



U.S. GLOBAL HEALTH POLICY

THE U.S. GLOBAL HEALTH INITIATIVE'S WOMEN,
GIRLS, AND GENDER EQUALITY PRINCIPLE:
A Matrix of Key Indicators by Country

March 2011



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A key priority of the Global Health Initiative (GHI), announced by the Obama Administration in May 2009, is a “focus on women, girls, and gender equality,” the first of seven core GHI principles.¹ Together, these principles form the basis of the GHI’s “business model,” an approach to be implemented by U.S. government global health programs at the country level, starting with an intensified effort in a subset of eight “GHI Plus” countries—Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Nepal, and Rwanda. As the “women, girls, and gender equality” principle is further defined and implemented in the field, it will be important both to understand the current status of women and girls in GHI countries and to identify potential measures for tracking progress over time.

This document is intended to serve as a background resource to inform these efforts, providing a matrix of country-level indicators related to women, girls, and gender across all GHI countries with a spotlight on the GHI Plus countries. To compile the matrix, the Kaiser Family Foundation first identified potential indicators available for this purpose and ultimately selected 45 for inclusion, based on their use by authoritative international health information sources and monitoring entities, their relationship to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the GHI targets, and data availability.² While this list is not meant to be exhaustive, it does offer a range of indicators that may be considered when assessing and monitoring the status of women and girls at the country level.

Most of the 45 indicators are health-related, and the rest span several other areas, reflecting the complexity of factors that affect the health of women and girls, their status in society, and gender norms and practices (see Table 1). They can be categorized as follows: health (19 indicators); education (3); income and labor force (6); sociopolitical (4); legal (4); demographic (5); composite indices of two or more of these dimensions (2); and indicators demonstrating the presence of GHI maternal, newborn, and child health (MNCH) and family planning/reproductive health (FP/RH) programs (2). Of the 45, 13 are key indicators used for measuring an MDG target, a GHI target, or both. Many include sex-disaggregated data or data specific to women and girls; others provide more general context or background.

Spotlight on the “GHI Plus” Countries

Implementation of the “women, girls, and gender equality” principle, as well as the other GHI principles, will be accelerated and intensified in the eight GHI Plus countries (and additional GHI Plus countries to-be-named later). The GHI Plus countries have been described as “learning laboratories” for gathering lessons that can be applied more broadly to all GHI countries; as such, they provide an important starting point for looking more closely at indicators related to women, girls, and gender equality (see Table 2). A snapshot of such indicators across GHI Plus countries shows the following:

- All eight GHI Plus countries have both GHI MNCH and FP/RH programs.
- Maternal mortality ranges from a low of 110 per 100,000 live births in Guatemala to a high of 830 in Mali. Mali also has the highest anemia rate in pregnant women, the highest total and adolescent fertility rates, and the lowest modern contraceptive prevalence rate of the GHI Plus countries.
- Nearly all GHI Plus countries have an unmet need for family planning of approximately 25% or more, with the highest unmet need in Rwanda, followed by Ethiopia.
- All GHI Plus countries except Nepal place restrictions on abortion in at least some cases.
- Most have HIV/AIDS epidemics where women make up more than half of all adults living with the disease.
- All show declines in gender parity—the ratio of girls to boys—as children move from primary to secondary to tertiary education.

- While seven of the eight GHI Plus countries require girls to be at least 18 to marry (the exception is Mali which sets the minimum age at 15), in three of these countries—Bangladesh, Malawi, and Nepal—most young women were already married by age 18.
- Women have lower labor force participation rates than men in all GHI Plus countries except Rwanda.

Table 1 lists each indicator by category, and identifies whether it is used to measure an MDG or GHI target. Table 2 contains all 45 indicators for the GHI Plus countries. Table 3 provides these indicators for all GHI countries.³ Definitions, notes, and sources are included in Table 4.

Sources

¹ White House, “Statement by the President on Global Health Initiative,” May 5, 2009, available at: www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/statement-president-global-health-initiative.

