

# Gender & Inequality





#tellyourstory



# Gender Inequality

- ▶ Women make 80 c. to the Male dollar-even accounting for time off to raise kids.
- ▶ Over her career, the average U.S. woman loses \$1.2 m. to wage inequity.
- ▶ Every industrialized nation except US & Australia have paid parental leave with a guaranteed job upon return
- ▶ Women over 65 are twice as likely to be poor as men.
- ▶ Women chose jobs closer to home
- ▶ Occupational segregation-women have less chance to advance-take lower paying jobs in more restricted locations
- ▶ Male dominance is a world-wide phenomenon
- ▶ In general Western women are better off than elsewhere



# Development by gender: How is it measured?

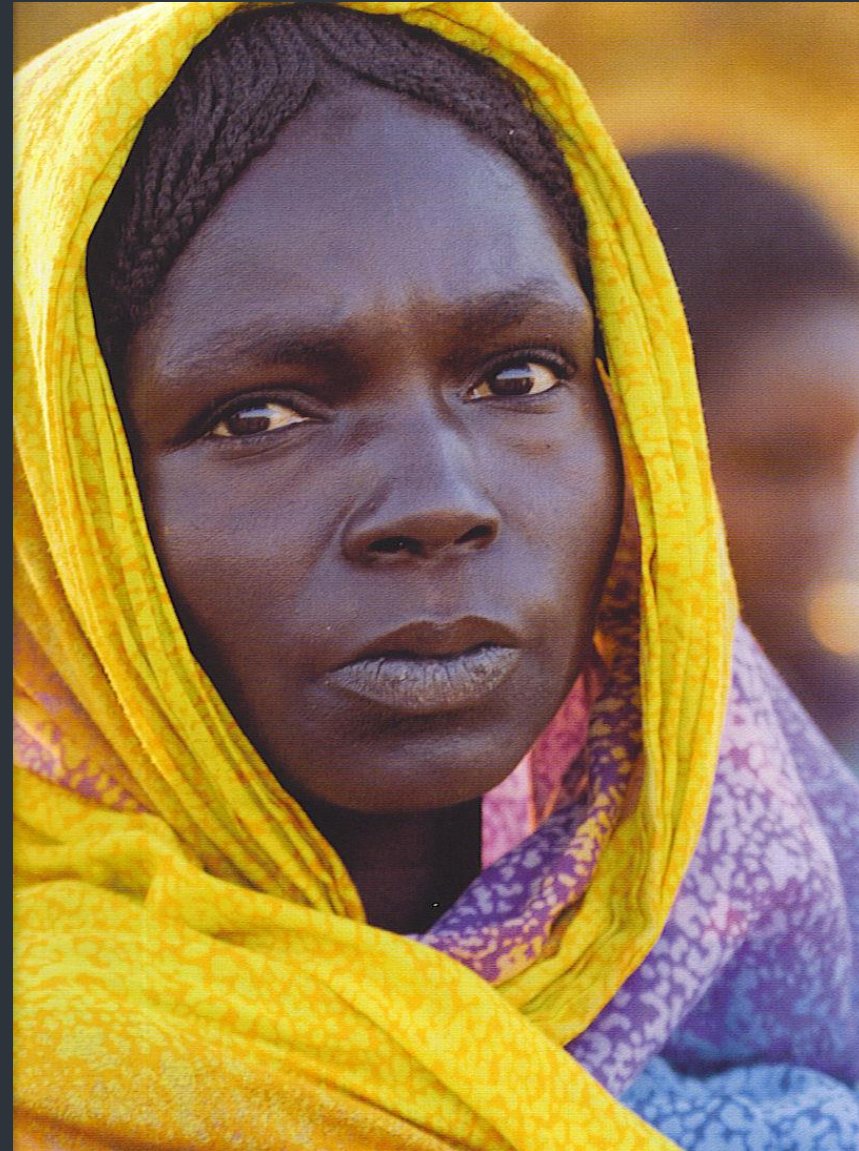
1. Gender Inequality Index (GII)
2. Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)

Who creates these indexes?

