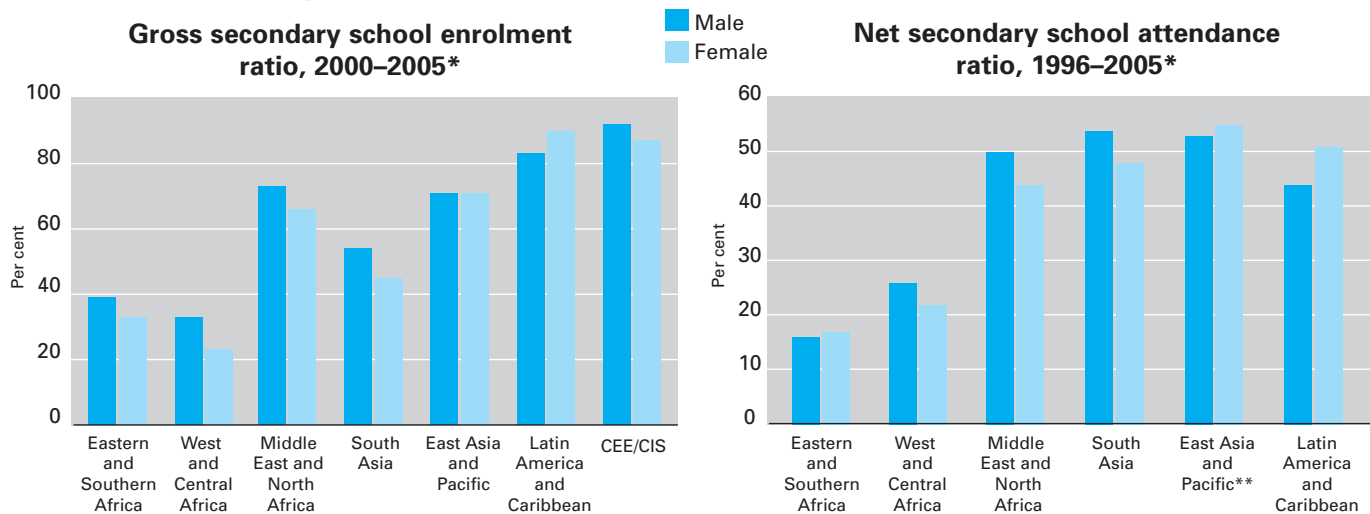


**Figure 1.1** In many developing regions, girls are more likely than boys to miss out on a secondary education



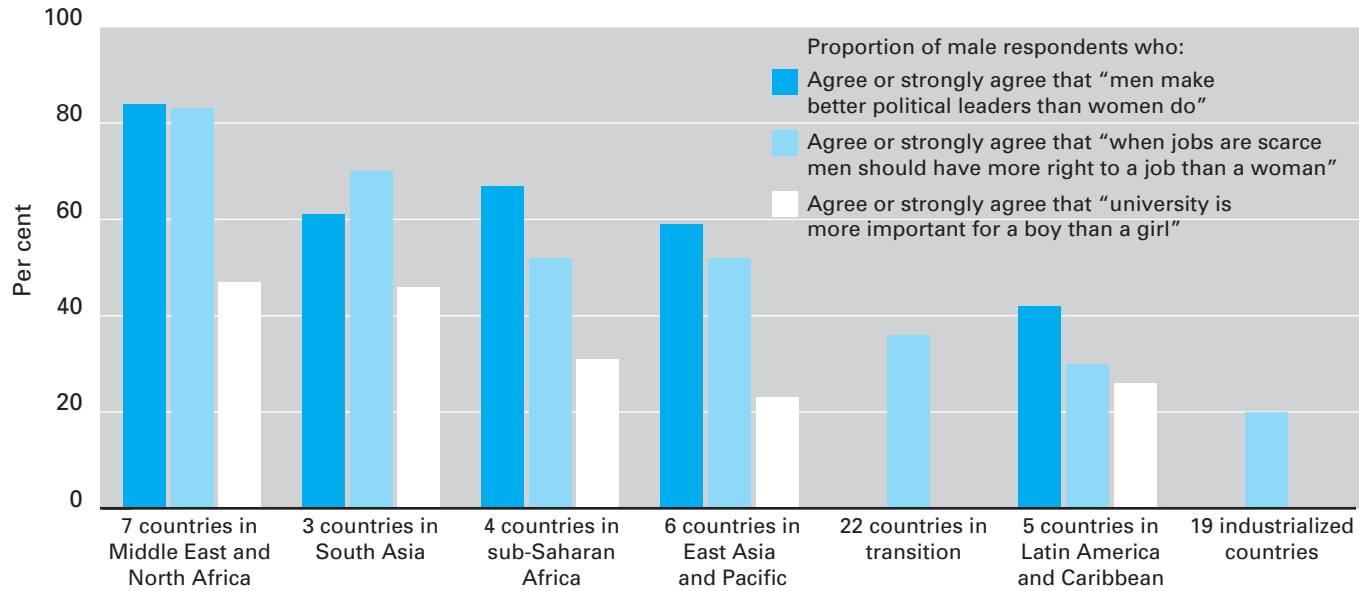
**Notes:** Gross secondary enrolment ratio refers to the number of children enrolled in secondary school, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children of official secondary school age. Net secondary school attendance ratio refers to the number of children attending secondary school who are of official secondary school age, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children of official secondary school age. These data come from national household surveys.

\* Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

\*\* Excludes China.

**Sources:** *Gross secondary enrolment ratio:* UNESCO Institute of Statistics. *Net secondary school attendance ratio:* Demographic and Health Surveys and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys. The underlying data can be found in the Statistical Tables of this report, page 98.

**Figure 1.2 Men's discriminatory attitudes towards women vary across regions but are significant everywhere**

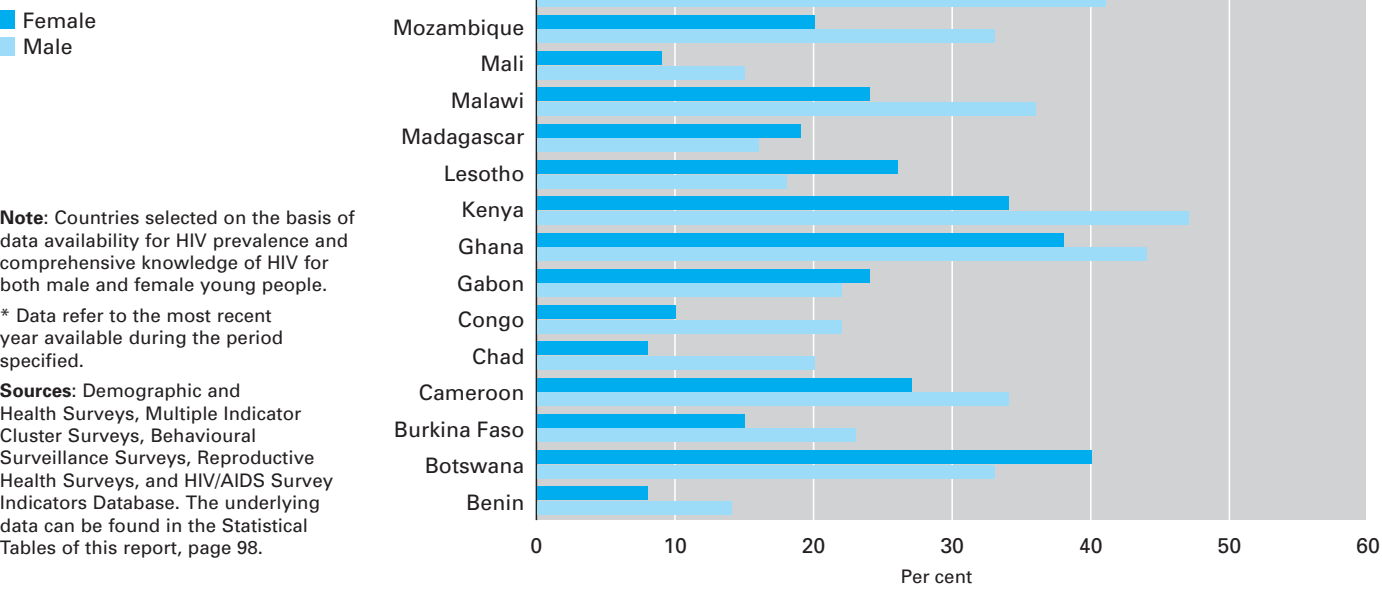


UNICEF calculations are based on data derived from the World Values Survey, Round 4 (1999–2004). Data for each country and territory in the regional aggregates are for the latest year available in the period specified. The following countries and territories are included in the regional aggregates cited: **Middle East and North Africa:** Algeria, Egypt, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Saudi Arabia. **Latin America and Caribbean:** Argentina, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Chile, Mexico, Peru. **South Asia:** Bangladesh, India, Pakistan. **East Asia and Pacific:** China, Indonesia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Viet Nam. **Sub-Saharan Africa:** Nigeria, South Africa, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania. **Countries in transition:** Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey. **Industrialized countries:** Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States. Notes on the methodology employed can be found in the References section, page 88.

