



The World's Women 2015

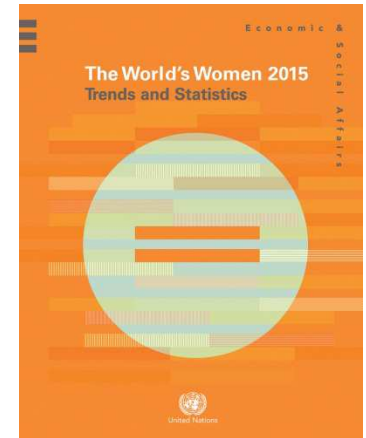
Trends and Statistics

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The World's Women 2015: trends and statistics

- 6th edition, produced every 5 years since 1991
- Current status of women compared to men in key areas of gender concern as per BPfA
 - progress since 1995
 - through life cycle approach
 - All areas in one publication!
- Assessment based on global and regional averages;
 - selected countries, as case studies for illustrative purposes;
 - online statistical annex with all country-level data



Selected key results
Progress since 1995:
a mixed picture

Women marry later..

...but child marriage remains an issue in selected countries

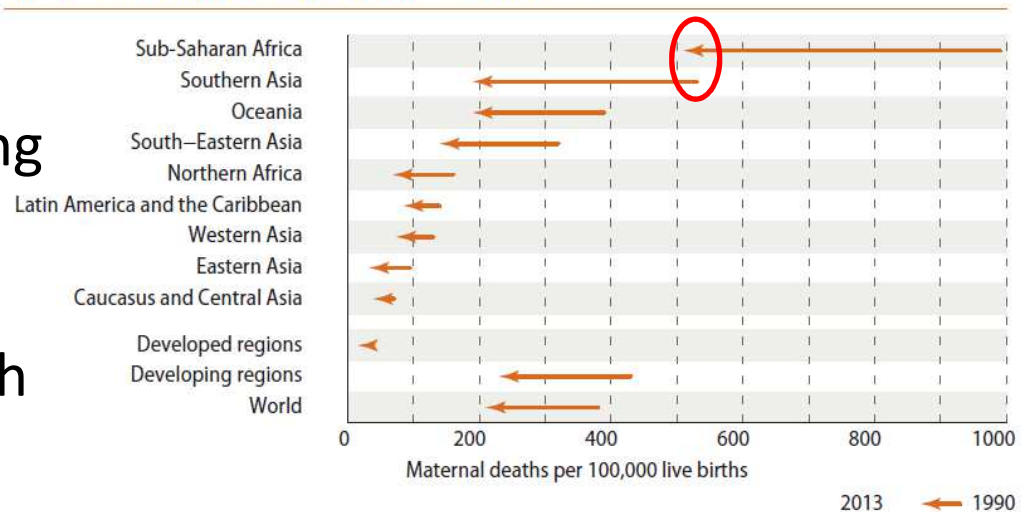
Yet, more than 1 in 4 women aged 20-24 in developing regions are married before they turn 18. The percentage is higher for Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa



=> Often resulting in early pregnancies + limited opportunities for education, a career and vocational development

