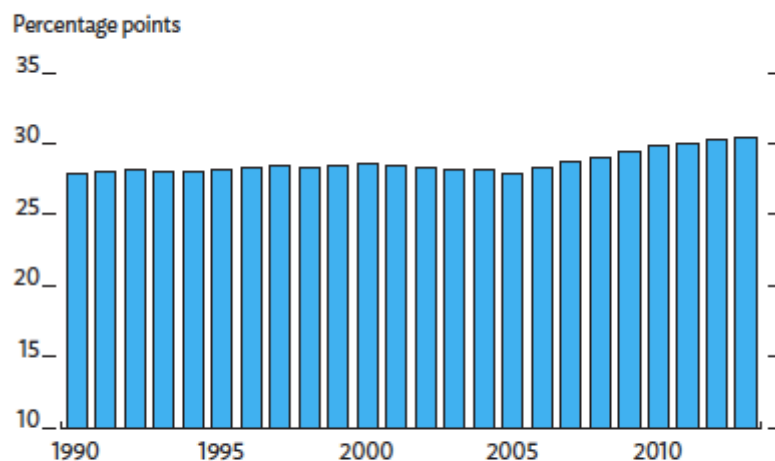


### 2.0.1 Gender gaps in labor force participation, developing Asia



Note: The gender gap is the male labor force participation rate minus the female rate.

Sources: ADB estimates using data from International Labour Organization. Key Indicators of the Labour Market 8th Edition; World Bank. World Development Indicators online database (accessed 4 September 2015).

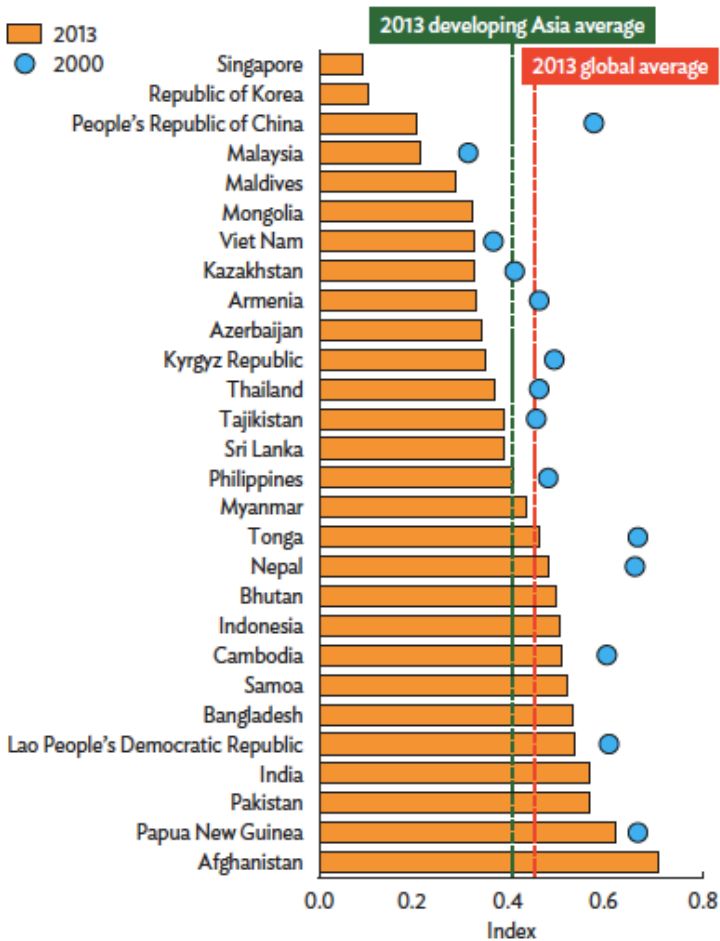
### 2.1.2 Average years of schooling

	1950		2010	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Advanced economies	6.6	6.2	11.7	11.5
Developing Asia	2.0	0.9	7.8	6.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.9	2.5	8.3	8.3
Middle East and North Africa	1.0	0.4	7.9	6.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.6	0.9	5.9	4.8
<b>World</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>

Note: Figures are weighted by population aged 15 years and above. Advanced economies are members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development excluding the Republic of Korea (included in developing Asia), Chile and Mexico (Latin America and the Caribbean), and Israel (Middle East and North Africa).

