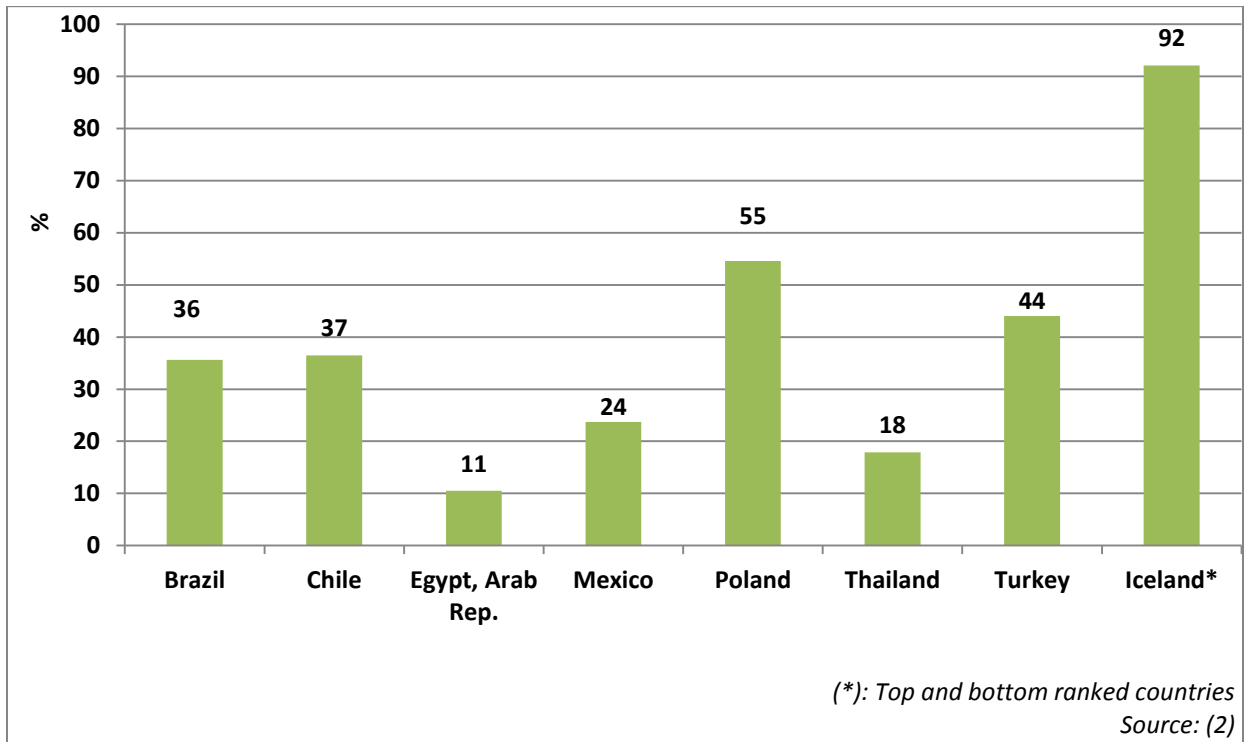
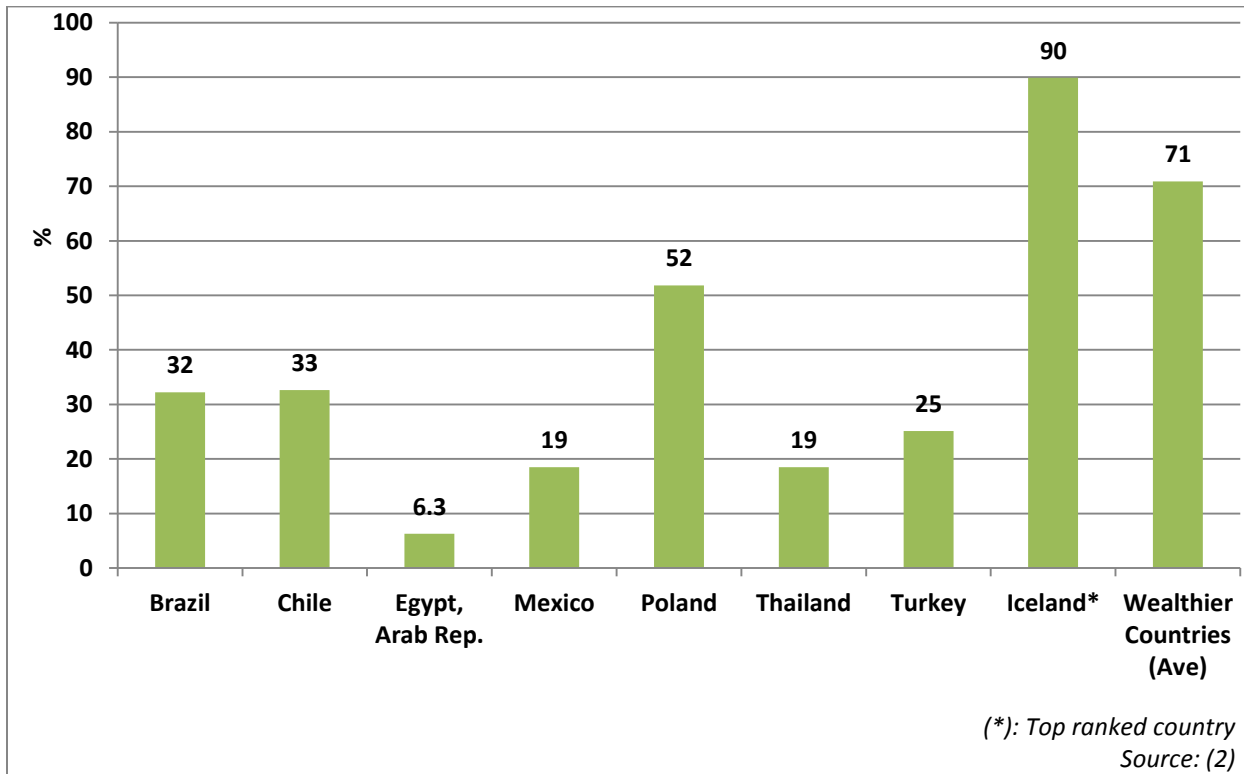


Figure 75: Male Internet users (%), 2008.



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