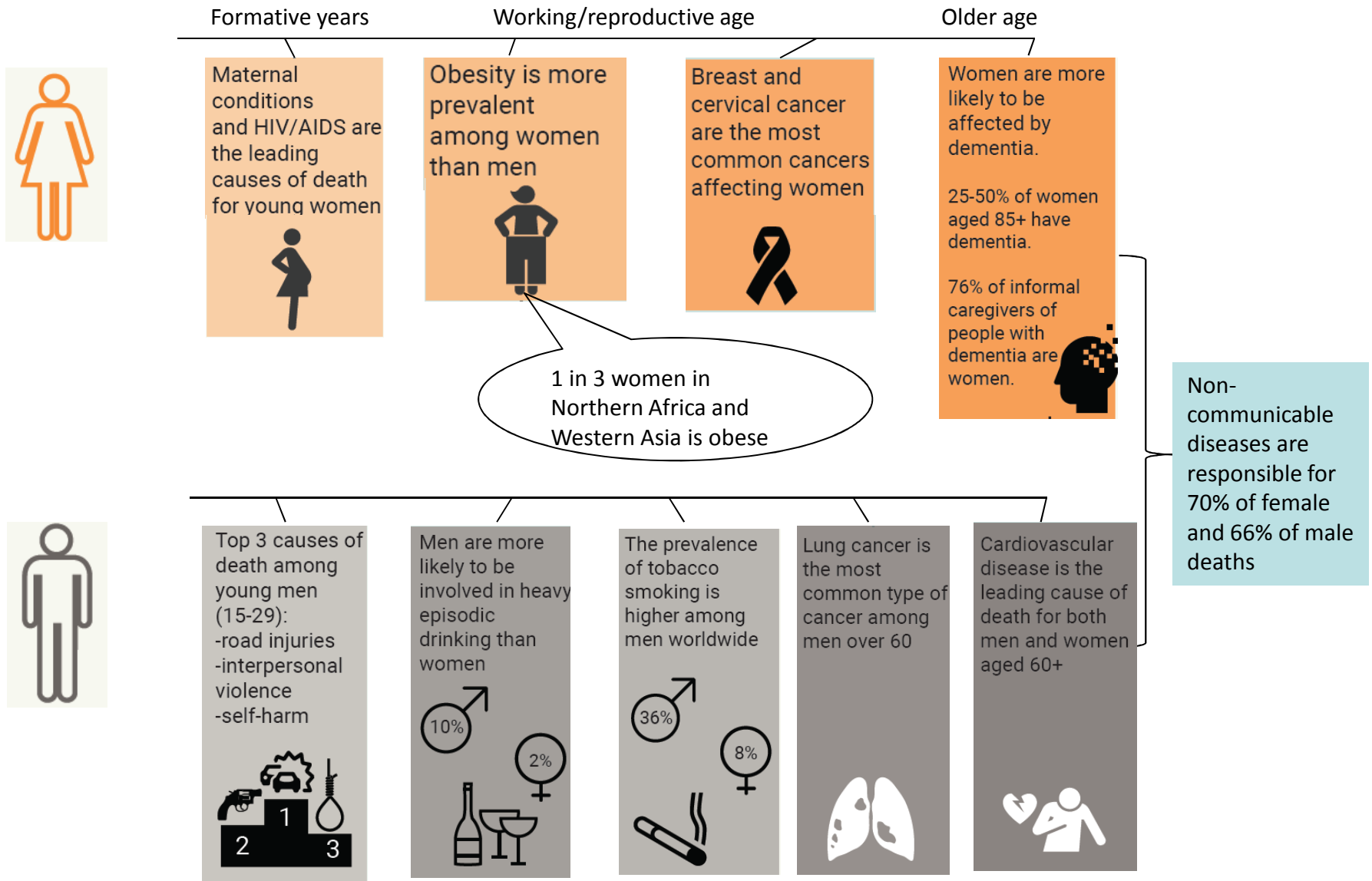
...and when coupled with unmet need for family planning and lack of skilled attendants at birth, it can have serious implications on mothers health