Sources: ADB estimates using data from Barro, R. and J.-W. Lee. 2013. A New Data Set of Educational Attainment in the World, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics* 104; Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat. *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision*. <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DVD/>

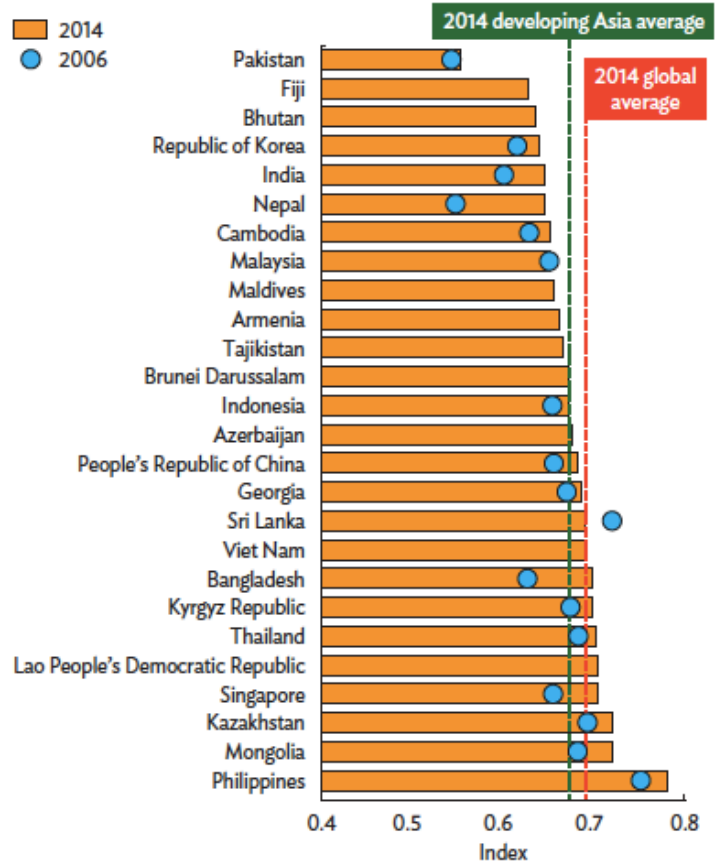
### 2.1.3 Gender Inequality Index in developing Asia, 2000 and 2013



Note: The Gender Inequality Index ranges from 0 (equality) to 1 (inequality): the higher the value, the more disparity between men and women.

Source: United Nations Development Programme, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>

### 2.1.4 Gender Gap Index in developing Asia, 2006 and 2014



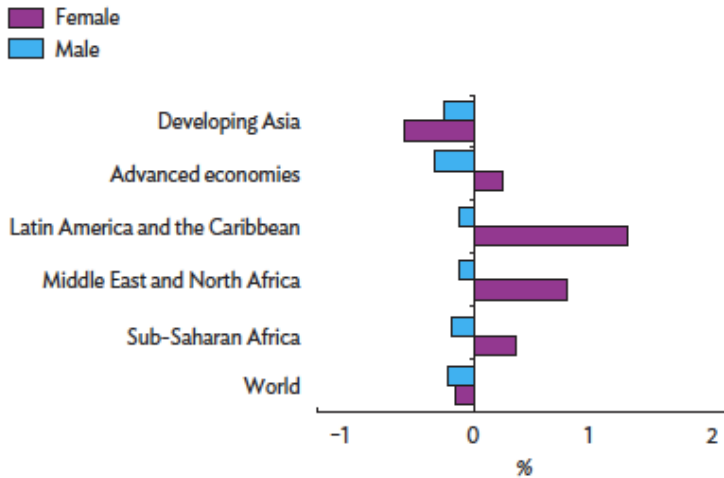
Note: The Gender Gap Index ranges from 1 (equality) to 0 (inequality).

Source: World Economic Forum, [www.weforum.org](http://www.weforum.org)

The Gender Inequality Index of the United Nations Development Programme is among the most widely used indicators, measuring gender disparities in reproductive health, empowerment, and economic status to calculate how much potential human development is lost to gender inequality.