**Source:** World Values Survey, <[www.worldvaluessurvey.org](http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org)>, accessed June 2006.

**Figure 1.3 In sub-Saharan Africa, young women are more vulnerable to HIV infection but have less comprehensive knowledge about HIV than young men**

**Young people (aged 15–24) in selected countries in sub-Saharan Africa who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV, 1999–2005\***

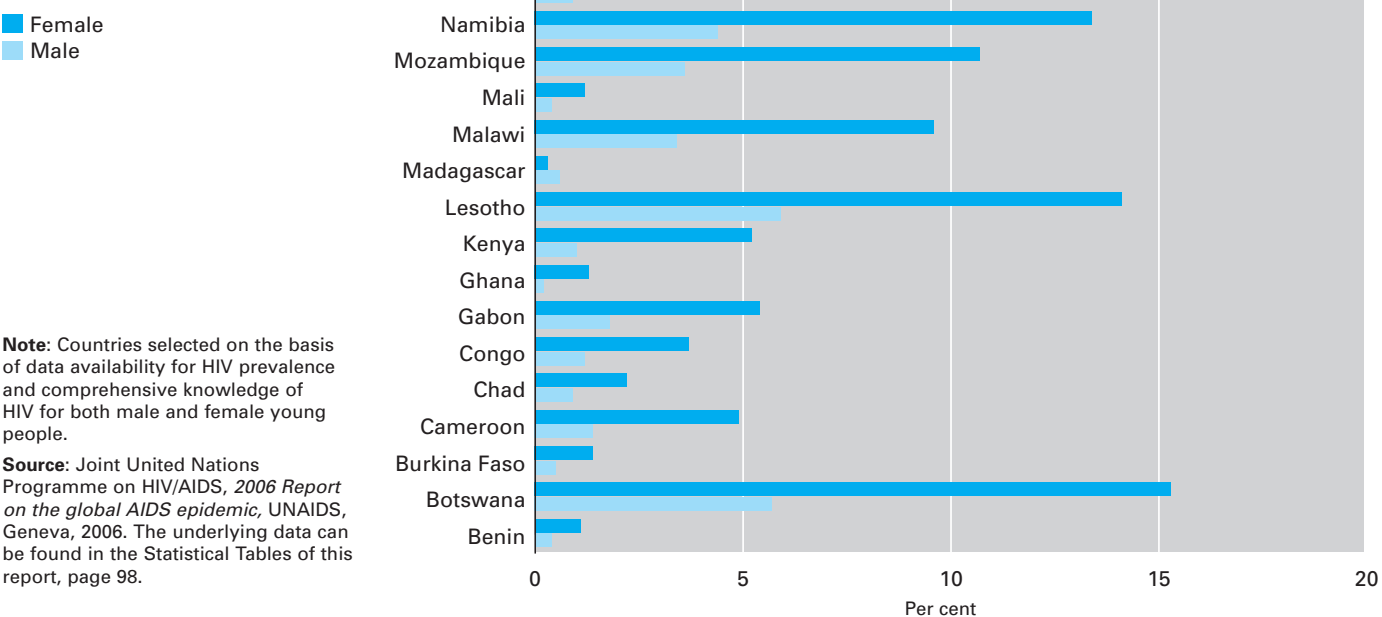


**Note:** Countries selected on the basis of data availability for HIV prevalence and comprehensive knowledge of HIV for both male and female young people.

\* Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

**Sources:** Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, Behavioural Surveillance Surveys, Reproductive Health Surveys, and HIV/AIDS Survey Indicators Database. The underlying data can be found in the Statistical Tables of this report, page 98.

**HIV prevalence among young people (aged 15–24) in selected countries in sub-Saharan Africa, 2005**

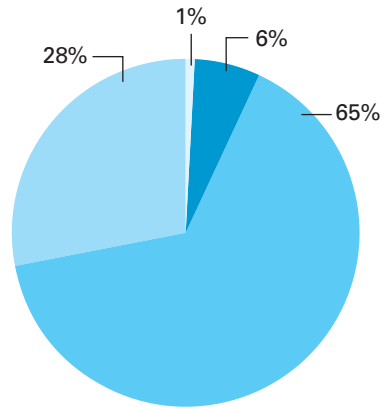


**Note:** Countries selected on the basis of data availability for HIV prevalence and comprehensive knowledge of HIV for both male and female young people.

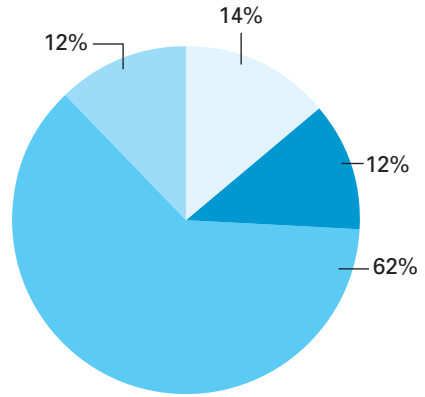
**Source:** Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, *2006 Report on the global AIDS epidemic*, UNAIDS, Geneva, 2006. The underlying data can be found in the Statistical Tables of this report, page 98.

# Figure 1.4 More than 1 out of every 4 births to an adolescent mother (aged 15–19) occurs in the least developed countries

### Global births by mothers aged 15–19, 2000–2005



### Global population of female adolescents, aged 15–19, 2005

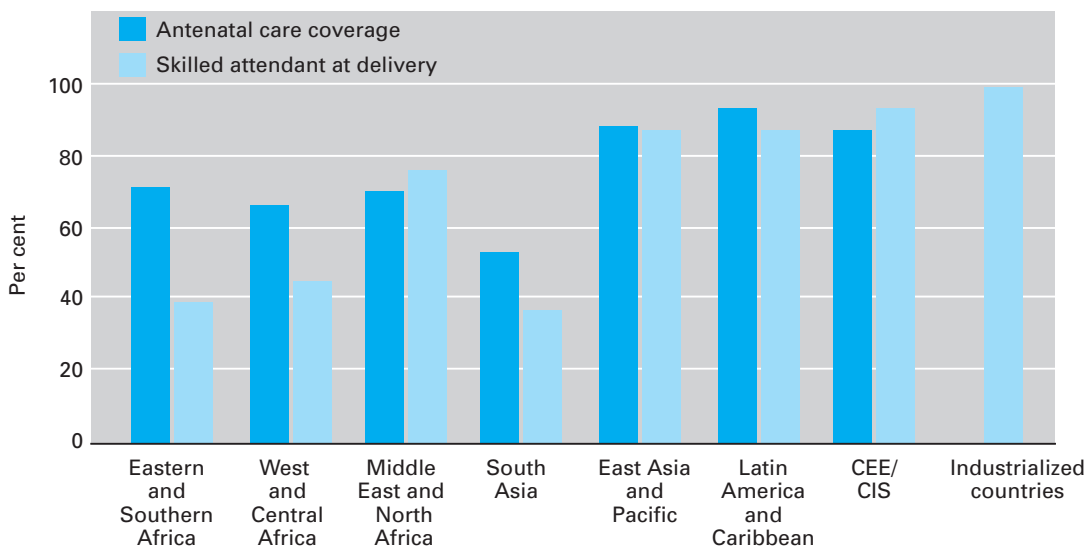


- More developed regions
- Less developed regions excluding the least developed countries
- Least developed countries
- China

Source: United Nations Population Division, 'World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision Database', <[www.esa.un.org/unpp/](http://www.esa.un.org/unpp/)>, accessed September 2006. Note: The country composition of each regional group can be found in References, page 88.

