

The Global Gender Gap Report 2010

Contents

- **Women Leaders & Gender Parity Programme**
- **Global Gender Gap Index**
- **Selected Rankings 2010**
- **Global & Regional Performance 2010**
- **Tracking the Gender Gap over time**
- **Gender Gap and Competitiveness**
- **Turkey's Performance**

Women Leaders & Gender Parity Programme

Benchmarking: Global Gender Gap Report Series

- Global Gender Gap Report
- Corporate Gender Gap Report
- Regional Reports

Community Engagement

- Global Gender Parity Group
- Regional Gender Parity Groups
- Women Leaders Community
- Global Agenda Council on Women's Empowerment

Diversity in Forum Engagement

Global Gender Gap Index

- **Why create an Index?**
- **No country in the world has yet reached gender equality but there are major variations across countries.**
- **Gender inequality is a matter of equity as well as a matter of efficiency**

The Global Gender Gap Index seeks to:

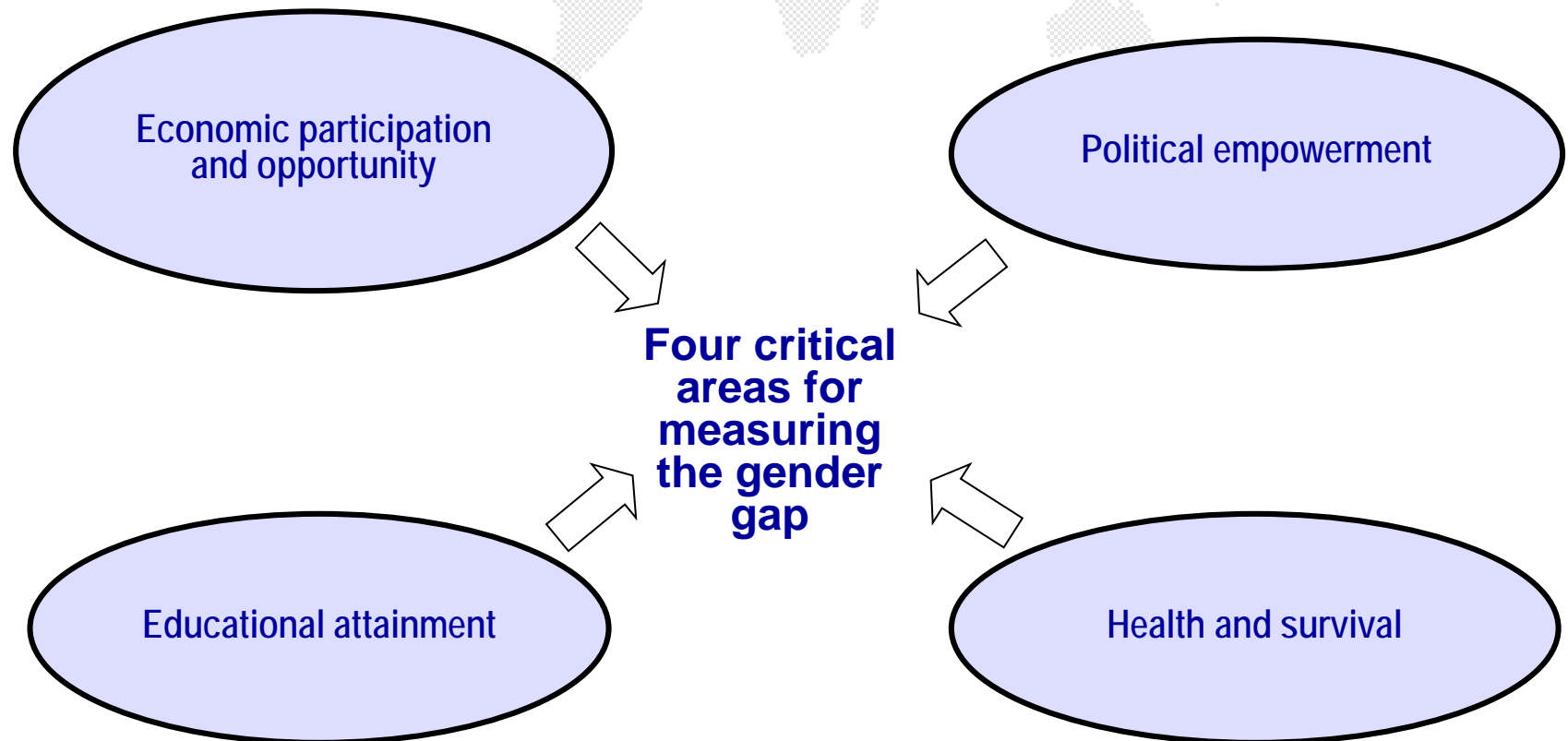
- **track the magnitude and direction of gender-based inequalities over time**
- **create an opportunity to “learn” from successful countries**
- **foster greater awareness of the challenges as well as the opportunities**

Global Gender Gap Index

Four principal features of the Global Gender Gap Index:

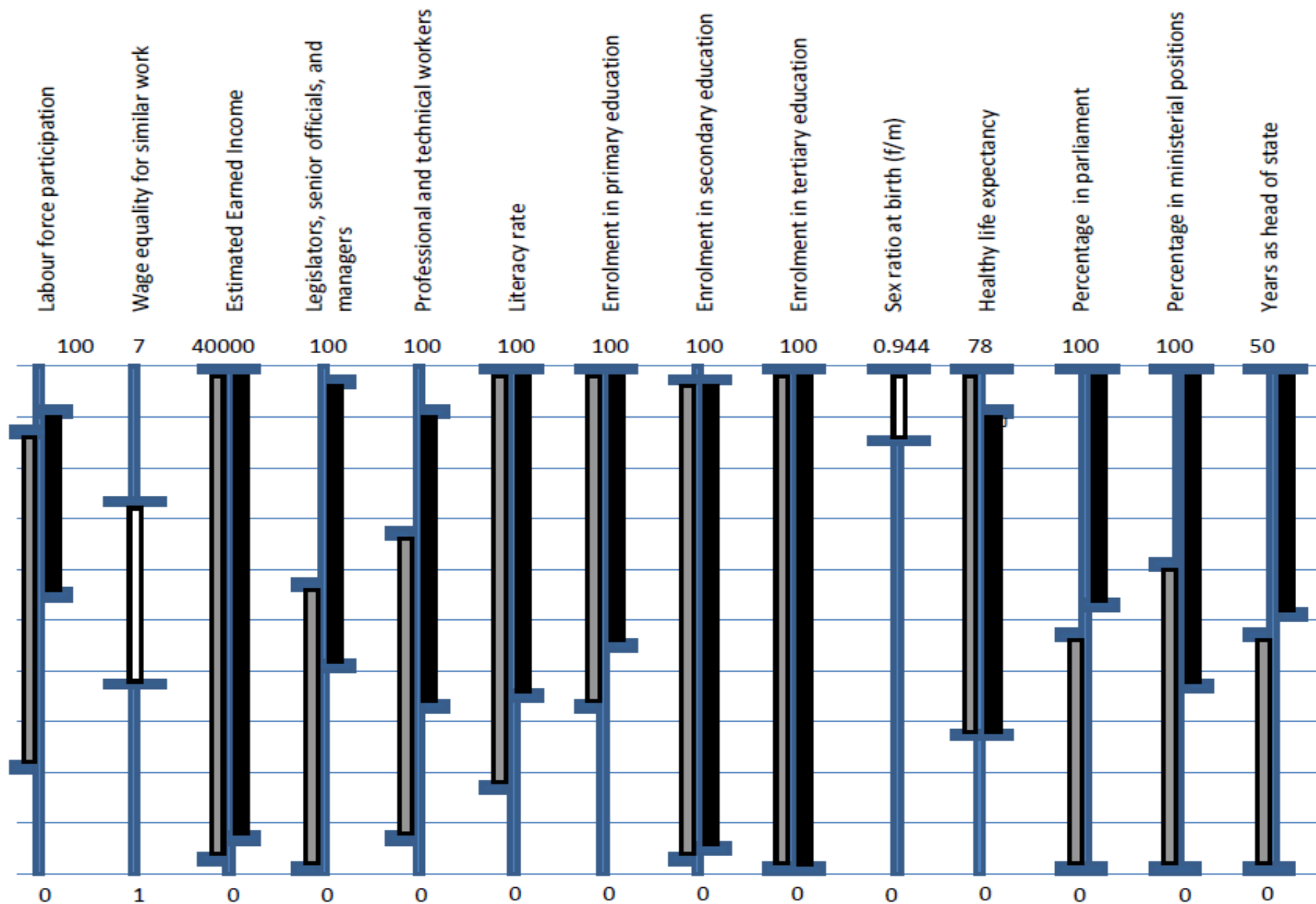
- It measures gender gaps rather than levels of women's empowerment
- It measures outcomes, not enabling factors
- It rewards parity
- It is comparable across time and comparable relative to an equality benchmark