Another popular measure is the Gender Gap Index, which was introduced at the World Economic Forum in 2006. This index examines gaps and outcomes to measure countries' ability to close gender inequality gaps in health, education, and economic and political participation. An index score is the percentage of the gap between women and men that has been closed.

## 2.1.6 Annual change in labor force participation rates, 1990–2013

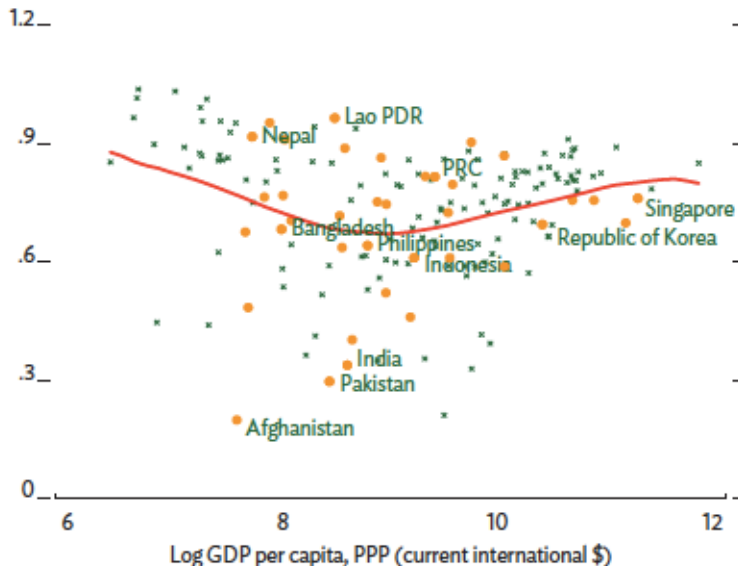


Note: Advanced economies are members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development excluding the Republic of Korea (included in developing Asia), Chile and Mexico (Latin America and the Caribbean), and Israel (Middle East and North Africa).

Sources: ADB estimates using data from the International Labour Organization. Key Indicators of the Labour Market 8th Edition; Global Employment Trends; CEIC Data Company (all accessed 4 September 2015).

## 2.1.8 Female-to-male ratio of labor force participation versus income per capita, 2013

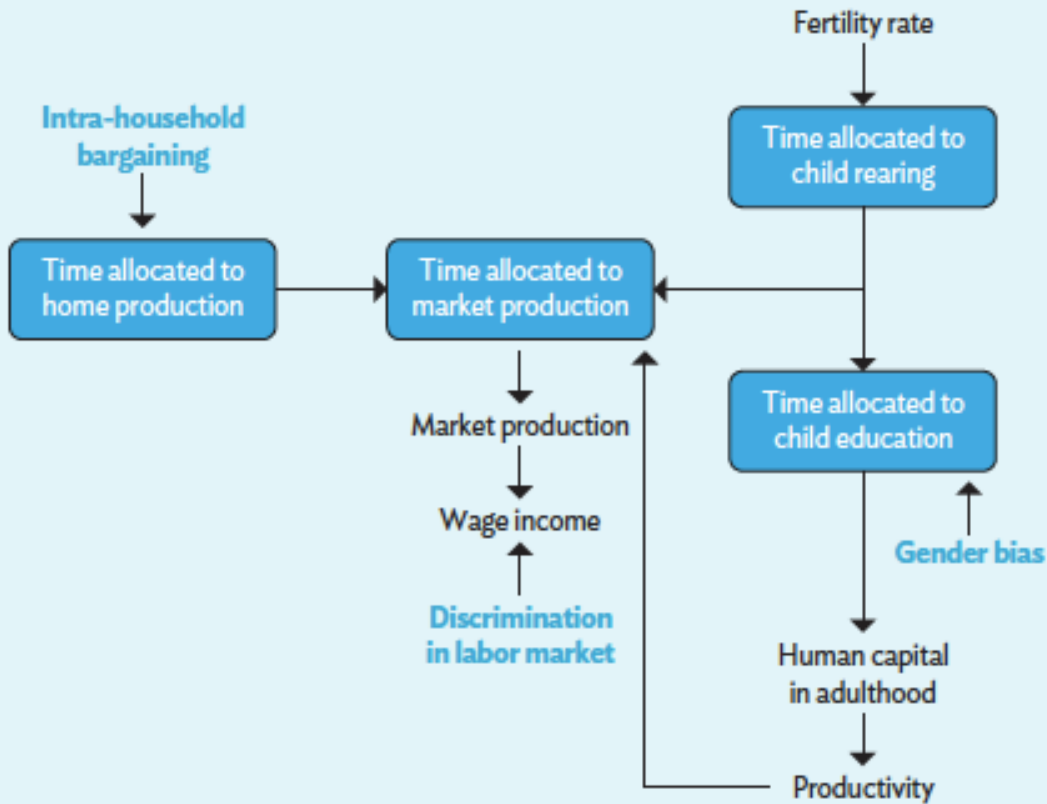
Female-to-male ratio of labor force participation