UNHD

# Demography & Health

- ▶ On average women live 4 yrs. longer than men
- ▶ Core countries-5 to 7 yrs. Longer
- ▶ World Bank=Africa +3 yrs, South America & Europe, US + 6 yrs.
- ▶ Women less likely to:
  - ▶ Smoke
  - ▶ Drink
  - ▶ Eat too much
  - ▶ Drive too fast
  - ▶ Have very high stress



# Quality of Life-Maternal Mortality Rates

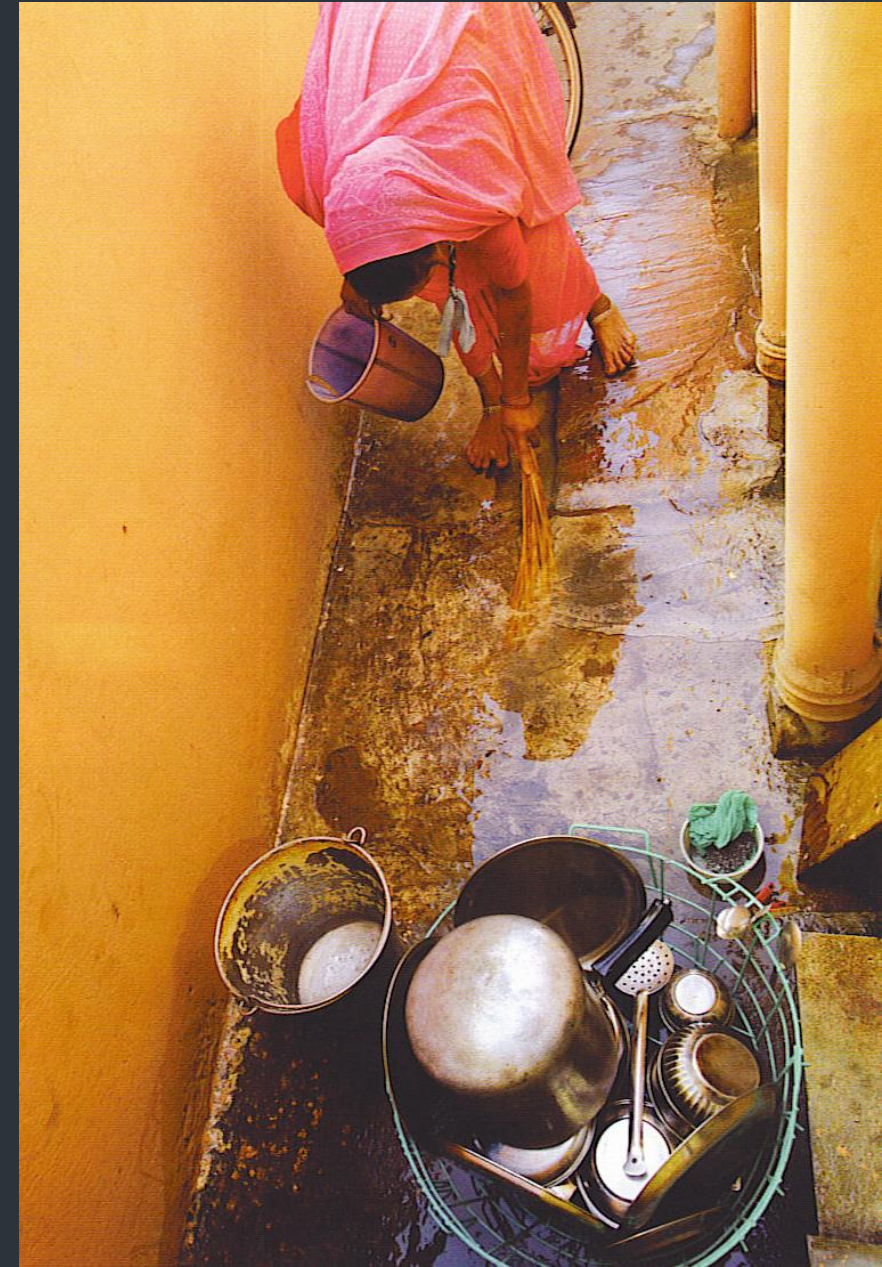
- ▶ Western World rate is 5/100,000
- ▶ South Asia has highest maternity mortality rates=650/100,000
- ▶ Reasons:
  - ▶ Inadequate medical care
  - ▶ Excessive number of pregnancies
  - ▶ Malnutrition
  - ▶ Lack of adequate birth control





# Female Infanticide-India

- ▶ India-gender detection tests often result in aborted females-the ratio of men to women in India is widening.
- ▶ Although outlawed-dowry still exists in India-families with sons receive payments from the bride's parents
- ▶ Dowry deaths are common
- ▶ Laws against female infanticide & dowry deaths exist-but are not being enforced.