**Figure 1.5 High rates of maternal death are associated with limited access to health-care services for expectant mothers**

**Health-care services for expectant mothers, 1997–2005\***

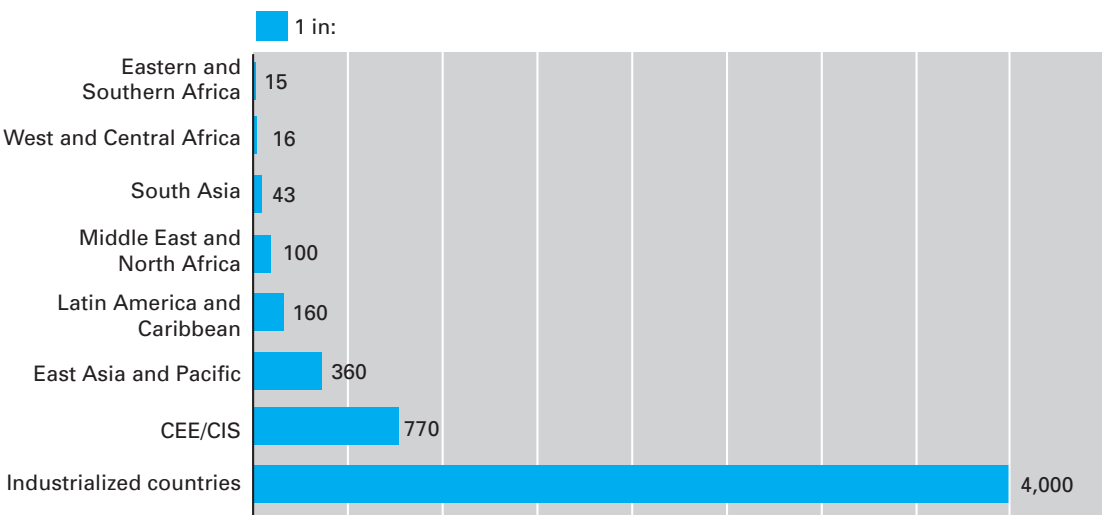


**Note:** Antenatal care coverage refers to the percentage of women aged 15–24 attended at least once during pregnancy by a skilled attendant (doctor, nurse or midwife). Data on antenatal care coverage are not available for industrialized countries. Skilled attendant at delivery refers to the percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives).

\* Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

**Sources:** Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, World Health Organization and UNICEF. The underlying data can be found in the Statistical Tables of this report, page 98.

**Lifetime risk of maternal death, 2000**

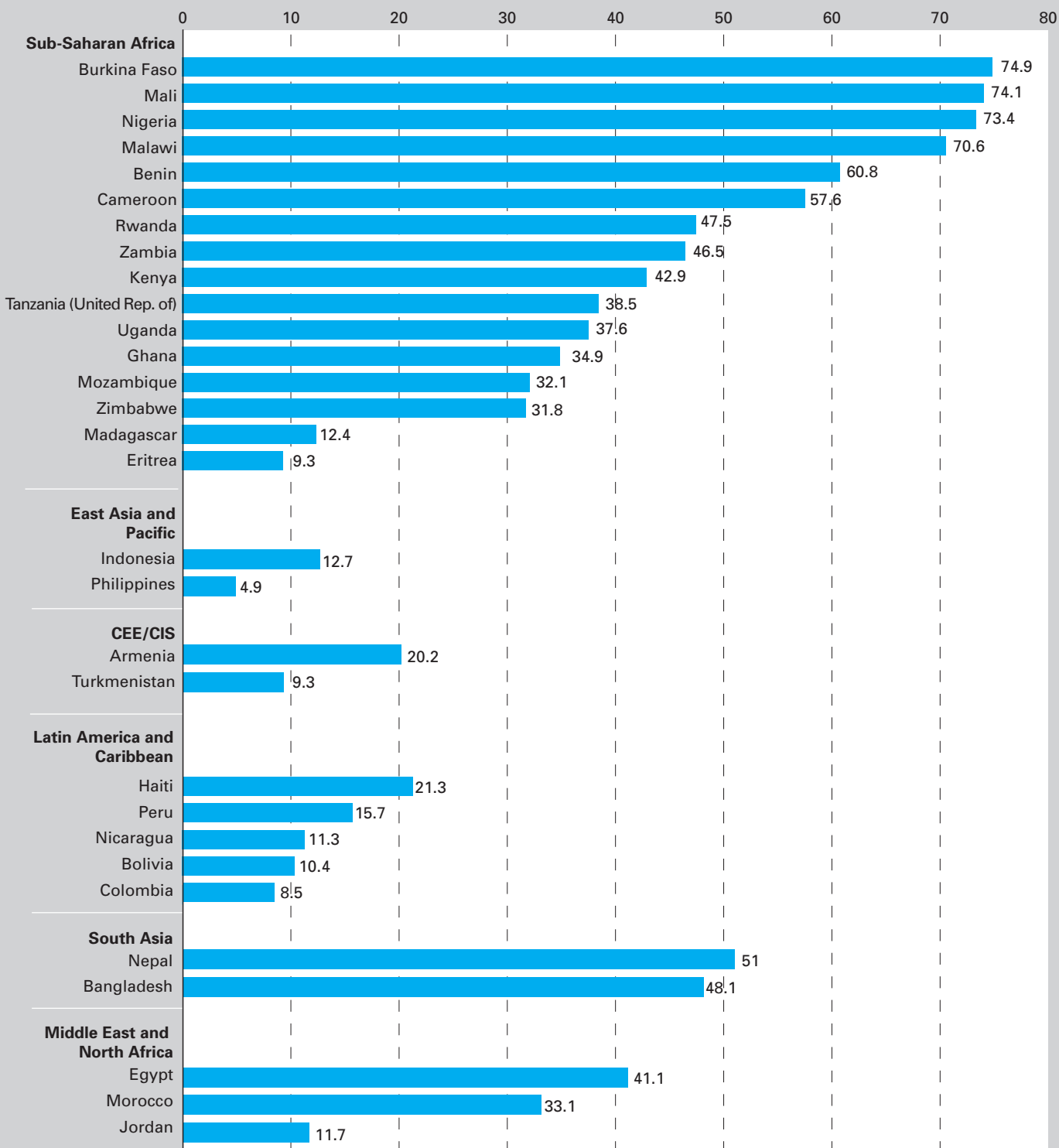


**Note:** The lifetime risk of maternal death takes into account both the probability of becoming pregnant and the probability of dying as a result of that pregnancy, accumulated across a women's reproductive years.

**Source:** World Health Organization and UNICEF. The underlying data can be found in the Statistical Tables of this report, page 98.