Global Gender Gap Index

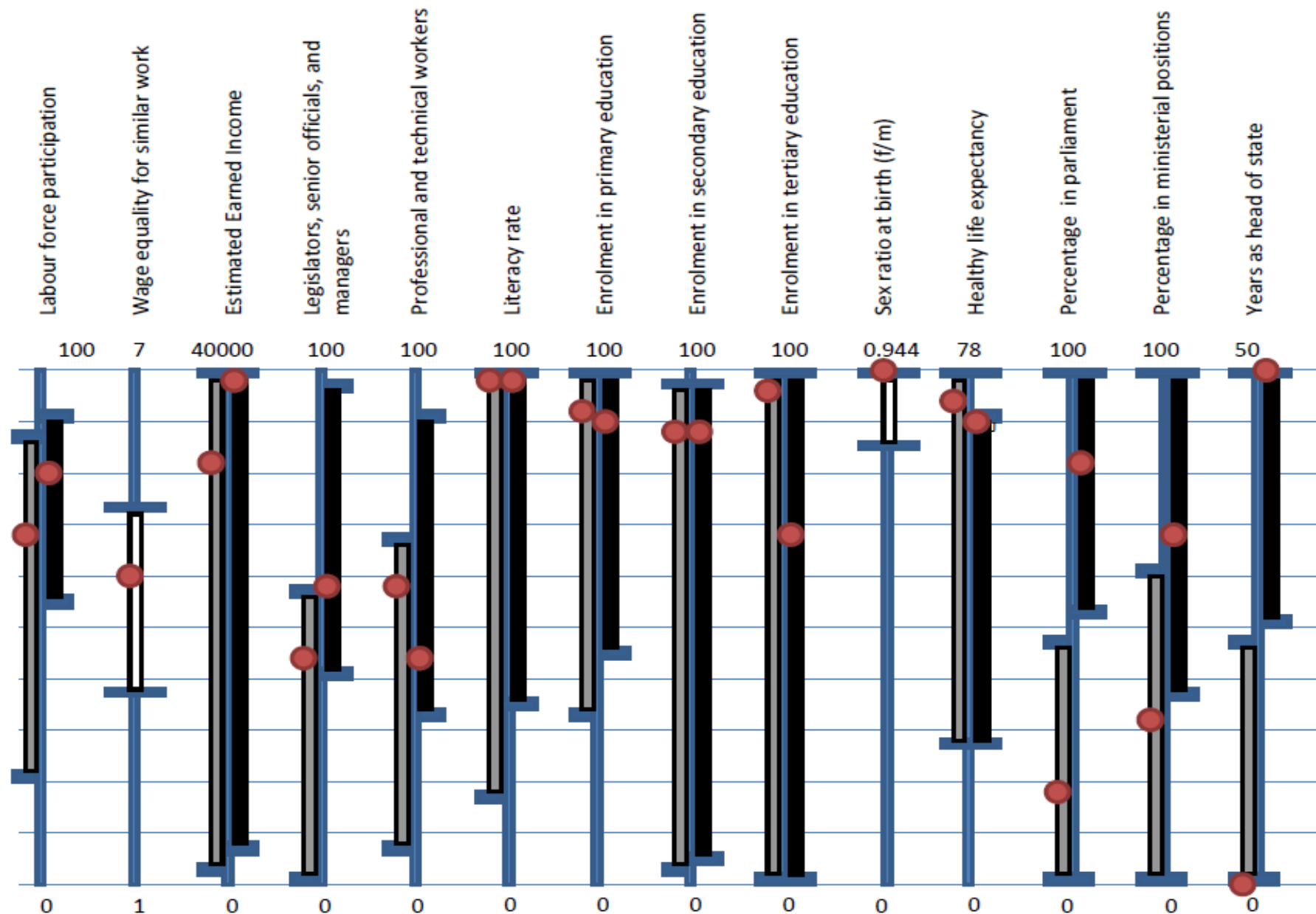


- 14 variables – 13 from hard data and 1 from survey data
- Variables weighted by standard deviation

Spread of the data



Spread of the data: United States



Country Coverage

The Global Gender Gap Index 2010 covers 134 economies, representing over 90% of the world's population

114 of these countries have been covered since 2006

Another 12 have been covered since 2007

All countries with a minimum of 12 out of the 14 indicators are covered

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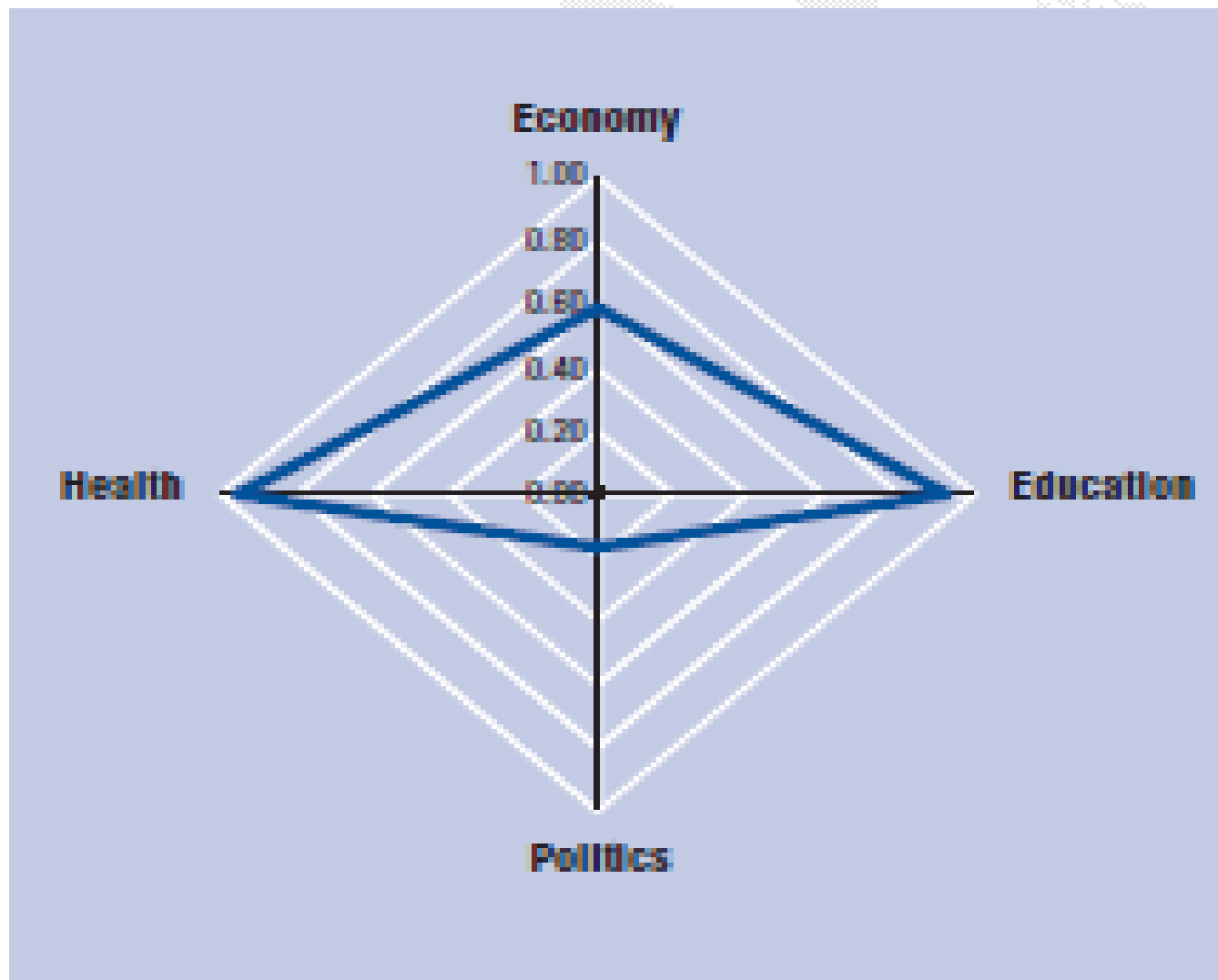
Selected Rankings 2010: Top 25 and Bottom 25