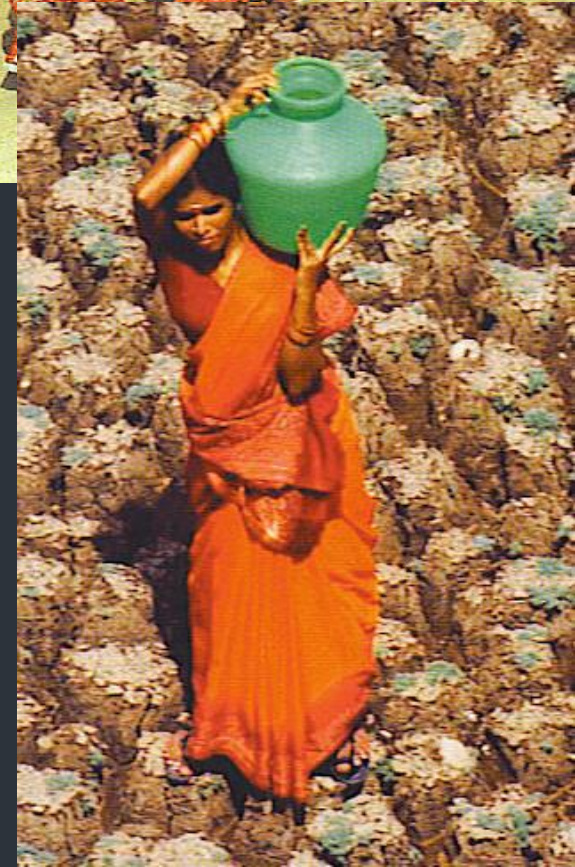
# Education & Opportunity

- ▶ Education is the key to remove gender gap.
- ▶ In India, over all illiteracy is 55%, for women it is 65% to 75%
- ▶ Progress in education & literacy lags in South Asia & Sub-Saharan Africa
- ▶ There is also a sharp contrast between urban & rural areas
- ▶ Barriers remain in certain professions-even in the West



# Economy & Productivity

- ▶ Women in the periphery produce over ½ the food, build homes, dig wells, plant & harvest crops, make clothes, etc.
- ▶ Women in Africa work hard:
  - ▶ Cultivating corn & staple crops
  - ▶ Walk long distances for water
  - ▶ Gather firewood
  - ▶ Take care of the children
  - ▶ Cook the meals



# Women in the Labor Force

- ▶ Core Nations-35% to 39% of the labor force are women
- ▶ Middle & South America about 24% to 29% of the labor force are women
- ▶ Sub-Saharan Africa-37% are women-about 80% work on plantations.
- ▶ Asia about 50% of the labor force are women-mostly on farms