**Figure 2.1 Many husbands are making the decisions alone on their wife's health**

Percentage of women who say their husbands alone make the decisions regarding their health, 2000-2004\*

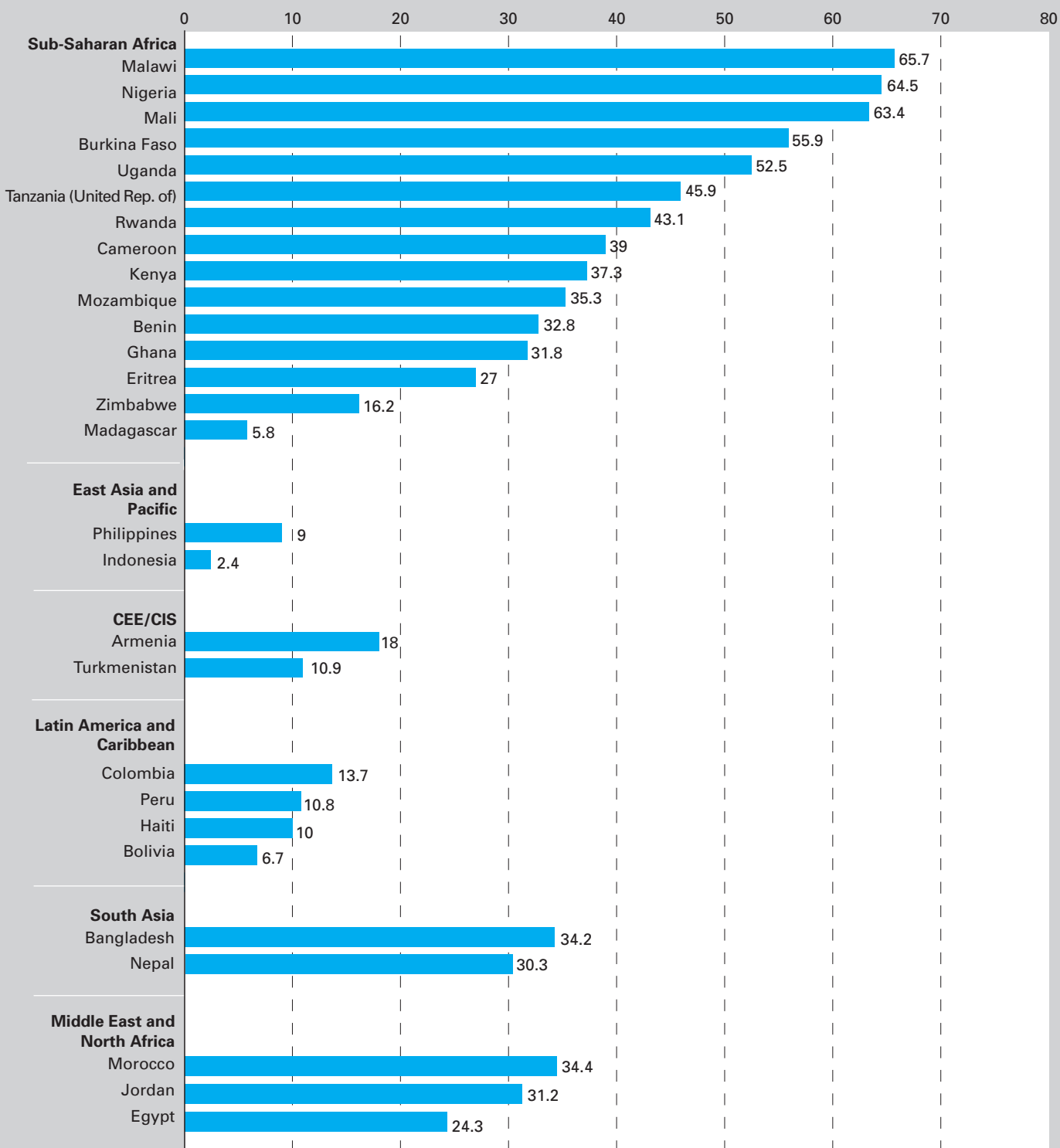


\*Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified. All countries with available data are presented in the chart.

Source: UNICEF calculations based on the data derived from Demographic and Health Surveys. The data were accessed from the DHS Statcompiler in June 2006. Notes on the methodology employed can be found in the References section, page 88.

## Figure 2.2 Many husbands are making the decisions alone on daily household expenditure

Percentage of women who say their husbands alone make the decisions on daily household expenditure, 2000-2004\*

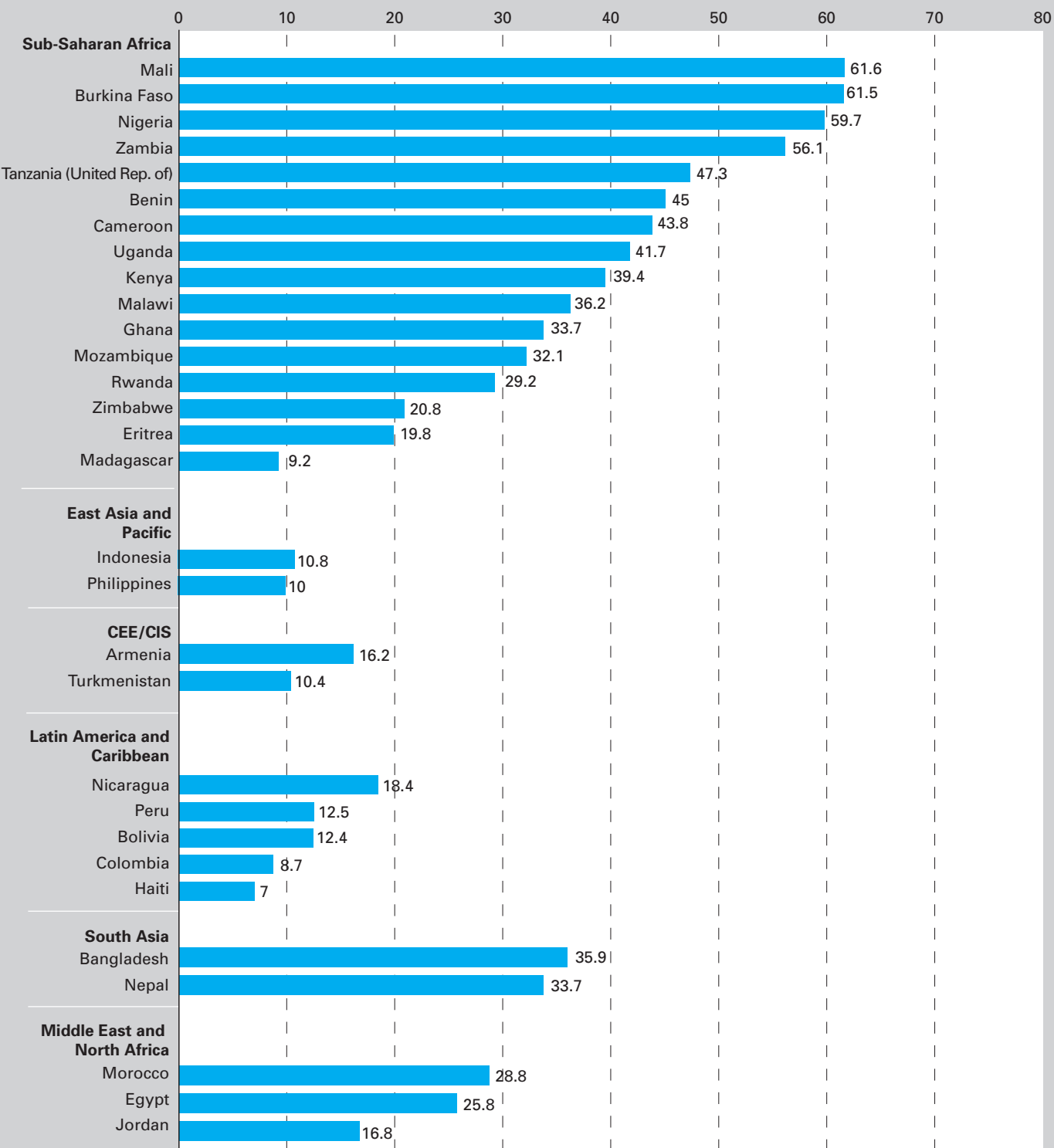


\*Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified. All countries with available data are presented in the chart.

Source: UNICEF calculations based on the data derived from Demographic and Health Surveys. The data were accessed from the DHS Statcompiler in June 2006. Notes on the methodology employed can be found in the References section, page 88.

