

THE GLOBAL GENDER GAP REPORT 2009

The Global Gender Gap Index, introduced by the World Economic Forum in 2006, is a framework for capturing the magnitude and scope of gender-based disparities and tracking their progress. The Index benchmarks national gender gaps on economic, political education- and health- based criteria, and provides country rankings that allow for effective comparisons across regions and income groups, and over time. The rankings are designed to create greater awareness among a global audience of the challenges posed by gender gaps and the opportunities created by reducing them. The Global Gender Gap Index ranks countries according to their proximity to gender equality rather than to women's empowerment. Its aim is to focus on whether the gap between women and men in the chosen variables has declined.

The fourth edition of *The Global Gender Gap Report* provides a valuable snapshot of the current performance of 134 countries, representing over 90% of the world's population. On average, over 96% of the gap on health outcomes, 93% of the gap on educational attainment, 60% of the gap on economic participation and 17% of the gap political empowerment has been closed. No country in the world has achieved gender equality. The three highest ranking countries –Iceland, Finland and Norway- have closed a little over 80% of their gender gaps, while the lowest ranking country –Yemen- has closed only around 46% of its gender gap.

The Country Profiles of the Report present a compilation of selected data for each individual country included in *The Global Gender Gap Report 2009*.

We at AFAEMME wanted to capture some of the data provided by *The Global Gender Gap Report 2009* to offer a short and clear overview of the current performance of 18 of the analyzed countries: Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Malta, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey.

The **Global Gender Gap Index** gives each country's overall performance in closing the gender gap on a 0-to-1 scale and its rank out of 134 reviewed countries.

| | Albania | Algeria | Croatia | Cyprus | Egypt | France | Greece | Israel | Italy | Jordan | Malta | Morocco | Slovenia | Spain | Syria | Tunisia | Turkey | Finland |
|--|---------|---------|---------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|---------|----------|-------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| KEY INDICATORS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total population (millions) | 3.18 | 33.85 | 4.44 | 0.85 | 75.47 | 61.71 | 11.19 | 7.18 | 59.37 | 5.72 | 0.41 | 30.86 | 2.02 | 44.88 | 19.89 | 10.23 | 73.89 | 5.29 |
| Population growth (%) | 0.29 | 1.49 | - 0.09 | 1.07 | 1.74 | 0.58 | 0.40 | 1.78 | 0.73 | 3.22 | 0.68 | 1.19 | 0.56 | 1.71 | 2.46 | 0.96 | 1.24 | 0.43 |
| Mean age of marriage for women (years) | 23 | 26 | 25.70 | – | 22 | 30 | 25 | 25 | 28 | 25 | 22 | 25 | 30 | 26 | – | 27 | 22 | 30 |
| Fertility rate (births per woman) | 2.10 | 2.40 | 1.30 | 1.60 | 2.90 | 1.90 | 1.30 | 2.80 | 1.40 | 3.10 | 1.40 | 2.40 | 1.30 | 1.40 | 3.10 | 1.90 | 2.10 | 1.80 |
| Year women received right to vote | 1920 | 1962 | 1945 | 1960 | 1956 | 1944 | 1952 | 1948 | 1945 | 1974 | 1947 | 1963 | 1946 | 1931 | 1949 1953 | 1959 | 1930 1934 | 1906 |
| Overall population sex ratio (male/female) | 1.04 | 1.02 | 0.93 | – | 1.02 | 0.95 | 0.96 | 0.99 | 0.96 | 1.10 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 0.95 | 0.96 | 1.05 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 0.96 |
| GENDER GAP INDEX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gender Gap Index 2009 Rank ¹ | 92 | 117 | 54 | 80 | 126 | 18 | 86 | 45 | 72 | 113 | 89 | 124 | 52 | 17 | 121 | 109 | 123 | 2 |
| Gender Gap Index 2008 Rank ² | 87 | 111 | 46 | 76 | 124 | 15 | 75 | 56 | 67 | 104 | 83 | 125 | 51 | 17 | 107 | 103 | 123 | 2 |
| Gender Gap Index 2007 Rank ³ | 66 | 108 | 16 | 82 | 120 | 51 | 72 | 36 | 84 | 104 | 76 | 122 | 49 | 10 | 103 | 102 | 121 | 3 |
| Gender Gap Index 2006 Rank ⁴ | 61 | 97 | 16 | 83 | 109 | 70 | 69 | 35 | 77 | 93 | 71 | 107 | 51 | 11 | – | 90 | 105 | 3 |