Maternal mortality ratio by region, 1990 and 2013



Women live longer...and so do men

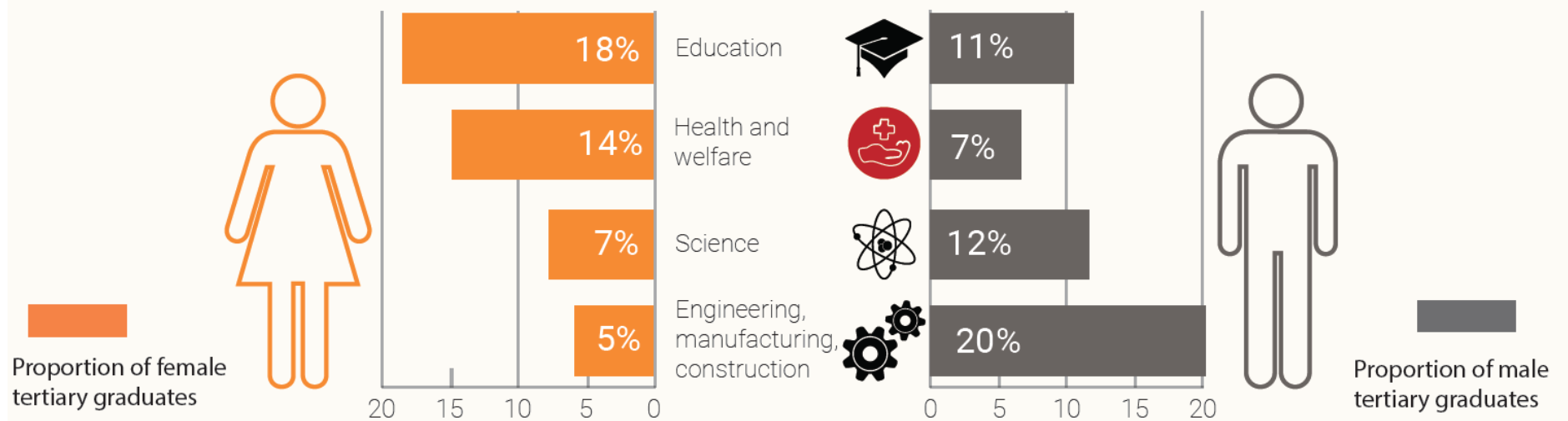
...yet their health trajectories differ



Education has increased

- ✓ Globally, participation in education has increased for girls and boys at all levels; Yet, enrolment decreasesand gender gaps widen with education levels

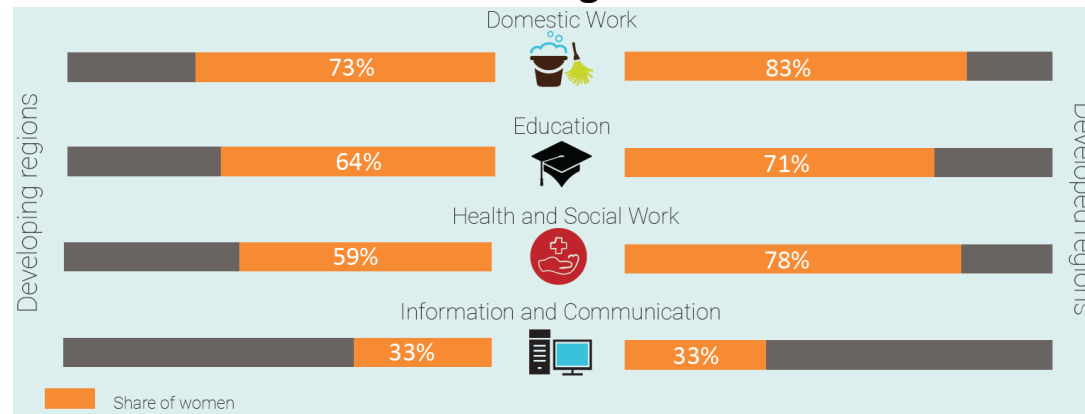
Women underrepresented in tertiary fields of studies related to science and engineering