# Female–Male Income Differences

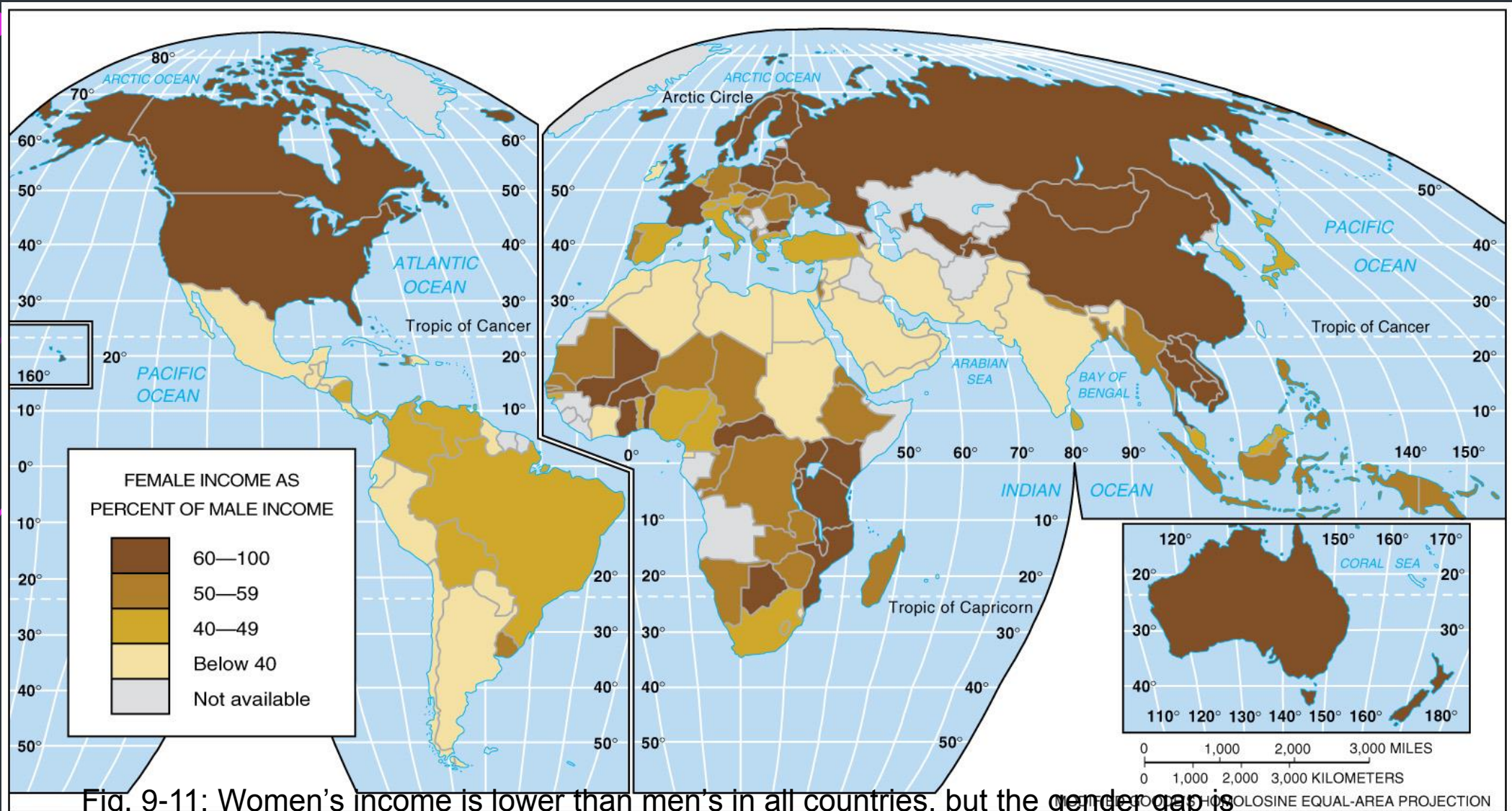


Fig. 9-11: Women's income is lower than men's in all countries, but the gender gap is especially high in parts of the Middle East, South Asia, and Latin America.

# Politics & Public Life

- ▶ US & Canada did not grant enfranchisement to women until 1920.
- ▶ Several women have been leaders of their nations-but no woman has ever ran or been elected as President of the US
- ▶ US-half of all voters are women:
  - ▶ yet only 8/100 Senators are women
  - ▶ 2/50 governors are women
  - ▶ 53/435 House members are women





Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf  
President of Liberia  
Elected with a stunning 60 %  
of the vote  
This Harvard-educated  
Grandmother, the first  
woman  
elected to lead an African  
country faces huge  
challenges  
Nov. 2005 election

# Family and Social Conditions

- ▶ Great contrast in treatment of boys & girls that puts females at a physical & psychological disadvantage
- ▶ Many girls have to work 7 or more hours a day as children-married off as early as possible;
  - ▶ Mauritania 39% girls married by age 15, 15% had children
  - ▶ Bangladesh-73% married by age 15, 21% had 1 child by age 15