BEST POSITIONED COUNTRIES

WORST POSITIONED COUNTRIES

¹ (Out of 134 countries)

² (Out of 130 countries)

³ (Out of 128 countries)

⁴ (Out of 115 countries)

The Gender Gap Subindexes give an overview of each country's rankings and the scores on the four subindexes of *The Global Gender Gap Report 2009*.

| GENDER GAP SUBINDEXES | Albania | Algeria | Croatia | Cyprus | Egypt | France | Greece | Israel | Italy | Jordan | Malta | Morocco | Slovenia | Spain | Syria | Tunisia | Turkey | Finland |
|---|-------------|------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| Economic Participation and Opportunities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labour force participation Female/Male ⁵ | 56/ 77 | 38/ 81 | 57/ 71 | 63/ 78 | 26/ 75 | 64/ 74 | 56/ 79 | 59/ 67 | 52/ 75 | 16/ 75 | 40/ 78 | 37/ 83 | 66/ 75 | 60/ 82 | 22/ 80 | 28/ 74 | 26/ 74 | 73/ 76 |
| Estimated earned income (PPP US\$) ⁶ | 74 | 117 | 21 | 57 | 131 | 46 | 81 | 24 | 91 | 123 | 79 | 129 | 42 | 82 | 118 | 126 | 127 | 11 |
| Estimated earned income PPP US\$ Female/Male | 4,1/ 7,5 | 3,8/ 11 | 11,7/ 17 | 19,4/ 32,5 | 1,9/ 7,9 | 24,5/ 39,7 | 21,1/ 40 | 19,6/ 29,2 | 19,1/ 38,8 | 2,1/ 7 | 15/ 28,3 | 1,5/ 6,3 | 19,2/ 31 | 20,1/ 38,2 | 2,1/ 6,2 | 3,1/ 10,6 | 5/ 18 | 27,6/ 38,2 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Literacy Rate | 57 | 115 | 66 | 76 | 119 | 1 | 75 | 77 | 54 | 96 | 1 | 123 | 44 | 72 | 105 | 111 | 106 | 1 |
| Literacy Rate Female/Male ⁷ | 98/ 99 | 65/ 84 | 98/ 99 | 96/ 99 | 60/ 83 | 100/ 100 | 96/ 98 | 96/ 99 | 99/ 99 | 89/ 96 | 93/ 90 | 42/ 68 | 99/ 99 | 96/ 99 | 76/ 89 | 68/ 86 | 80/ 96 | 100/ 100 |
| Health and Survival | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Healthy life expectancy | 1 | 99 | 1 | 122 | 97 | 1 | 65 | 108 | 71 | 99 | 91 | 98 | 1 | 1 | 77 | 82 | 102 | 1 |
| Healthy life expectancy Female/Male | 63/ 59 | 62/ 68 | 69/ 64 | 68/ 67 | 60/ 58 | 75/ 69 | 73/ 69 | 72/ 70 | 75/ 71 | 62/ 60 | 73/ 70 | 61/ 59 | 72/ 67 | 75/ 70 | 63/ 60 | 64/ 61 | 63/ 61 | 74/ 69 |
| Political Empowerment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female/Male in parliament ⁸ | 7/ 93 | 8/ 92 | 21/ 79 | 14/ 86 | 2/ 98 | 18/ 82 | 15/ 85 | 18/ 83 | 21/ 79 | 6/ 94 | 9/ 91 | 11/ 90 | 13/ 87 | 36/ 64 | 12/ 88 | 23/ 77 | 9/ 91 | 42/ 59 |
| Female/Male in ministerial positions | 7/ 93 | 11/ 89 | 24/ 76 | 18/ 82 | 6/ 94 | 47/ 53 | 12/ 88 | 12/ 88 | 24/ 76 | 15/ 85 | 15/ 85 | 19/ 81 | 18/ 82 | 44/ 56 | 8/ 94 | 7/ 93 | 4/ 96 | 58/ 42 |
| Years of Female/Male head of state (last 50 y.) | 0/ 50 | 0/ 50 | 0/ 50 | 0/ 50 | 0/ 50 | 1/ 49 | 0/ 50 | 5/ 45 | 0/ 50 | 0/ 50 | 5/ 45 | 0/ 50 | 0/ 50 | 0/ 50 | 0/ 50 | 0/ 50 | 3/ 47 | 10/ 41 |

BEST POSITIONED COUNTRIES

WORST POSITIONED COUNTRIES

⁵ 100/100

⁶ GDP per capita in purchasing power parity.