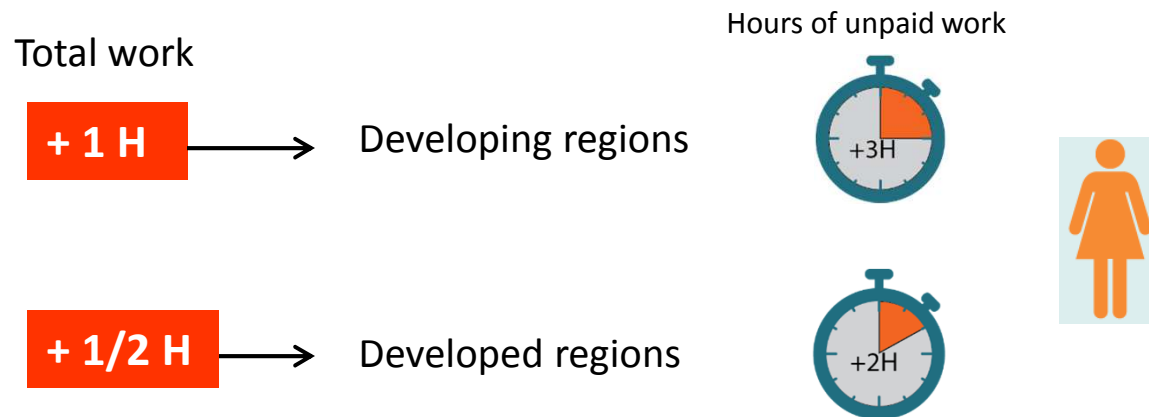
Women access to the labour market has stagnated

...50% of working age women in the labour force, similar to 20 years ago

The occupational segregation of women and men continues to exist in all regions

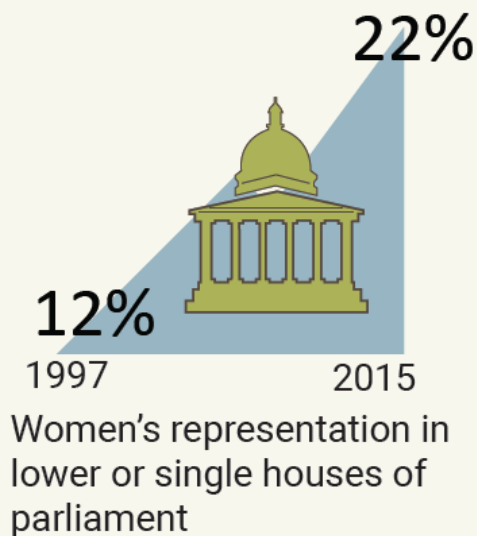


Women work longer hours than men when unpaid work is accounted for

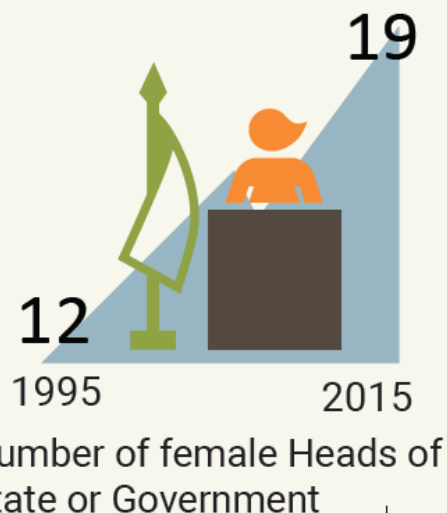


Women's participation in leadership positions has increased ...yet at a low pace

Parliaments



Executive branch

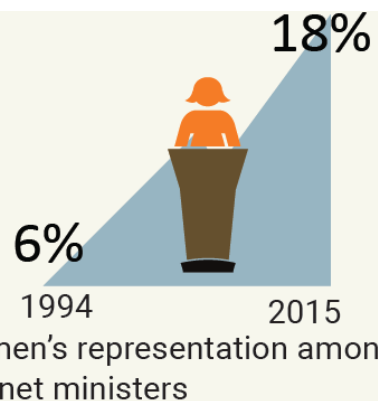


Judiciary

Higher up in the judicial hierarchy, women's representation declines drastically



Only 19% of Supreme Courts have a female president



Most female appointed ministers are assigned portfolios related to social issues

Women and the environment

...fewer women than men are in decision making positions

Women account for:

33% of workforce
19% of senior management } of national meteorological and hydrological services