Country	2010 rank	2010 score
Iceland	1	0.8496
Norway	2	0.8404
Finland	3	0.8260
Sweden	4	0.8024
New Zealand	5	0.7808
Ireland	6	0.7773
Denmark	7	0.7719
Lesotho	8	0.7678
Philippines	9	0.7654
Switzerland	10	0.7562
Spain	11	0.7554
South Africa	12	0.7535
Germany	13	0.7530
Belgium	14	0.7509
United Kingdom	15	0.7460
Sri Lanka	16	0.7458
Netherlands	17	0.7444
Latvia	18	0.7429
United States	19	0.7411
Canada	20	0.7372
Trinidad and Tobago	21	0.7353
Mozambique	22	0.7329
Australia	23	0.7271
Cuba	24	0.7253
Namibia	25	0.7238

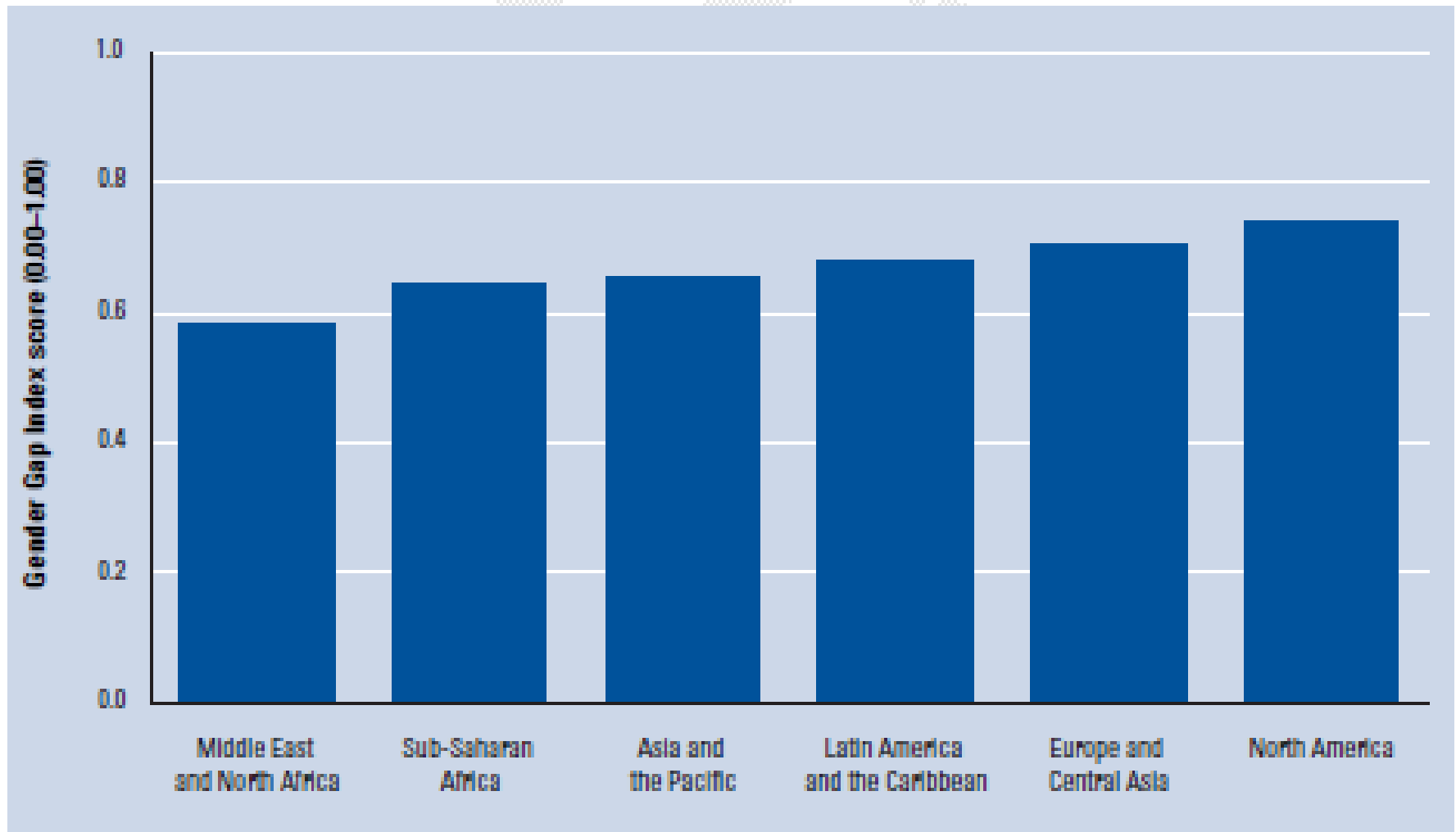
Country	2010 rank	2010 score
Bahrain	110	0.6217
Burkina Faso	111	0.6162
India	112	0.6155
Mauritania	113	0.6152
Cameroon	114	0.6110
Nepal	115	0.6084
Lebanon*	116	0.6084
Qatar	117	0.6059
Nigeria	118	0.6055
Algeria	119	0.6052
Jordan	120	0.6048
Ethiopia	121	0.6019
Oman	122	0.5950
Iran	123	0.5933
Syria	124	0.5926
Egypt	125	0.5899
Turkey	126	0.5876
Morocco	127	0.5767
Benin	128	0.5719
Saudi Arabia	129	0.5713
Côte d'Ivoire*	130	0.5691
Mali	131	0.5680
Pakistan	132	0.5465
Chad	133	0.5330
Yemen	134	0.4603