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PPP = purchasing power parity, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Sources: ADB estimates using data from the International Labour Organization. Key Indicators of the Labour Market 8th Edition; CEIC Data Company; World Bank. World Development Indicators online database (all accessed 4 September 2015).

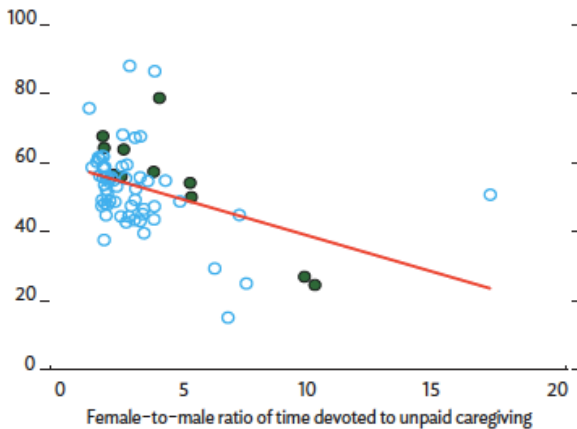
## Woman's time allocation



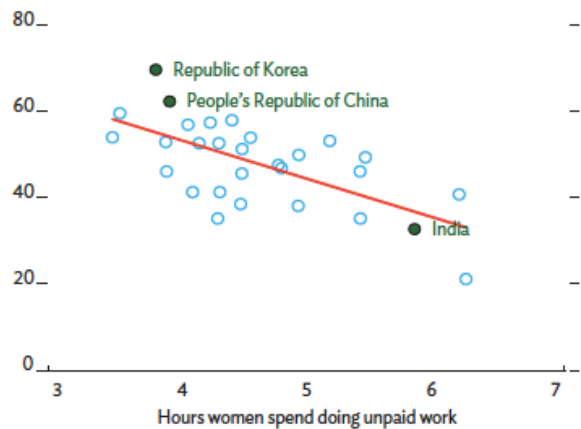
Source: Pande, Ford, and Fletcher, forthcoming.

### 2.2.3 Female labor force participation versus unpaid housework and caregiving

Female labor force participation rate (%)



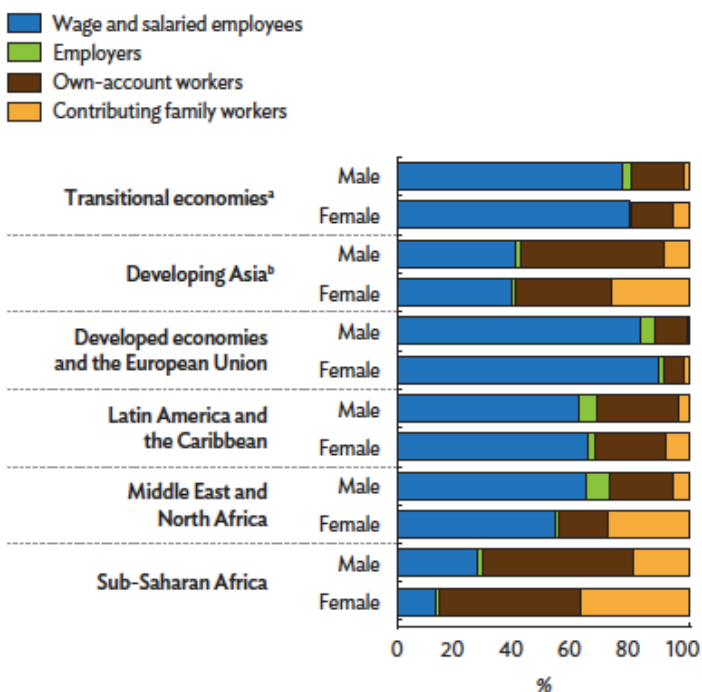
Ratio of female employment to population (%)



Note: Green dots indicate developing Asian economies.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators online database; OECD. Gender, Institutions, and Development online database (both accessed 4 September 2015).