⁷ 100/100

⁸ 100/100

The **Additional Data** Section compiles a selection of internationally available data that may be relevant for the country's gender gap. These data were not used for the calculation of the Global Gender Gap Index 2009.

| ADDITIONAL DATA | Albania | Algeria | Croatia | Cyprus | Egypt | France | Greece | Israel | Italy | Jordan | Malta | Morocco | Slovenia | Spain | Syria | Tunisia | Turkey | Finland |
|---|----------------------|---------|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------|---------|----------|-------|-------|------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| Maternity & Childbearing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Length of paid maternity leave (Days, Weeks, Months, Years) | 365 d. | 14 w. | 45 d. before 1 y. after | 16 w. | 90 d. | 16 w. | 119 d. | 12 w. | 5 m. | 10 w. | 14 w. | 14 w. | 105 d. | 16 w. | 50 d. | 1-2 m. | 16 w. | 105 d. |
| Maternity leave benefits (% of wages paid) | 80% 50% ⁹ | 100% | 100% | 75 | 100% | 100% ¹⁰ | 100% | 100% | 80% | 100% | 100% ¹¹ | 100% | 100% | 100% | 70% | 67% ¹² 100% | 67% ¹³ | 70% |
| Provider of maternity coverage (Social Security, Health Insurance Fund, Employer) | S.S. | S.S | HIF ¹⁴ | S.S. | S.S./E | S.S | S.S./E | S.S. | E | E | E | S.S. | S.S. | S.S. | E | S.S. | S.S. | S.S. |
| Employment & Earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female adult employment rate (%) ¹⁵ | — | 18.10 | 11.24 | 5.36 | 18.60 | 8.53 | 12.62 | 7.88 | 7.87 | 16.49 | 7.06 | 9.97 | 6.05 | 10.85 | 20.94 | 17.33 | 10.23 | 7.25 |
| Male adult employment rate (%) | — | 17.50 | 8.30 | 3.84 | 6.00 | 7.44 | 4.95 | 6.74 | 4.88 | 11.79 | 5.15 | 10.06 | 3.91 | 6.36 | 7.75 | 13.11 | 9.79 | 6.43 |
| Women in non-agricultural paid labour (% of total labour force) | 33 | 15 | 46 | 49 | 18 | 49 | 42 | 49 | 43 | 26 | 36 | 28 | 47 | 44 | 16 | 25 | 21 | 51 |
| Ability of women to rise to enterprise leadership ¹⁶ | 4.65 | 4.21 | 3.97 | 4.41 | 5.41 | 3.79 | 4.07 | 4.84 | 3.40 | 5.02 | 4.68 | 4.56 | 4.79 | 3.78 | 4.71 | 5.44 | 4.28 | 5.52 |
| Basic Right and Social Institutions¹⁷ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female genital mutilation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.43 | — | 0.97 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Polygamy | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.80 | — | 1.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.15 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.70 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.50 |
| Existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.25 | — | 0.75 | 0.25 | 0.33 | 0.08 | 0.42 | 0.25 | 0.67 | 0.25 | 0.75 | 0.25 | 0.50 | 0.25 | 0.42 | 0.50 |

⁹ 80% prior to birth and for 150 days, 50% for the rest of the leave period

¹⁰ Up to a ceiling

¹¹ 13 weeks coverage

¹² Social insurance benefits paid to private sector employees for 30 days at a rate of 67% of average daily wage; 100% for civil servants

¹³ 12 weeks coverage

¹⁴ Until the child reaches the age of 6 months

¹⁵ Over 100% of active people

¹⁶ Survey data, responses on a 1-7 scale (1= worst score; 7= best score)

¹⁷ Data on a 0-1 scale (1= worst score; 0= best score)