## Figure 2.3 Many husbands are making the decisions alone on visits to friends and relatives

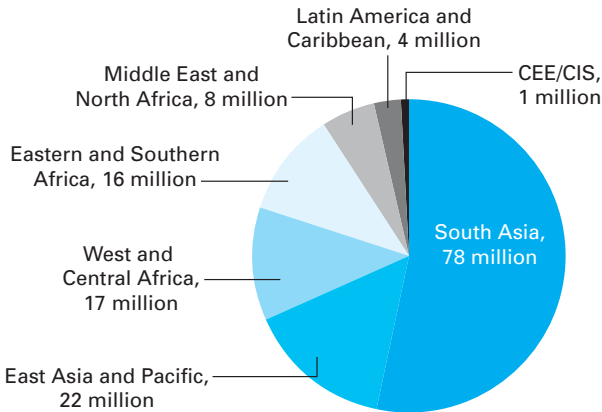
Percentage of women who say their husbands alone make the decisions regarding visits to friends and relatives, 2000-2004\*



\*Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified. All countries with available data are presented in the chart.

Source: UNICEF calculations based on the data derived from Demographic and Health Surveys. The data were accessed from the DHS Statcompiler in June 2006. Notes on the methodology employed can be found in the References section, page 88.

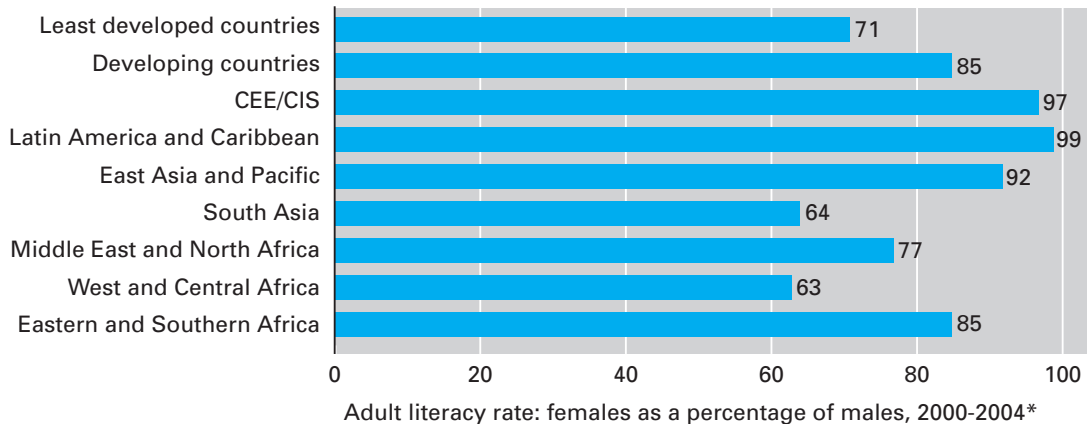
## Figure 2.4 Underweight prevalence among children under five in the developing regions\*



\*UNICEF analysis is based on estimates of underweight prevalence in developing countries (1996-2005).

**Source:** United Nations Children's Fund, *Progress for Children: A report card on nutrition, Number 4*, UNICEF, New York, May 2006, page 2.

**Figure 2.5** Despite recent improvements, women's literacy rates are generally lower than men's

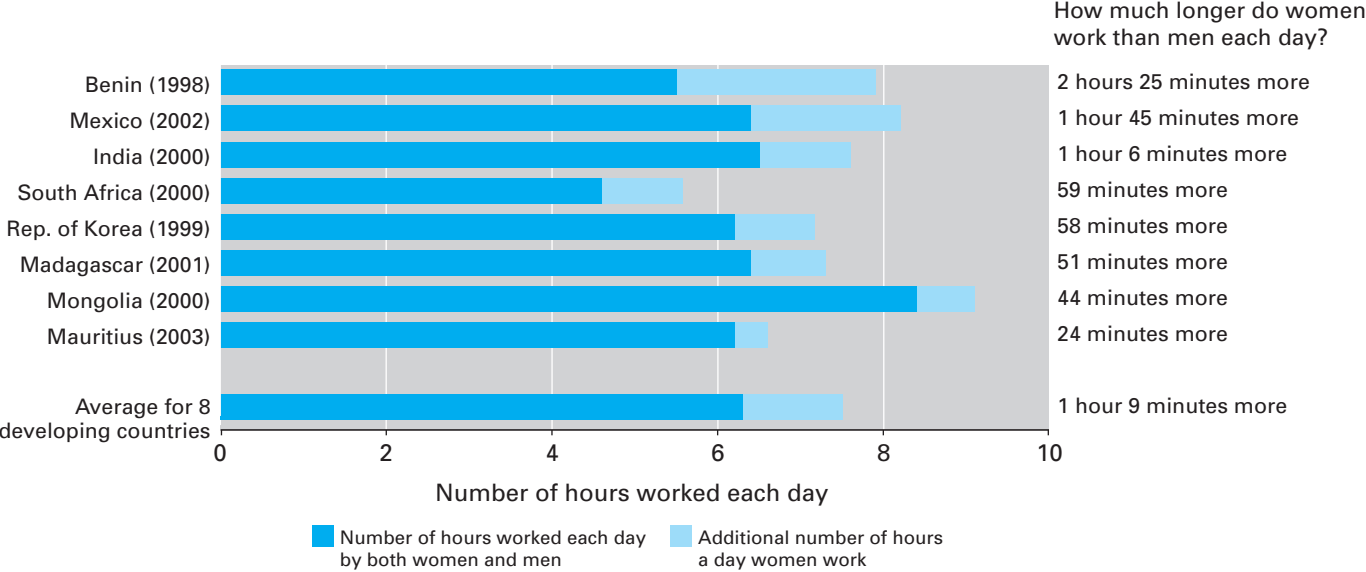


**Notes:** Adult literacy rate refers to the percentage of persons aged 15 and over who can read and write.

\* Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

**Source:** UNESCO Institute of Statistics. The underlying data can be found in the Statistical Tables of this report, page 98.

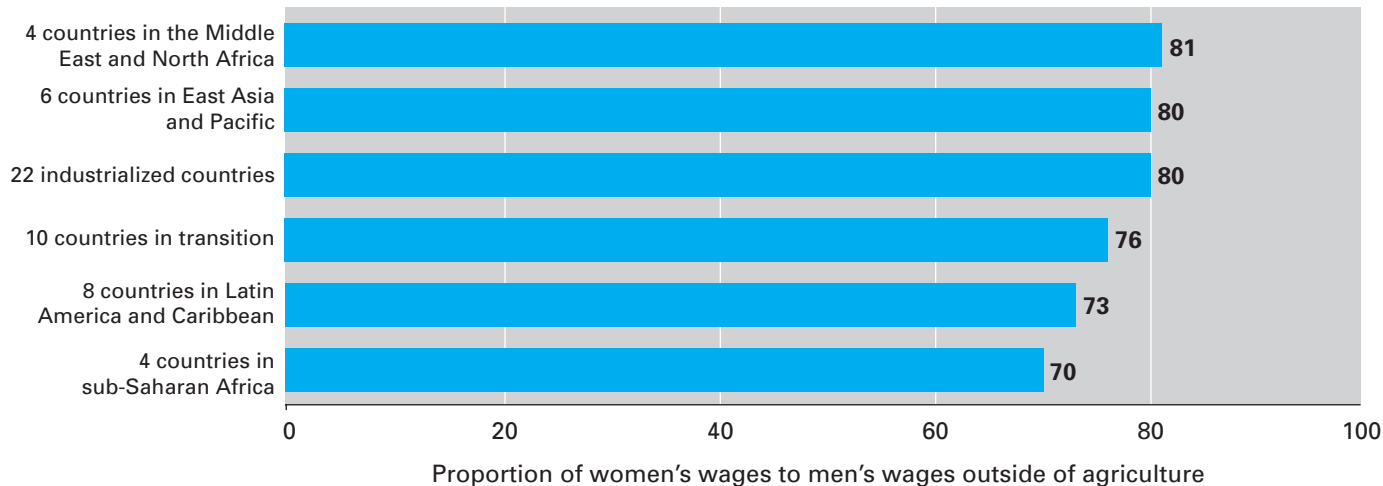
**Figure 3.1 Women are working longer hours than men across the developing world\***



\*It is important to note that the data represent averages across each country that reflect high levels of underemployment. In some settings, women are working more than 12 hours a day.

**Source:** UNICEF calculations based on data derived from United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 2006, Beyond Scarcity: Power, poverty and the global water crisis*, Oxford University Press for UNDP, New York, 2006, page 379.