### 2.3.2 Employment status by gender, 2013

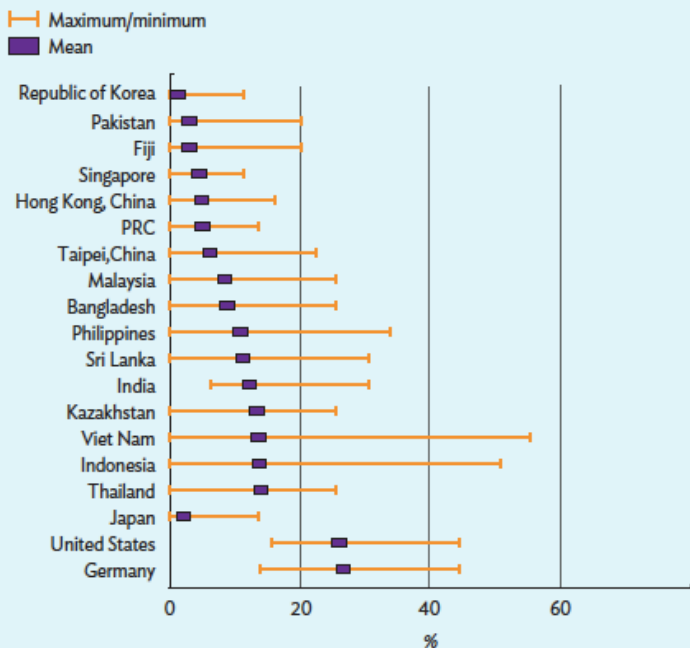


<sup>a</sup> The Commonwealth of Independent States and other economies in Central and Southeastern Europe that are not in the European Union.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding Central Asia and the Pacific.

Source: International Labour Organization. Key Indicators of the Labour Market 8th Edition.

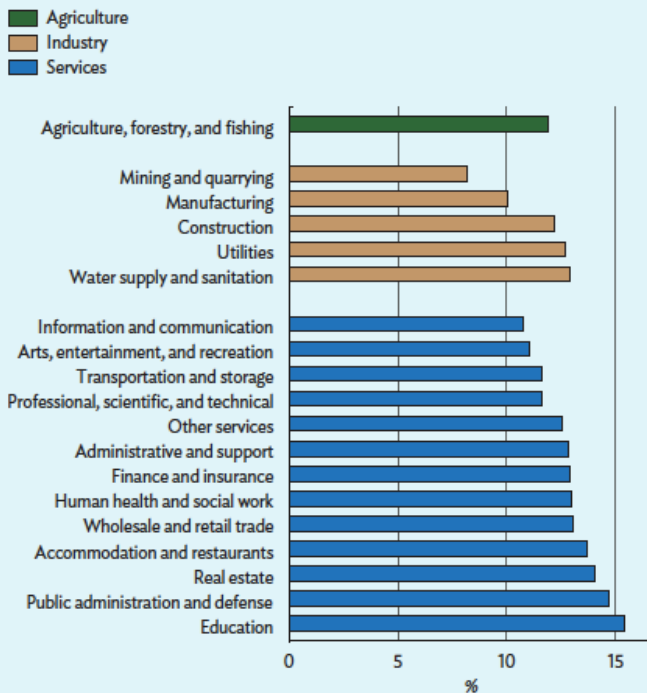
### 2 Female share in the boardroom by economy, with maximum and minimum



PRC = People's Republic of China.

Source: ADB estimates using data from Bloomberg and company websites of 10 largest publicly listed private firms (all accessed 31 July 2015).

### 4 Female share in top management in developing Asia by industry



Note: As used here, "top management" refers to board members and senior management.

Source: ADB estimates using data from Orbis (accessed 31 July 2015).