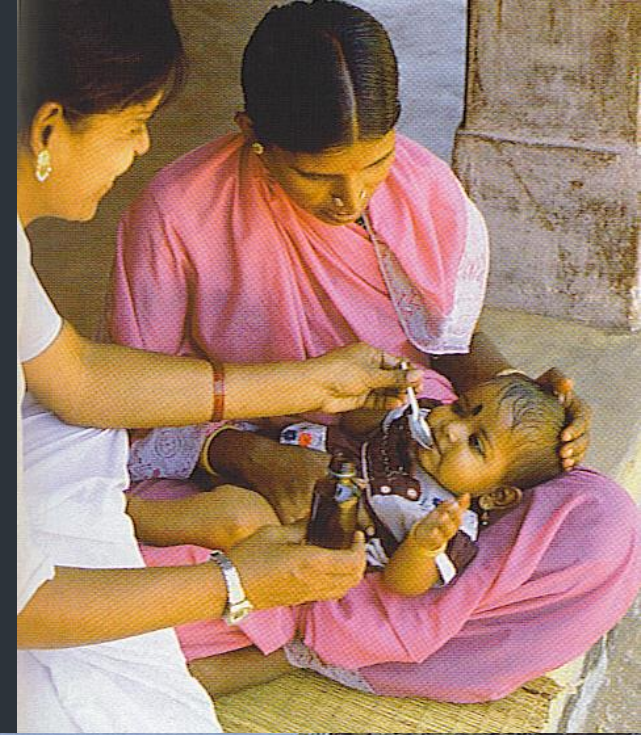


- ▶ Russian brides are advertised in many websites-some are legitimate-others are fronts for prostitution rings
- ▶ It is estimated that 300,000 women from Russia and Eastern Europe are sold as sex slaves each year.
- ▶ This 17 year old girl is in prison in Israel awaiting deportation-She was brought to do “domestic” work and was forced into prostitution.



# Women in India

- ▶ Hindu culture attaches great importance to the male dominated family.
- ▶ Hinduism teaches a reverence for all life- yet girls are still forced into arranged marriages- disputes over dowries “Bride Price” often results in the death of the young bride.
- ▶ Many dowry deaths are reported as “kitchen accidents” and never investigated.



## Dowry Deaths in India

- murders of brides (often by burning) when a dispute arises over a dowry. Difficult to “legislate away” the power relationships that lead to dowry deaths-female infanticide is also tied to the disempowerment of women



# China

- ▶ China's traditional attitude toward women-a burden
- ▶ **Female infanticide** was a common rural practice-but after the One Child Policy-it rose in urban areas as well.
- ▶ Abortions in China are legal after gender identification tests
- ▶ Millions of female infants die of food depravation, denial of medical care, abandonment or murder



## Women in Subsaharan Africa

- populate much of the rural areas, as men migrate to cities for work.
- produce **70% of the region's food.**
- only a small percentage of women have legal title to their land.



# Women in Muslim Countries

- ▶ Many women in traditional or fundamentalist Islamic states live in isolation and servitude.
- ▶ Iran, Afghanistan & elsewhere women's rights have eroded.
- ▶ Ayatollah Khomeini's 1979 Revolution in Iran created a theocracy
- ▶ Taliban took over Afghanistan in 1997 & took women out of public life



# Gender-Related Development Index

3 factors similar to the HDI



1. Empowerment
  - Political Power
  - High School completion
2. Labor Force
  - Full-time jobs outside of the home
3. Reproductive Health
  - Maternal mortality ratio
  - Adolescent fertility rate (15-19)



# Gender Empowerment Measure

## How is it measured?

- ▶ The GEM demonstrates the ability of women to participate and determine the power structure of a country

2 Economic indicators:

- % of women in professional and technical jobs
- income level

2 Political indicators:

- % of women in admin or managerial jobs
- % of women holding elected positions



# Nepal: GEM

Gender empowerment measure (GEM)		MDG Seats in parliament held by women <sup>a</sup> (% of total)	Female legislators, senior officials and managers <sup>b</sup> (% of total)	Female professional and technical workers <sup>b</sup> (% of total)	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income <sup>c</sup>
Rank	Value				

No data

.50

Political Indicators		Year first woman elected (E) or appointed (A) to parliament	Women in government at ministerial level (% of total) <sup>b</sup> 2001	MDG Seats in parliament held by women (% of total) <sup>c</sup>	
Year women received right <sup>a</sup>	To stand for election			Lower or single house	Upper house or senate
To vote				1990	2004

1951

1951

1952A

14.8

6

5.9

Due to lack of data on the GEM,  
Data was found on the Political  
Participation Index



# China: GEM

Gender empowerment measure (GEM)		MDG Seats in parliament held by women <sup>a</sup> (% of total)	Female legislators, senior officials and managers <sup>b</sup> (% of total)	Female professional and technical workers <sup>b</sup> (% of total)	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income <sup>c</sup>
Rank	Value				
		20.2			.66

Political Indicators		Year first woman elected (E) or appointed (A) to parliament	Women in government at ministerial level (% of total) <sup>b</sup>	MDG Seats in parliament held by women (% of total) <sup>c</sup>	
Year women received right <sup>a</sup>				Lower or single house	Upper house or senate
To vote	To stand for election			1990	2004
		1949	5.1	20.2	20.2

1949

1949

1954E

5.1

21

20.2

Data for China can be combined from the GEM and the Political Participation index to discuss the political power of women compared to men in China.



# Conclusions

- -Cultural norms can control the advancement or subjugation of women and their status in certain regions of the world.
- -Gender inequality in income, education, and political power is a global problem.