Global Patterns 2010

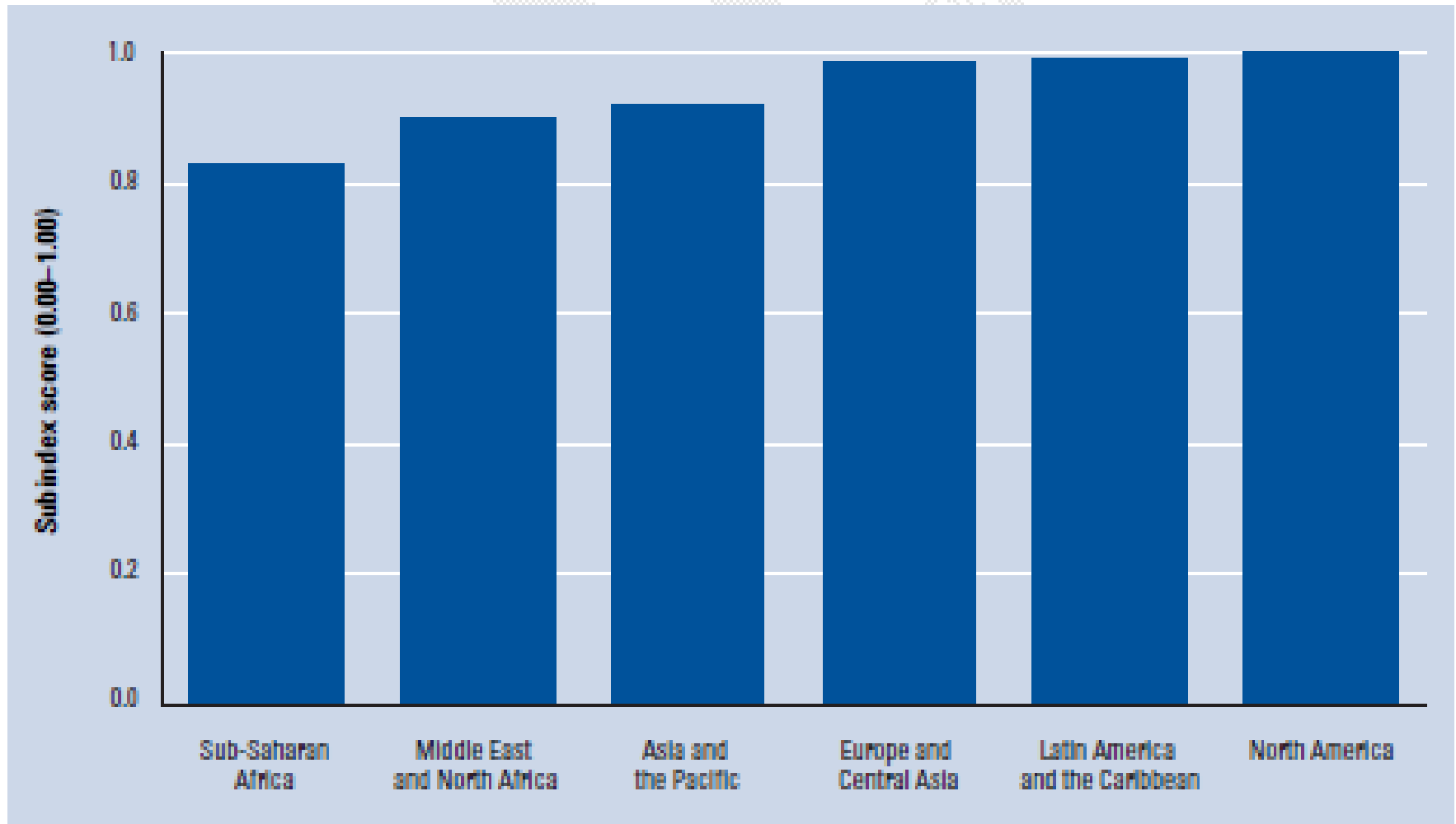
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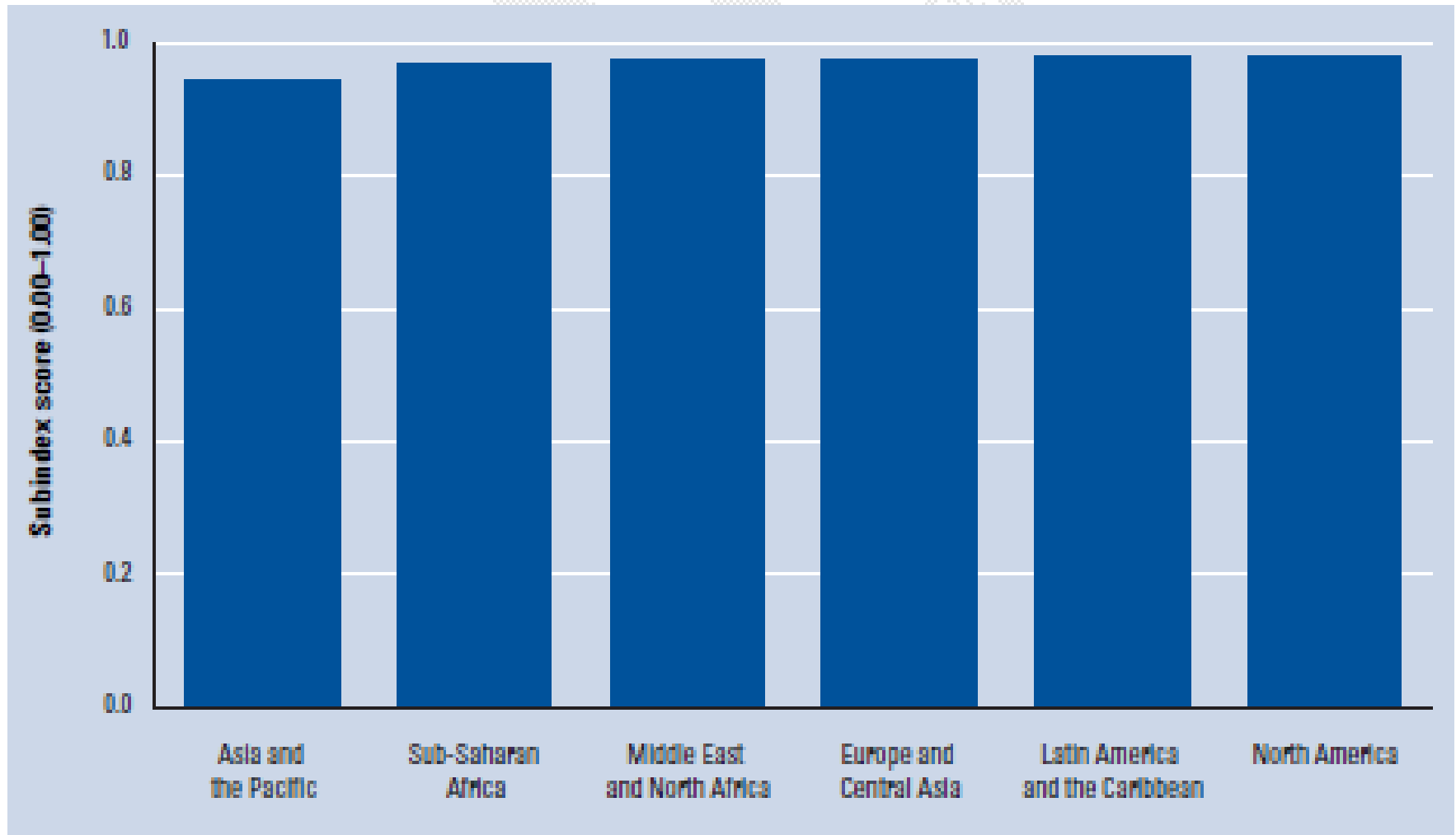
Regional Performance: Global Gender Gap Index



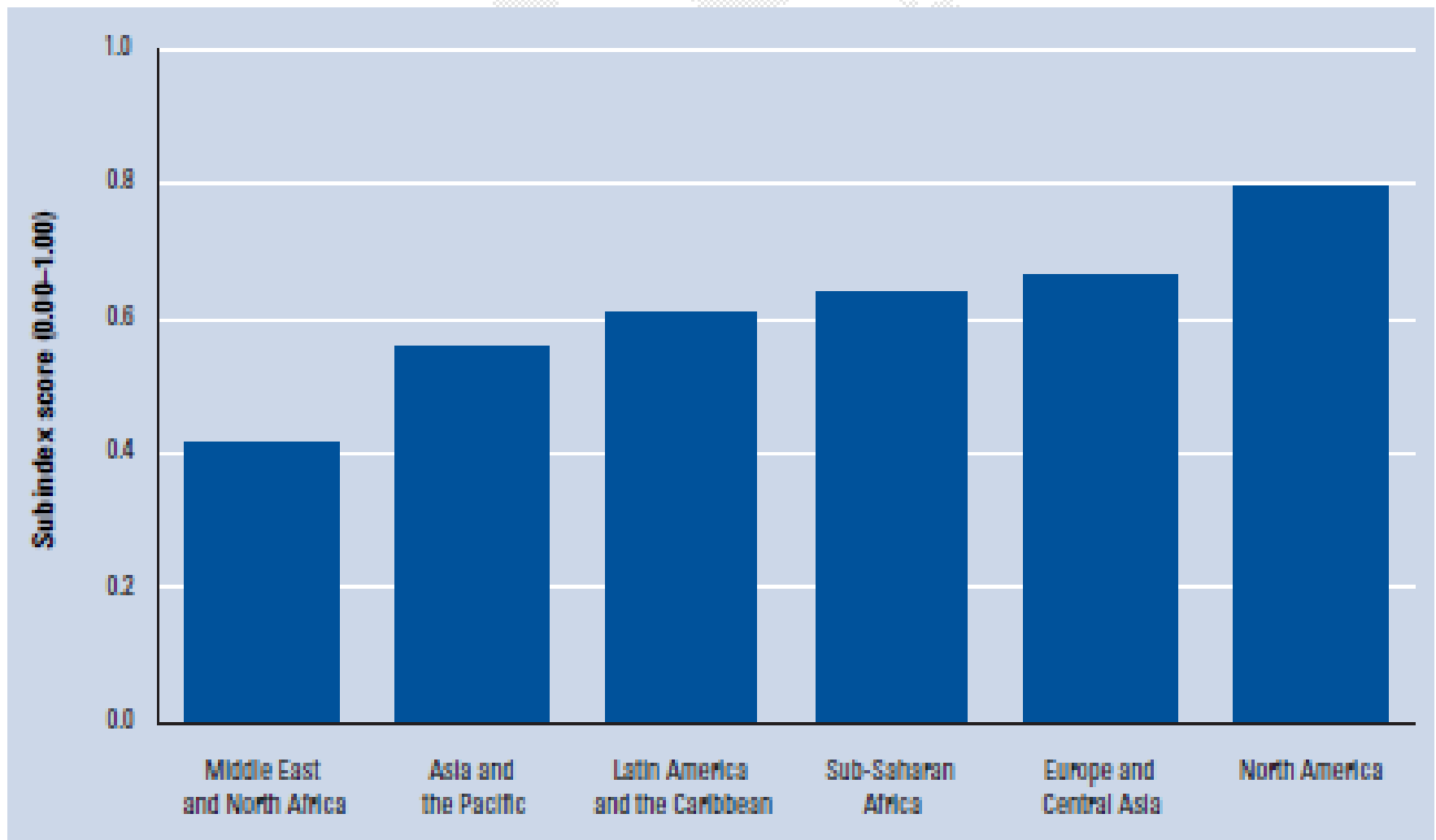
Regional Performance: Educational Attainment