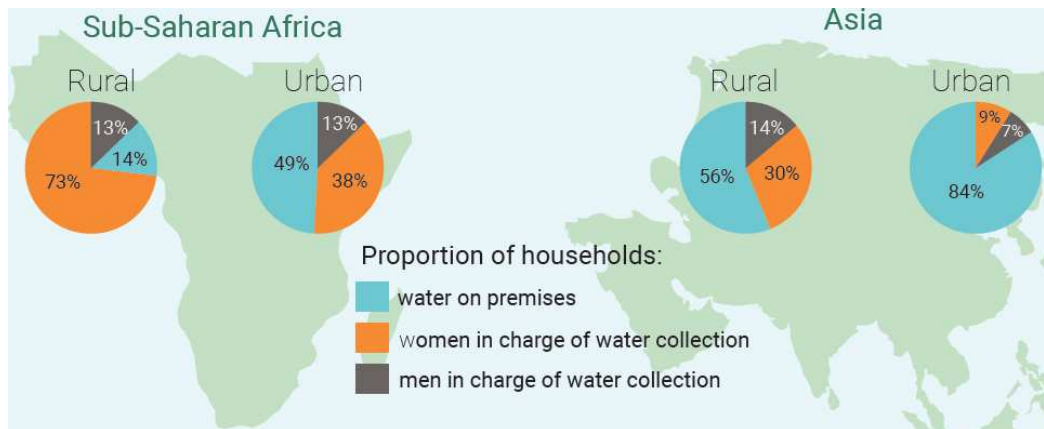


36% of delegates to the 19th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

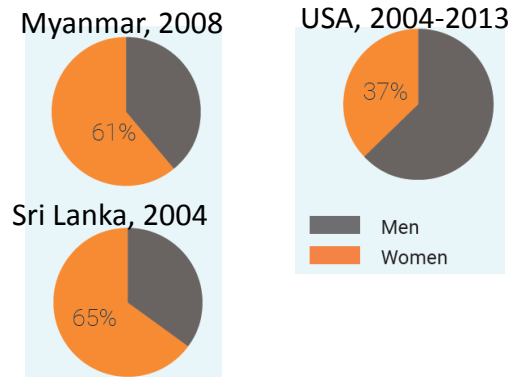
The environment and women

...the environment affects women and men differently

Person in charge of water collection where access to improved drinking water is low, by sex



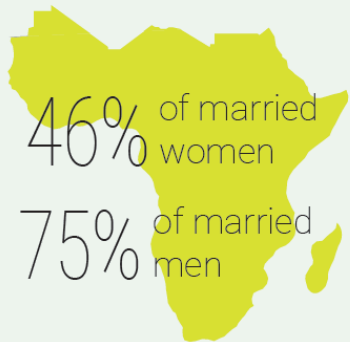
Women's and men's mortality due to natural disasters



Women remain economically dependent on men..

Women's access to own cash income is much lower than men's

In sub-Saharan Africa,



earned any cash labour income

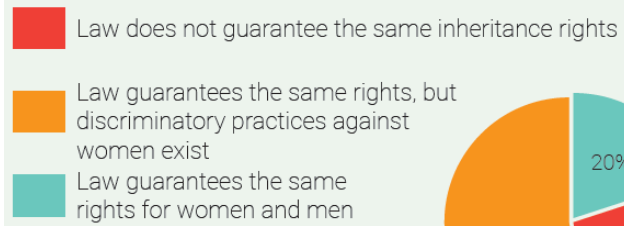
Many women are excluded from economic decision-making within their own households



1 in 3 women has no say about major household purchases

Existing statutory and customary laws restrict women's access to assets

Proportion of developing countries where:



Poverty affects both women and men. Yet, lone mothers and older women living alone in developed regions are at higher risk of poverty than men in similar types of household