² Other important indicators were identified, such as the prevalence of physical and sexual violence against women by an intimate partner or women’s participation in decisionmaking regarding their own health care, but country-level data were quite limited.

³ U.S. Department of State, FY 2011 Congressional Budget Justification, Foreign Operations, available at: www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2011/.

Table 1. Key Indicators, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and the Global Health Initiative (GHI) Targets

Category	Indicator	MDG/ GHI Target?
GHI Program	USG Maternal, newborn, and child health program	---
GHI Program	USG Family planning and reproductive health program	---
Health	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	MDG 5, GHI
Health	Antenatal care coverage (at least four visits, %)	MDG 5
Health	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	MDG 5
Health	Anemia in pregnant women (%)	---
Health	Pregnant women who slept under an ITN (%)	---
Health	Proportion of children under five years that are underweight (%)	GHI
Health	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	MDG 4, GHI
Health	Total fertility rate (per woman)	---
Health	Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women)	MDG 5
Health	Unmet need for family planning (%)	MDG 5
Health	Contraceptive prevalence among married women of childbearing age, modern methods (%)	MDG 5, GHI
Health	Proportion of young women aged 20-24 whose first sexual intercourse was before age 18 (%)	---
Health	Proportion of first births under 18 among 20-24 year olds (%)	---
Health	Prevalence of female genital mutilation or cutting among women aged 15-49 (%)	---
Health	Women's share of adults living with HIV/AIDS (%)	---
Health	Young people aged 15-24 living with HIV (%)	MDG 6
Health	Antiretroviral therapy coverage among HIV-infected pregnant women (PMTCT, %)	---
Health	Proportion of women and men aged 15-49 who have had an HIV test in the last 12 months and know their results (%)	---
Health	Population aged 15-24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)	MDG 6
Education	Girl's share of school enrollment (%)	---
Education	Gender parity index in school enrollment	MDG 2
Education	Adult (15+) literacy rate (%)	---
Income and Labor Force	Labor force participation rate (%)	---
Income and Labor Force	Share of women in wage employment by sector (%)	MDG 3
Income and Labor Force	Ratio of estimated female-to-male earned income	---
Income and Labor Force	Population living below the national poverty line (%)	---
Income and Labor Force	Country income classification	---
Income and Labor Force	GNI per capita	---
Sociopolitical	Women's share of legislators and managers (%)	---
Sociopolitical	Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	MDG 3
Sociopolitical	Women who consider domestic violence to be justified (%)	---
Sociopolitical	Proportion of young women aged 20-24 married by age 18 (%)	---
Legal	Legal age for marriage	---
Legal	Existence of legal protection against rape	---
Legal	Legislation regarding abortion	---
Legal	Existence of laws against female genital mutilation	---
Demographic	Population	---
Demographic	Population under 15 years (%)	---
Demographic	Median age of population	---
Demographic	Life expectancy at birth	---
Demographic	Religious make-up of population (%)	---
Composite Index	Multidimensional Poverty Index	---
Composite Index	Gender Inequality Index	---

Note: MDG 4, for example, means the indicator is used to measure progress toward MDG 4, Reduce Child Mortality. GHI means the indicator will be used to measure progress toward a GHI target. The dashes indicate that an indicator has not been highlighted as a measurement tool for either a MDG or GHI target to date.