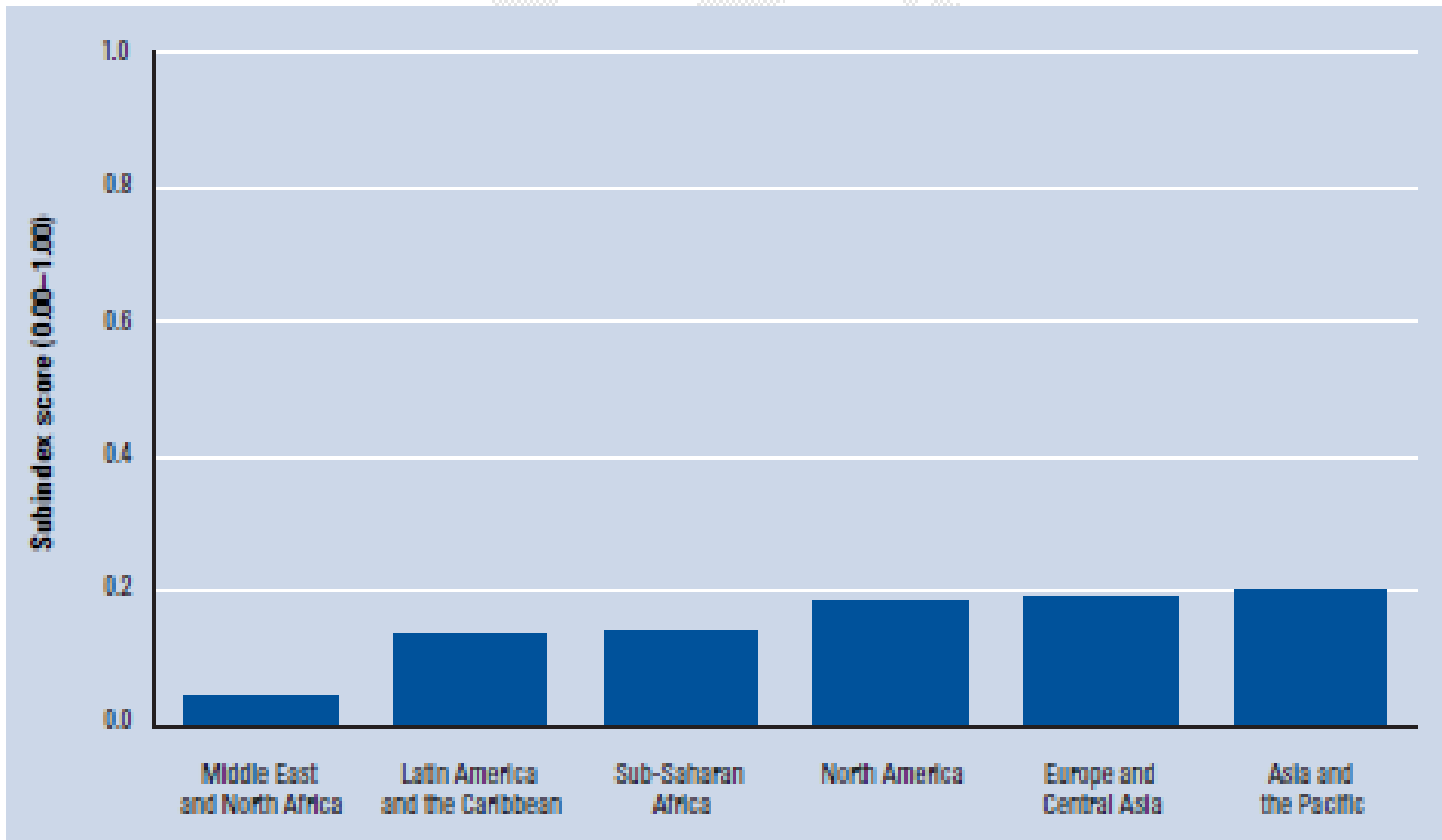
Regional Performance: Health and Survival



Regional Performance: Economic Participation and Opportunity



Regional Performance: Political Empowerment



Rankings by Income Group 2010

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LOW INCOME		
Country	Overall score	Overall rank
Mozambique	0.7329	22
Uganda	0.7169	33
Kyrgyz Republic	0.6973	51
Tanzania	0.6829	66
Malawi	0.6824	68
Ghana	0.6782	70
Gambia, The	0.6762	75
Madagascar	0.6713	80
Bangladesh	0.6702	82
Tajikistan	0.6598	89
Zimbabwe	0.6574	92
Kenya	0.6499	96
Cambodia	0.6482	97
Zambia	0.6293	106
Burkina Faso	0.6162	111
Mauritania	0.6152	113
Nepal	0.6084	115
Ethiopia	0.6019	121
Benin	0.5719	128
Mali	0.5680	131
Chad	0.5330	133

LOWER MIDDLE INCOME		
Country	Overall score	Overall rank
Lesotho	0.7678	8
Philippines	0.7654	9
Sri Lanka	0.7458	16
Mongolia	0.7194	27
Nicaragua	0.7176	30
Moldova	0.7160	34
Guyana	0.7090	38
Ecuador	0.7072	40
Honduras	0.6927	54
Thailand	0.6910	57
China	0.6881	61
Ukraine	0.6869	63
Paraguay	0.6804	69
Vietnam	0.6776	72
Bolivia	0.6751	76
Angola	0.6712	81
Armenia	0.6669	84
Indonesia	0.6615	87
Georgia	0.6598	88
El Salvador	0.6596	90
Belize	0.6536	93
Maldives	0.6452	99
Senegal	0.6414	101
Tunisia	0.6266	107
Guatemala	0.6238	109
India	0.6155	112
Cameroon	0.6110	114
Nigeria	0.6055	118
Jordan	0.6048	120
Syria	0.5926	124
Egypt	0.5899	125
Morocco	0.5767	127
Côte d'Ivoire*	0.5691	130
Pakistan	0.5465	132
Yemen	0.4603	134