**Figure 3.2 Nominal wages for women are significantly lower than for men\***

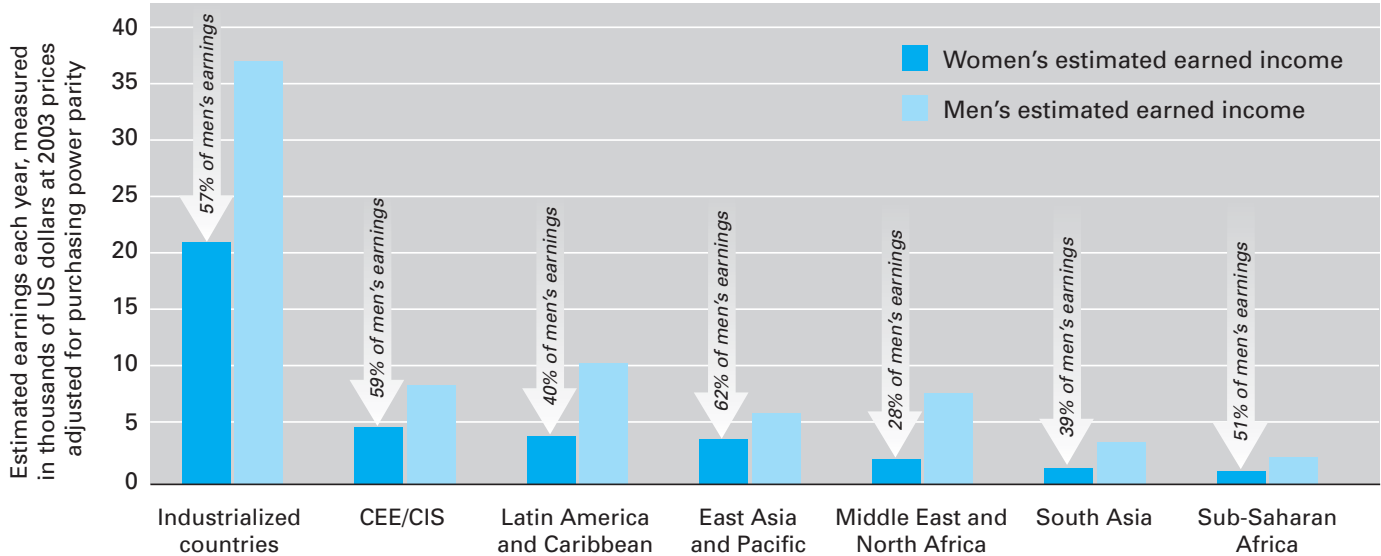


\* UNICEF calculations for **Developing countries** include countries and territories in the following regional groups. *Middle East and North Africa*: Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Occupied Palestinian Territory. *East Asia and Pacific*: Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand. *Countries in transition*: Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine. *Latin America and Caribbean*: Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru. *Sub-Saharan Africa*: Botswana, Eritrea, Kenya, Swaziland.

**Industrialized countries**: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

**Source**: International Labour Organization, LABORSTA database, <<http://laborsta.ilo.org>>, accessed March 2006.

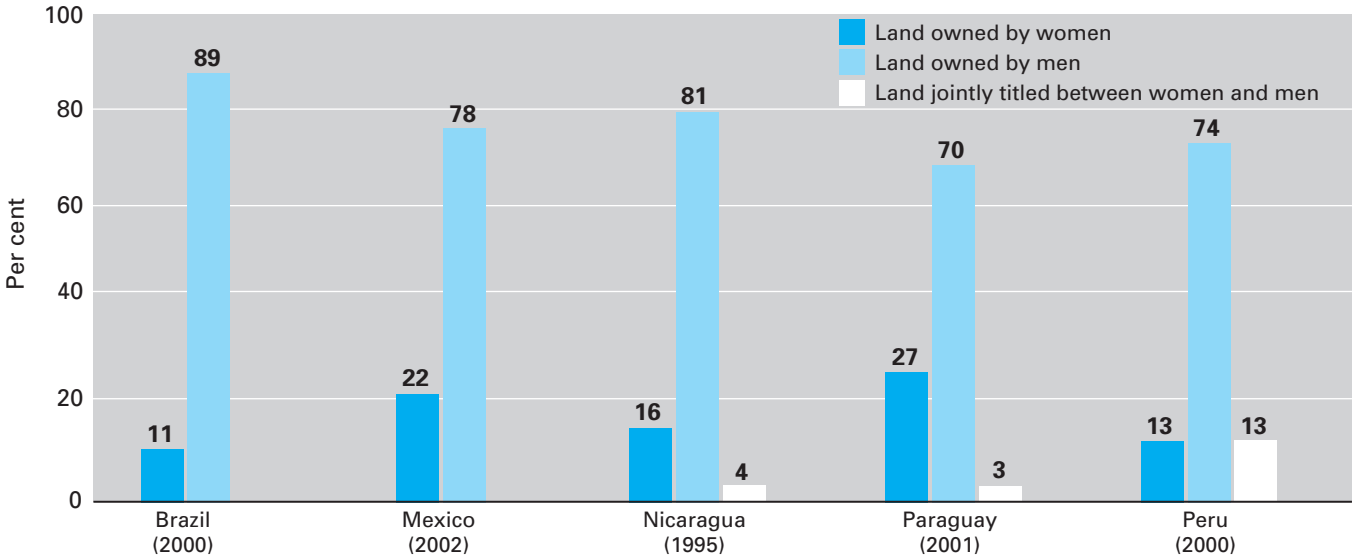
**Figure 3.3** Estimated earnings\* for women are substantially lower than for men



\*Estimated earnings are defined as gross domestic product per capita (measured in US dollars at 2003 prices adjusted for purchasing power parity) adjusted for wage disparities between men and women.

**Source:** United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 2005: International cooperation at a cross roads: Aid, trade and security in an unequal world*, Oxford University Press for UNDP, New York, 2005, Table 25, pages 299-302.

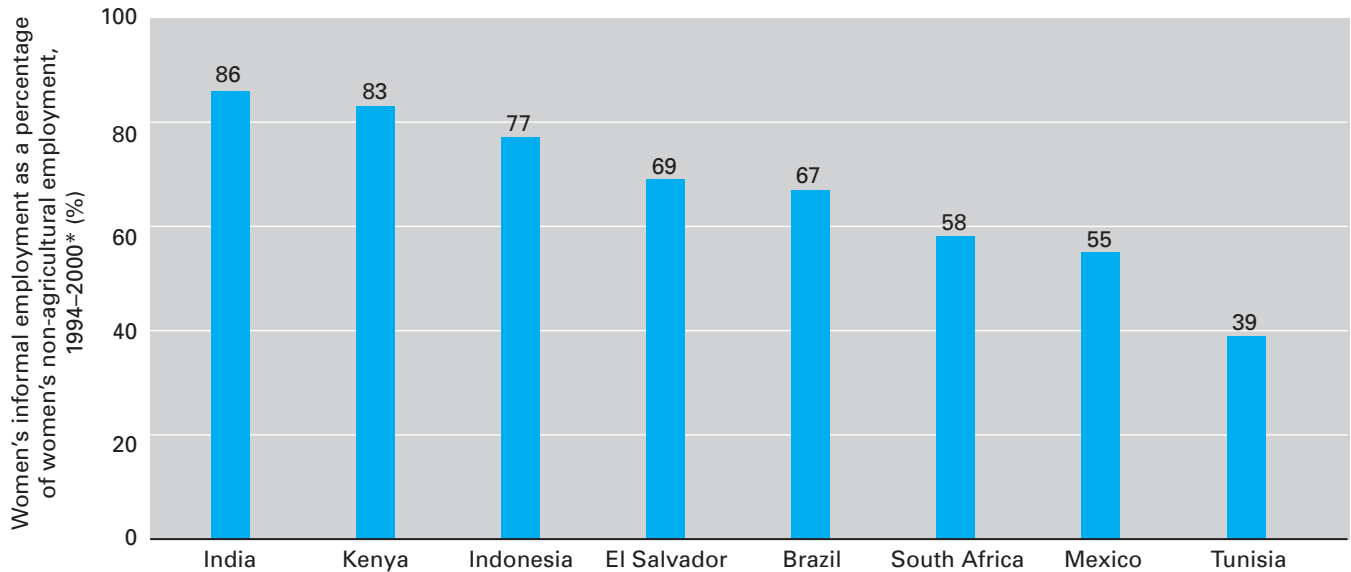
**Figure 3.4 Significant male-female gaps in land ownership in Latin America**



**Note:** No data were available for land jointly titled between women and men in Brazil and Mexico. Totals may not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding.