TABLE 2

Table 2. Key Indicators for GHI Plus Countries											
Indicator			Bangladesh	Ethiopia	Guatemala	Kenya	Malawi	Mali	Nepal	Rwanda	
GHI Program	USG Maternal, newborn, and child health program		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	USG Family planning and reproductive health program		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Health	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births), 2008		340	470	110	530	510	830	380	540	
	Antenatal care coverage (at least four visits, %), 2000-2009		21	12	66	52	57	35	29	13	
	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%), 2000-2008		18	6	41	42	54	49	19	52	
	Anemia in pregnant women (%), 2000-2009		–	30.6	–	–	47.3	76.9	42.4	19.8	
	Pregnant women who slept under an ITN (%), 2006-2007		–	35	–	–	–	29	–	–	
	Proportion of children under five years that are underweight (%), 1995-2008		Female	49	38	23	19	19	31	40	22
			Male	44	39	23	23	20	33	38	23
	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), 2008		Female	53	100	35	117	94	187	51	103
			Male	56	117	34	138	105	200	52	122
	Total fertility rate (per woman) 2010		2.65	6.07	3.36	4.38	5.51	6.54	2.53	4.99	
	Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women), 2000-2007		127	109	92	116	178	190	106	40	
	Unmet need for family planning (%), 2000-2007		17.1	33.8	27.6	24.5	27.6	31.2	24.6	37.9	
	Contraceptive prevalence among married women of childbearing age, modern methods (%), 1998-2007		48	14	34	32	38	6	44	26	
	Proportion of young women aged 20-24 whose first sexual intercourse was before age 18 (%), 2000-2009		–	48.6	41.7	47.8	57.1	73.0	50.4	–	
	Proportion of first births under 18 among 20-24 year olds (%), 2000-2009		40.0	68.1	24.4	25.9	50.0	46.3	22.6	6.7	
	Prevalence of female genital mutilation or cutting among women aged 15-49 (%), 1997-2007		–	74	–	32	–	85	–	–	
	Women's share of adults living with HIV/AIDS (%), 2009		31	–	33	58	59	61	33	63	
	Young people aged 15-24 living with HIV (%), 2009		Female	<0.1	–	0.3	4.1	6.8	0.5	0.1	1.9
			Male	<0.1	–	0.5	1.8	3.1	0.2	0.2	1.3
	Antiretroviral therapy coverage among HIV-infected pregnant women (PMTCT, %), 2009		–	–	–	73	58	–	–	65	
	Proportion of women and men aged 15-49 who have had an HIV test in the last 12 months and know their results (%), 2009		Female	–	2	4	29	7	3	–	12
			Male	–	–	3	23	8	3	–	11
Population aged 15-24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%), 2009		Female	13	21	22	48	42	54	28	51	
		Male	22	33	24	55	42	59	44	54	