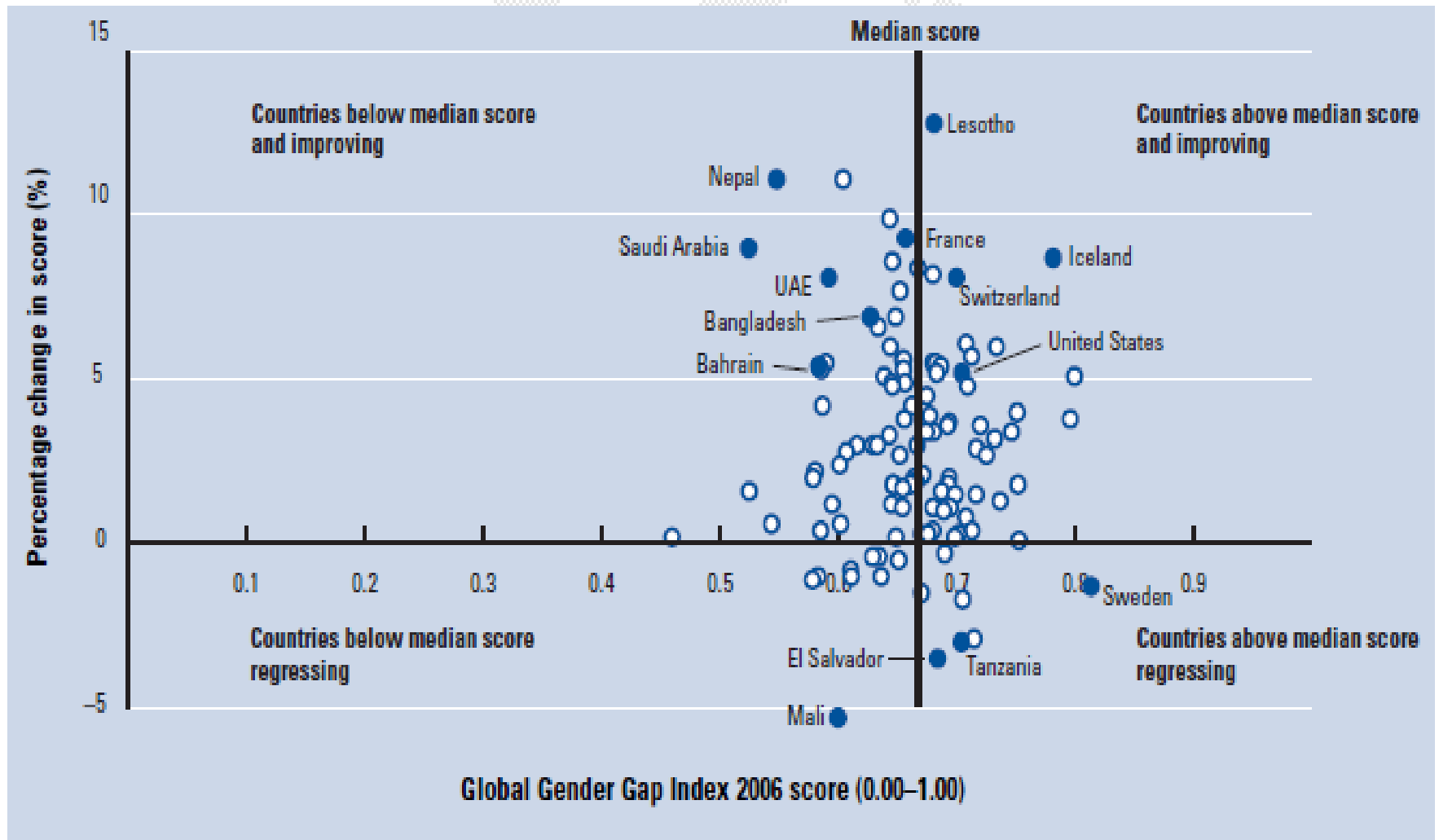
UPPER MIDDLE INCOME		
Country	Overall score	Overall rank
South Africa	0.7535	12
Cuba	0.7253	24
Namibia	0.7238	25
Costa Rica	0.7194	28
Argentina	0.7187	29
Lithuania	0.7132	35
Panama	0.7072	39
Kazakhstan	0.7055	41
Jamaica	0.7037	44
Russian Federation	0.7036	45
Chile	0.7013	48
Macedonia	0.6996	49
Colombia	0.6927	55
Uruguay	0.6897	59
Peru	0.6895	60
Botswana	0.6876	62
Venezuela	0.6863	64
Romania	0.6826	67
Dominican Republic	0.6774	73
Albania	0.6726	78
Brazil	0.6655	85
Mexico	0.6577	91
Mauritius	0.6520	95
Malaysia	0.6479	98
Azerbaijan	0.6446	100
Suriname	0.6407	102
Fiji	0.6256	108
Lebanon*	0.6084	116
Algeria	0.6052	119
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.5933	123
Turkey	0.5876	126
Bulgaria	0.6983	50

HIGH INCOME		
Country	Overall score	Overall rank
Iceland	0.8496	1
Norway	0.8404	2
Finland	0.8260	3
Sweden	0.8024	4
New Zealand	0.7808	5
Ireland	0.7773	6
Denmark	0.7719	7
Switzerland	0.7562	10
Spain	0.7554	11
Germany	0.7530	13
Belgium	0.7509	14
United Kingdom	0.7460	15
Netherlands	0.7444	17
Latvia	0.7429	18
United States	0.7411	19
Canada	0.7372	20
Trinidad and Tobago	0.7353	21
Australia	0.7271	23
Luxembourg	0.7231	26
Barbados	0.7176	31
Portugal	0.7171	32
Bahamas	0.7128	36
Austria	0.7091	37
Slovenia	0.7047	42
Poland	0.7037	43
France	0.7025	46
Estonia	0.7018	47
Israel	0.6957	52
Croatia	0.6939	53
Singapore	0.6914	56
Greece	0.6908	58
Czech Republic	0.6850	65
Slovakia	0.6778	71
Italy	0.6765	74
Brunei Darussalam	0.6748	77
Hungary	0.6720	79
Malta	0.6695	83
Cyprus	0.6642	86
Japan	0.6524	94
United Arab Emirates	0.6397	103
Korea, Rep.	0.6342	104
Kuwait	0.6318	105
Bahrain	0.6217	110
Qatar	0.6059	1
Oman	0.5950	122
Saudi Arabia	0.5713	129

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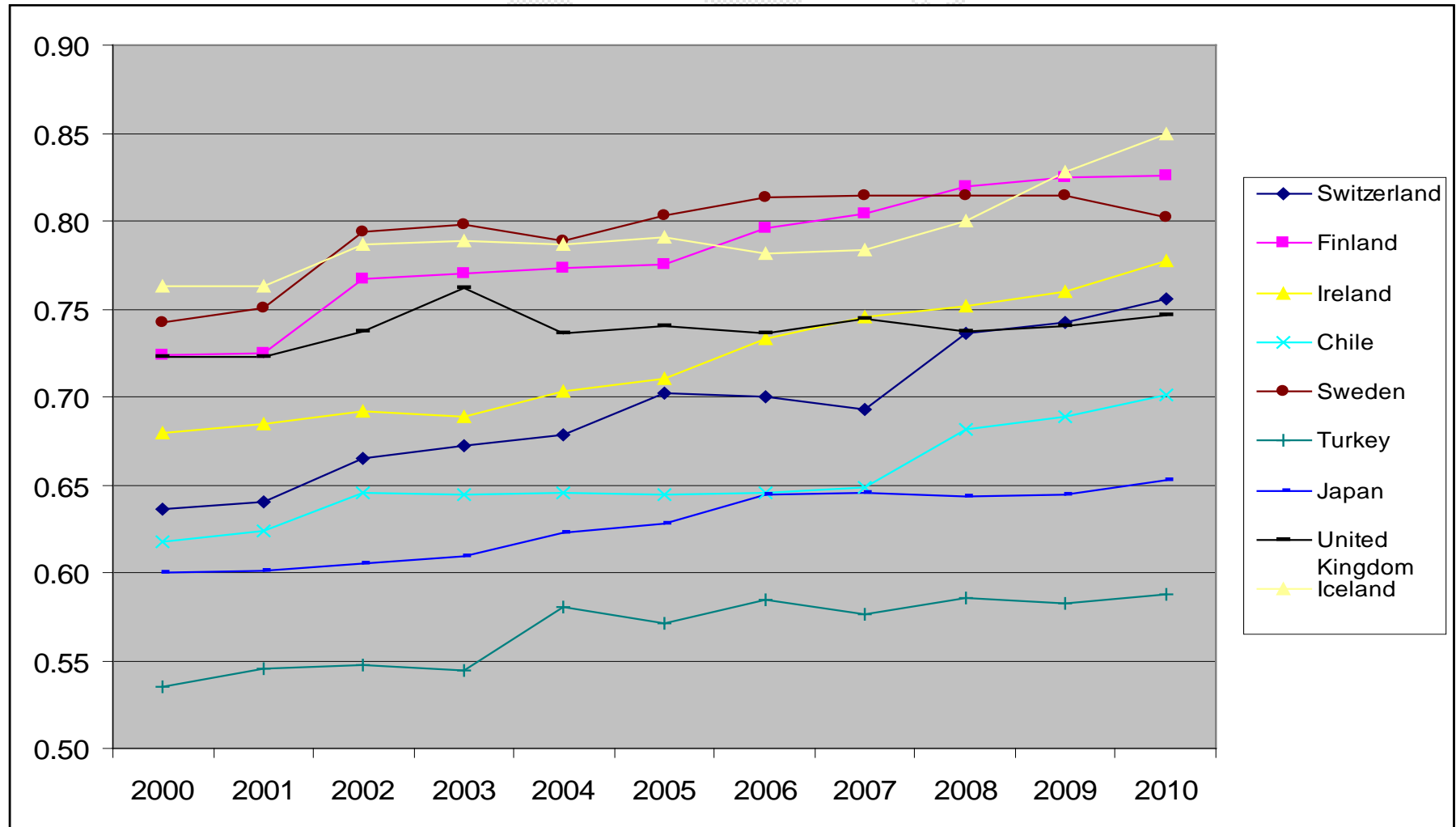
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Tracking the Gender Gap over time