**Source:** Grown, Caren, Geeta Rao Gupta and Aslihan Kes, *Taking Action: Achieving gender equality and empowering women*, UN Millennium Project Taskforce on Education and Gender Equality, Earthscan, London/Virginia, 2005, page 78.

**Figure 3.5 Many women across the developing world work in the informal sector**

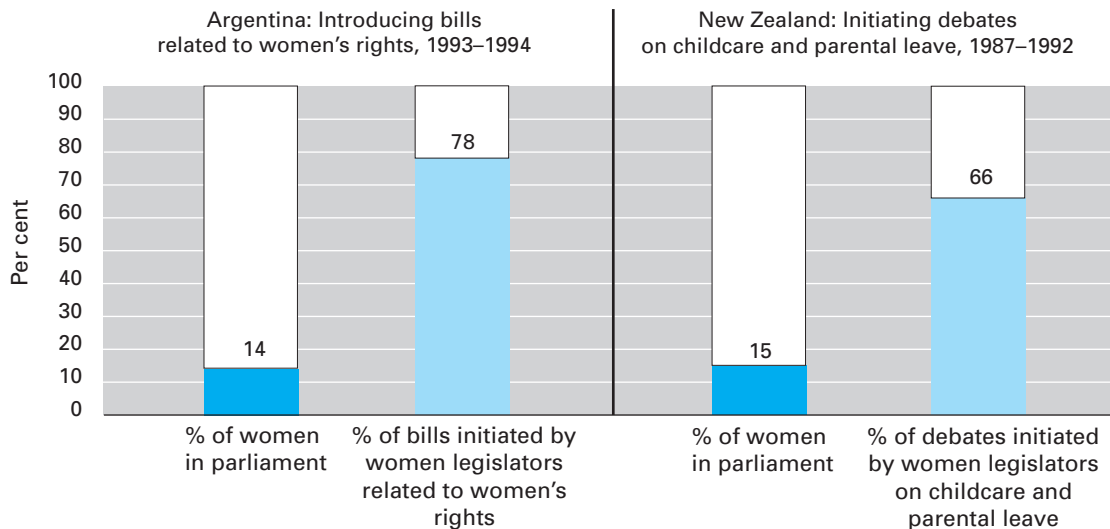


\* Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

**Source:** Employment Sector, International Labour Office, *Women and Men in the Informal Economy: A statistical picture*, International Labour Organization, Geneva, 2002, page 19.

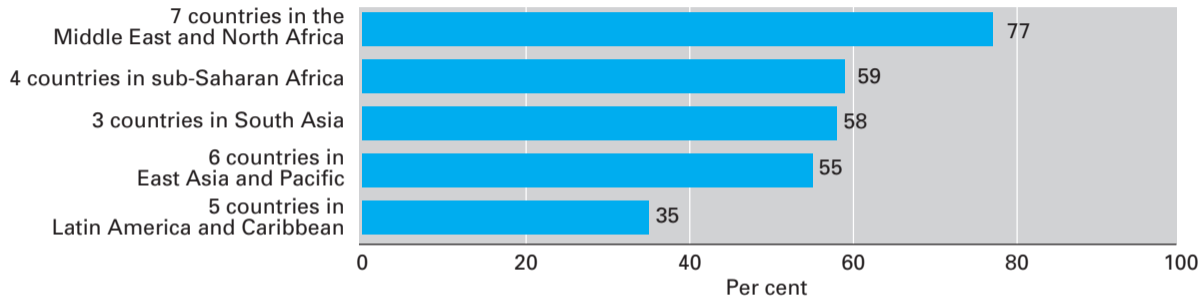
## Figure 4.1 Bill sponsorship in Argentina and New Zealand

Women in parliament were more likely to support children's and women's rights



**Source:** UNICEF calculations for women's parliamentary representation and patterns of bill sponsorship in Argentina are based on Jones, Mark P., 'Legislator Gender and Legislator Policy Priorities in the Argentine Chamber of Deputies and the United States House of Representatives', *Policy Studies Journal*, vol. 25, no. 4, 1997, pages 613-629. UNICEF calculations for women's parliamentary representation and patterns of bill sponsorship in New Zealand are based on Grey, Sandra, 'Does Size Matter? Critical mass and New Zealand's women MPs', *Parliamentary Affairs*, vol. 55, no. 1, January 2002, p. 6. Although the study covered the period 1975-1999, the data were for the period 1987-1992.

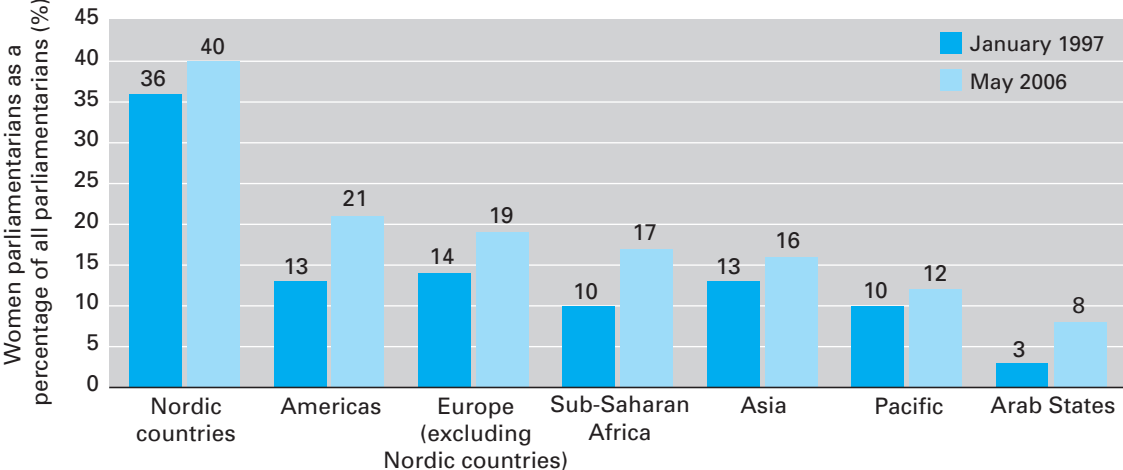
## Figure 4.2 In most of the countries surveyed, a majority of the public agrees or strongly agrees that men make better political leaders than women



UNICEF calculations are based on data derived from the World Values Survey, Round 4 (1991-2004). Data for each country and territory in the regional aggregates are for the latest year available in the period specified. The following countries and territories are included in the regional aggregates cited: **Middle East and North Africa:** Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Morocco, Saudi Arabia. **Latin America and Caribbean:** Argentina, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Chile, Mexico, Peru. **South Asia:** Bangladesh, India, Pakistan. **East Asia and Pacific:** China, Indonesia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Viet Nam. **Sub-Saharan Africa:** Nigeria, South Africa, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania. Notes on the methodology employed can be found in the References section, page 88.

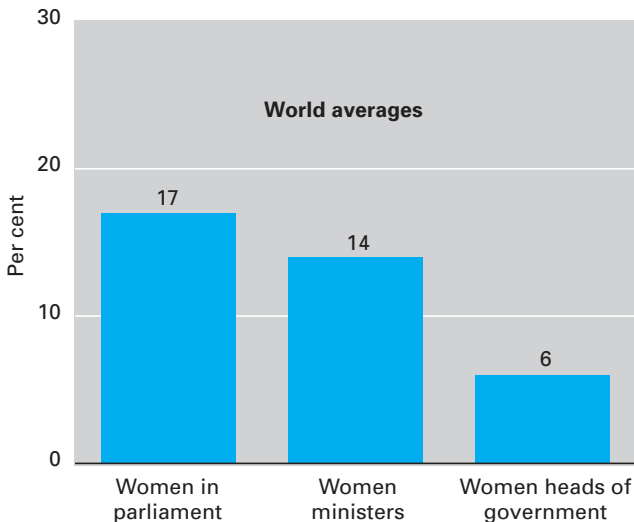
**Source:** World Values Survey, <[www.worldvaluessurvey.org](http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org)>, accessed June 2006.