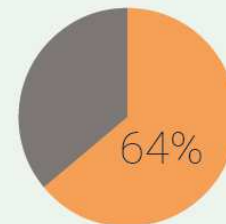
In European countries

Older women (65+) are more likely to be poor than older men when living alone

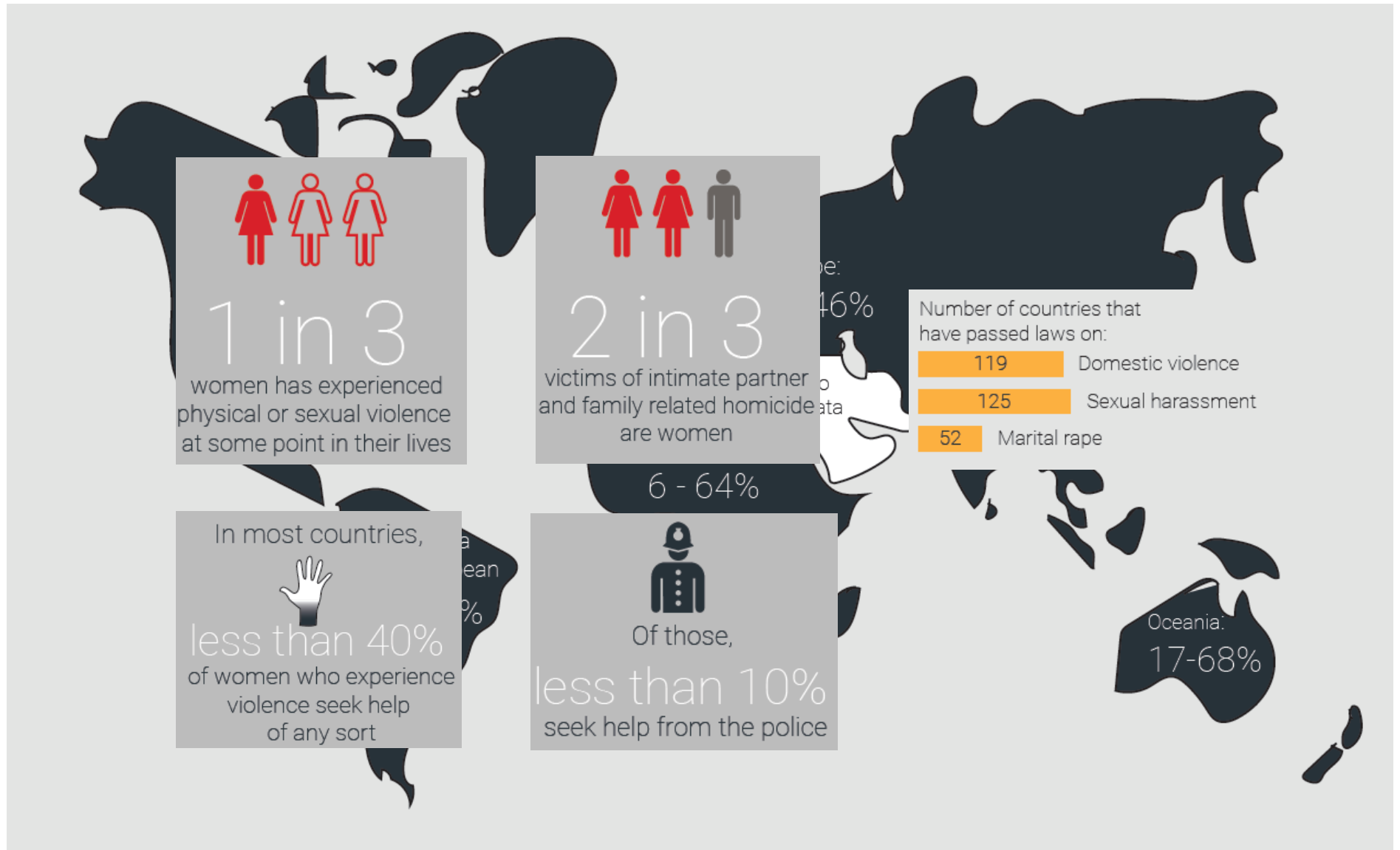
23% of older women

17% of older men

The share of women among the older poor is 64%



Violence against women: a global concern



Conclusions

- Progress in most indicators monitored; yet, not enough progress/slow pace
- Wide disparities hidden in global and regional averages
- More data available, particularly on VAW, Time Use
- WW2015 publication and supporting material, including a statistical annex are available @ <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/default.html>