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Competitiveness & Gender Gap

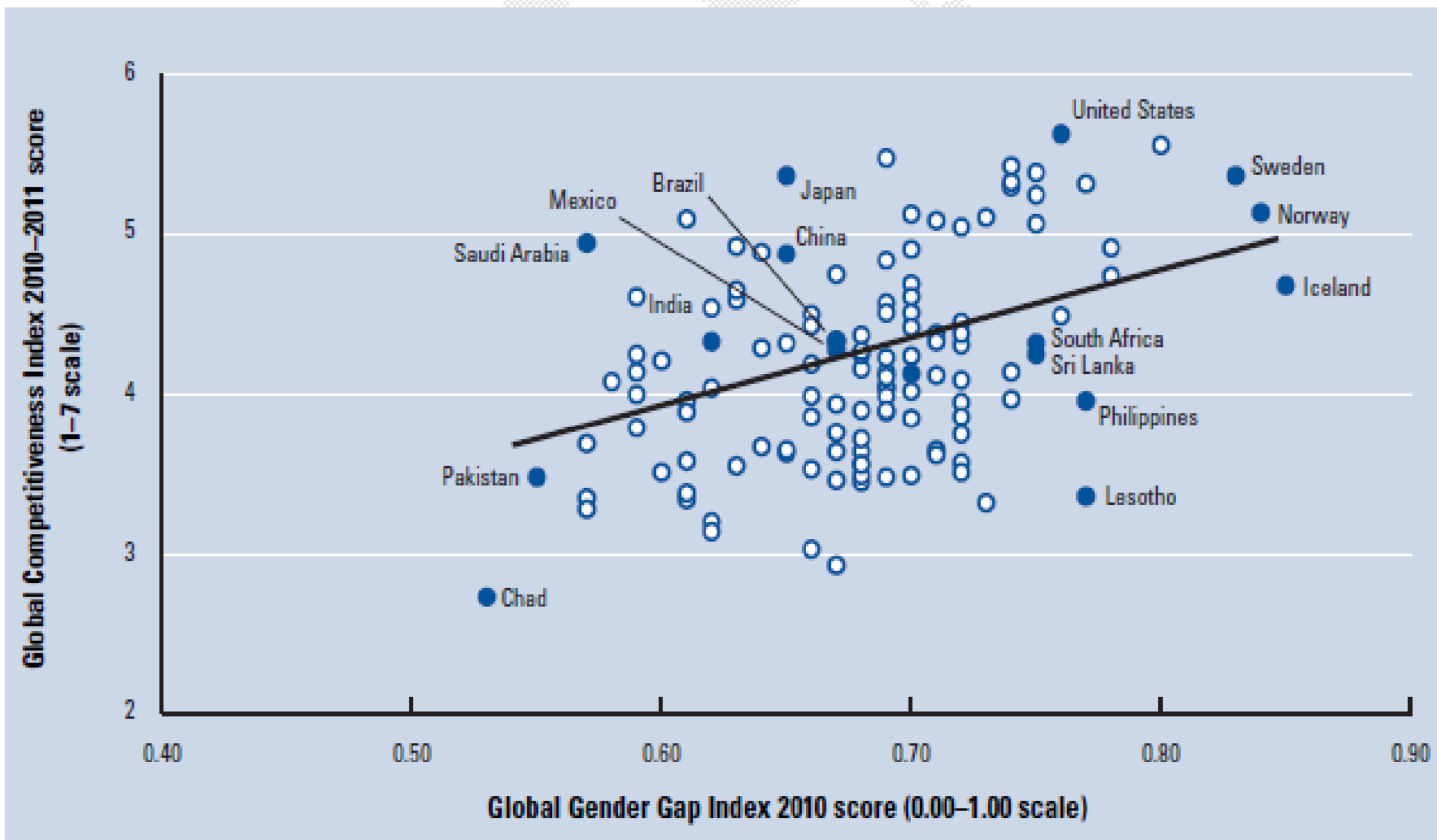
One of the most important determinants of a country's competitiveness is its human talent – the skills, education and productivity of its workforce.

Women account for one half of the potential talent base throughout the world.

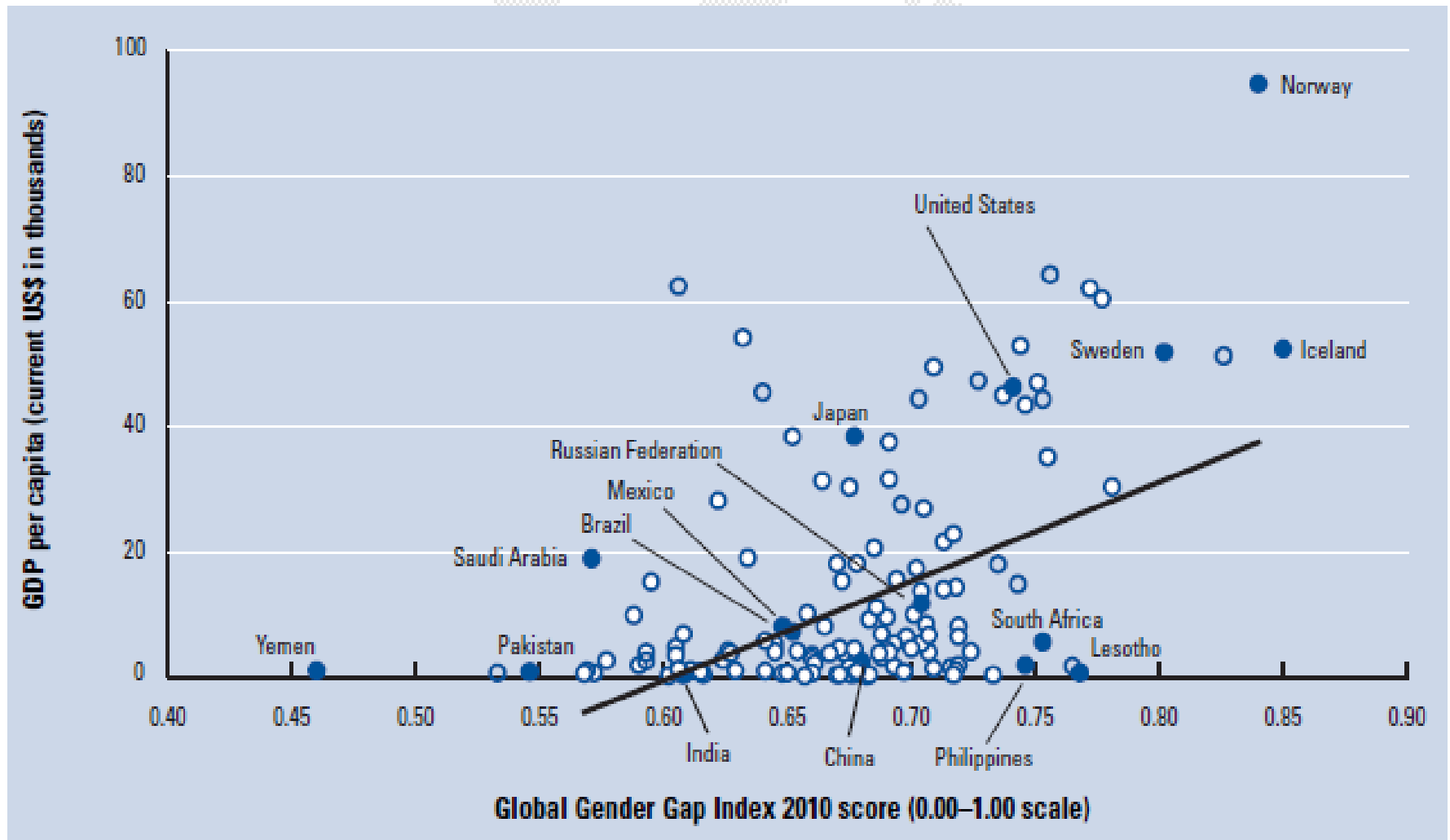
Over time, a nation's competitiveness depends significantly on whether and how it develops and utilizes female talent.