**Figure 4.3 Women's participation in national parliaments across regions**



**Source:** Data are drawn from the Inter-Parliamentary Union database on 'Women in National Parliaments', <<http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>> accessed June 2006.

**Figure 4.4 Women in governance**



**Source:** Data on women in parliament and women ministers are drawn from the Inter-Parliamentary Union database on 'Women in National Parliaments', <<http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>>, accessed June 2006. Data on women heads of government are derived from official websites of national governments.

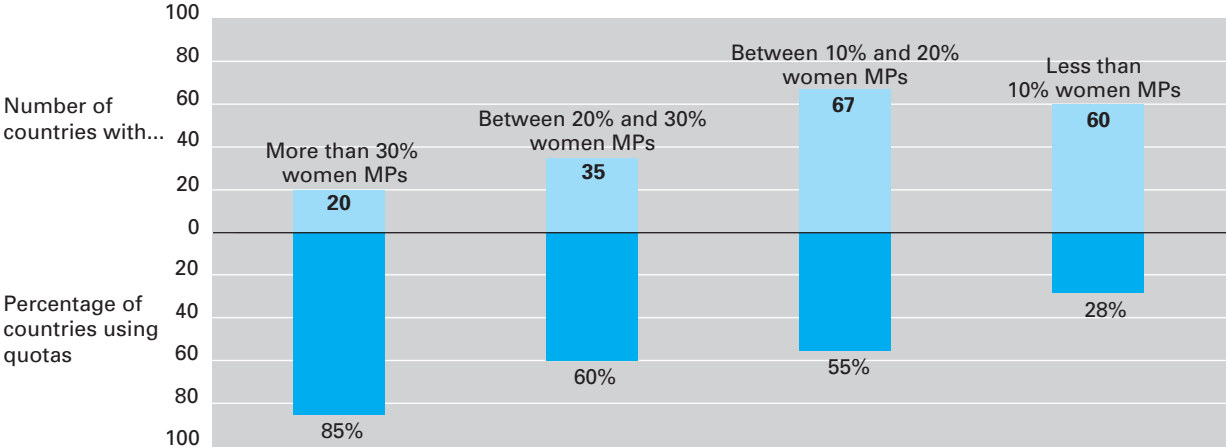
**Figure 5.1 The majority of countries with the most women in parliament use political quotas**

Rank	Country	Lower or single house of parliament			
		Date of elections	% of women in parliament	Does the country have a quota?	Types of quota*
1	Rwanda	September 2003	48.8	Yes	1
2	Sweden	September 2002	45.3	Yes	3
3	Costa Rica	February 2006	38.6	Yes	2,3
4	Norway	September 2005	37.9	Yes	3
5	Finland	March 2003	37.5	No	-
6	Denmark	February 2005	36.9	Yes	3
7	Netherlands	January 2003	36.7	Yes	3
8	Cuba	January 2003	36.0	No	-
8	Spain	March 2004	36.0	Yes	3
10	Argentina	October 2005	35.0	Yes	1, 2, 3
11	Mozambique	December 2004	34.8	Yes	3
12	Belgium	May 2003	34.7	Yes	2,3
13	Austria	November 2003	33.9	Yes	3
14	Iceland	May 2003	33.3	Yes	3
15	South Africa	April 2004	32.8	Yes	3

\* There are several types of quotas, including (1) constitutional quotas; (2) election law quotas; and (3) political party quotas for electoral candidates. For definitions, see Panel, page 79.

**Sources:** Data are drawn from the Inter-Parliamentary Union database on 'Women in National Parliaments', <<http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>>, accessed May 2006. The figures for those legislatures using quotas are derived from the Global Database of Quotas for Women, <<http://www.quotaproject.org/country.cfm>>, also accessed May 2006.

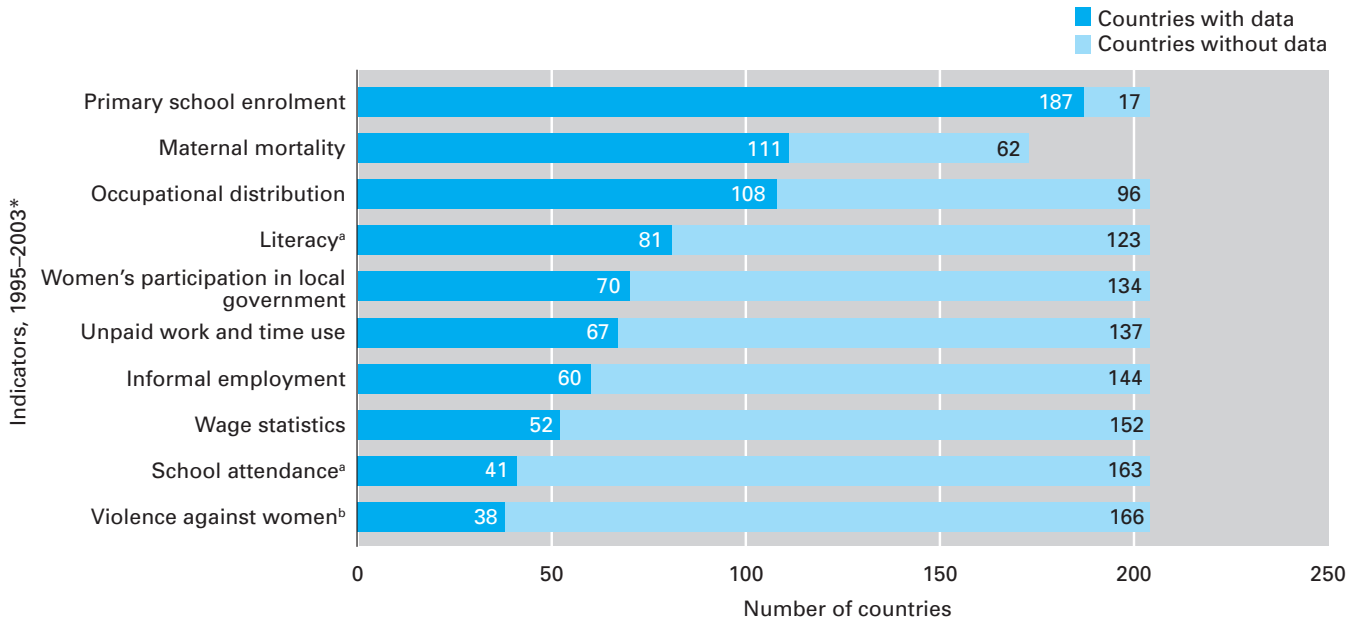
**Figure 5.2 Countries with the most women in parliament are also the most likely to use quotas**



**Note:** Quotas include constitutional quotas, election law quotas and political party quotas for electoral candidates.

**Sources:** Women in parliament from the Inter-Parliamentary Union database on 'Women in National Parliaments', <<http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>>, accessed May 2006. The figures for those legislatures using quotas are derived from the Global Database of Quotas for Women, <[www.quotaproject.org/country.cfm](http://www.quotaproject.org/country.cfm)>, also accessed May 2006.

### Figure 5.3 In many countries sex-disaggregated data are not available for key indicators



\*Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

**Note:** 'Countries with data' includes only countries where data are based on censuses, surveys or other sources, not countries where data are derived from modelled estimates. <sup>a</sup>Data from censuses only. <sup>b</sup>Includes only data from national surveys. An additional 30 countries have surveys covering part of the country.

**Source:** United Nations, Department of Social and Economic Affairs, *The World's Women 2005: Progress in statistics*, United Nations, New York, 2006.