This implies that countries that do not capitalize on the full potential of one half of their societies are misallocating their human resources and undermining their competitive potential.

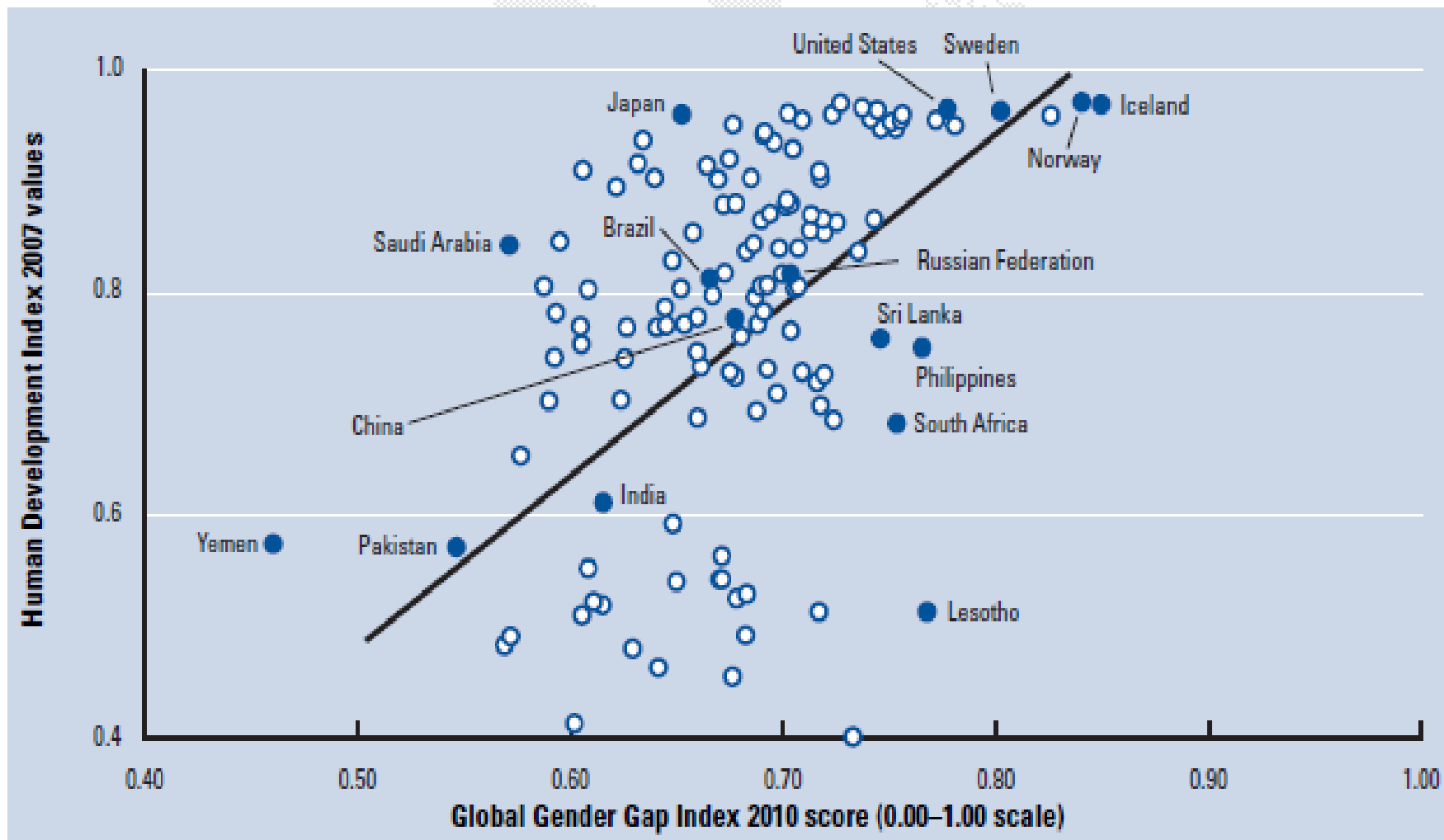
GCI & Gender Gap



GDP & Gender Gap



HDI & Gender Gap



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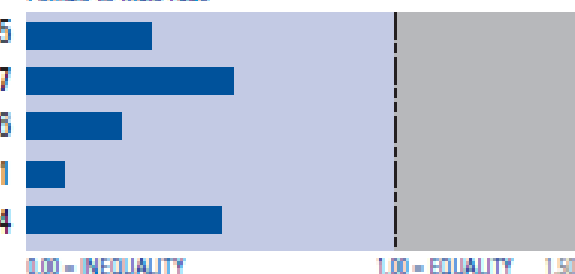
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Turkey's Performance

Economic Participation and Opportunity 131 0.386 0.590

Labour force participation	125	0.35	0.69	26	74	0.35
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	105	0.57	0.65	—	—	0.57
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	125	0.26	0.53	5,352	20,441	0.26
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	110	0.11	0.27	10	90	0.11
Professional and technical workers	94	0.54	0.64	35	65	0.54

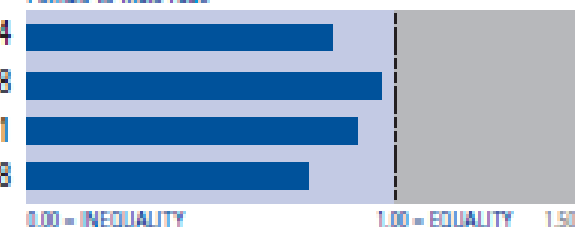
Female-to-male ratio



Educational Attainment 109 0.912 0.929

Literacy rate	106	0.84	0.86	81	96	0.84
Enrolment in primary education	108	0.98	0.98	94	96	0.98
Enrolment in secondary education	114	0.91	0.92	70	77	0.91
Enrolment in tertiary education	103	0.78	0.86	34	43	0.78

Female-to-male ratio



Health and Survival 61 0.976 0.955

Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	0.95
Healthy life expectancy	72	1.05	1.04	67	64	1.05

Female-to-male ratio



Political Empowerment 99 0.077 0.179

Women in parliament	104	0.10	0.22	9	91	0.10
Women in ministerial positions	98	0.08	0.18	8	92	0.08
Years with female head of state (last 50)	25	0.06	0.15	3	47	0.06

Female-to-male ratio