Table 2. Key Indicators for GHI Plus Countries

Indicator		Bangladesh	Ethiopia	Guatemala	Kenya	Malawi	Mali	Nepal	Rwanda	
Education	Girl's share of school enrollment (%), 1999-2009	Primary	51	48	48	49	50	45	49	51
		Secondary	52	43	48	47	46	39	47	49
		Tertiary	35	24	51	41	34	29	40	44
	Gender parity index in school enrollment, 2008	Primary	1.06	0.89	0.94	0.98	1.03	0.83	–	1.01
		Secondary	–	0.72	0.93	0.92	0.85	0.64	–	0.90
		Tertiary	–	0.31	–	–	–	0.45	–	–
Adult (15+) literacy rate (%), 2005-2008	Female	50	23	69	83	66	18	45	66	
	Male	60	50	80	90	80	35	71	75	
Income and Labor Force	Labor force participation rate (%), 2008	Female	61.4	80.8	50	77.6	74.6	38.1	65.9	87.9
		Male	85.5	91.1	89.9	88.9	77.7	68.9	81.9	85.9
	Share of women in wage employment by sector (%), 2000-2007	Agriculture	68.1	75.5	16.0	–	–	29.9	72.8	–
		Industry	12.5	8.4	20.6	–	–	14.7	13.7	–
		Service	19.4	16.2	63.1	–	–	55.3	13.2	–
	Ratio of estimated female-to-male earned income, 2007		0.51	0.67	0.42	0.65	0.74	0.44	0.61	0.79
	Population living below the national poverty line (%), 2000-2008		40.0	44.2	51.0	46.6	52.4	–	30.9	56.9
Country income classification, as of September 2010		Low income	Low income	Lower middle income	Low income	Low income	Low income	Low income	Low income	
GNI per capita, 2009		1580	930	4590	1570	760	1190	1180	1060	
Sociopolitical	Women's share of legislators and managers (%), 1999-2008		23	16	–	–	–	–	14	–
	Seats held by women in national parliament (%), 2010		18.6	21.9	12.0	9.8	20.8	10.2	33.2	56.3
	Women who consider domestic violence to be justified (%), 2001-2008		–	81	–	68	28	75	23	48
	Proportion of young women aged 20-24 married by age 18 (%), 2000-2008		64	49	35	25	50	71	51	13
Legal	Legal age for marriage, 1999-2010	Female	18	18	18	18	18	15	20	21
		Male	21	18	18	18	18	18	20	21
	Existence of legal protection against rape, 2009		Yes	Yes	Yes*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*	Yes*
	Legislation regarding abortion, 2008		Restrictions in some cases	Restrictions in some cases	Restrictions in some cases	Restrictions in some cases	Restrictions in some cases	Restrictions in some cases	No Restrictions	Restrictions in some cases
Existence of laws against female genital mutilation		–	Yes	–	Yes	–	–	–	–	
Demographic	Population, 2010		156,118,464	88,013,491	13,550,440	40,046,566	15,447,500	13,796,354	28,951,852	11,055,976
	Population under 15 years (%), 2010		32	44	42	42	46	48	37	42
	Median age of population, 2010	Male	22.4	16.5	19.1	18.7	17.0	15.8	20.2	18.4
		Female	23.4	17.2	20.4	18.9	17.3	16.6	22.1	18.9
	Life expectancy at birth, 2008	Female	65	60	72	55	54	50	64	59
		Male	64	57	65	53	52	48	63	56
Religious make-up of population (%), 1995-2008	Predominant	Muslim 89.5%	Christian 62.8%	Christian	Christian 78%	Christian 79.9%	Muslim 90%	Hindu 80.6%	Christian 93.6%	
	Other	Hindu 9.6%, other 0.9%	Muslim 33.9%, traditional 2.6%, other 0.7%	Indigenous Mayan beliefs	Muslim 10%, indigenous beliefs 10%, other 2%	Muslim 12.8%, other 3%, none 4.3%	Christian 1%, indigenous beliefs 9%	Buddhist 10.7%, Muslim 4.2%, Kirant 3.6%, other 0.9%	Muslim 4.6%, indigenous beliefs 0.1%, none 1.7%	
Composite Index	Multidimensional Poverty Index, 2000-2008		0.291	0.582	0.127	0.302	0.384	0.564	0.35	0.443
	Gender Inequality Index, 2008	Rank (1-138)	116	–	107	117	126	135	110	83

TABLE 3

Table 3. Key Indicators for GHI Countries										
Countries	Health									
	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Antenatal care coverage (at least four visits, %)	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	Anemia in pregnant women (%)	Pregnant women who slept under an ITN (%)	Proportion of children under five years that are underweight (%)		Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		
						1995-2008		2008		
	2008	2000-2009	2000-2008	2000-2009	2006-2009	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Africa										
Angola	610	–	47	–	22	29	32	206	234	
Benin	410	61	78	–	20	21	24	118	124	
Botswana	190	97	94	–	–	13	13	30	32	
Burkina Faso	560	18	54	68.3	–	37	38	167	170	
Burundi	970	79	34	–	–	–	–	155	179	
Cameroon	600	60	63	50.9	–	17	21	125	137	
Congo (Dem. Republic of)	670	47	74	60.0	–	30	33	187	210	
Cote d'Ivoire	470	45	57	–	–	19	22	109	119	
Djibouti	300	7	93	–	25	33	34	83	106	
Ethiopia	470	12	6	30.6	35	38	39	100	117	
Ghana	350	78	57	70.0	–	17	18	71	81	
Guinea	680	49	38	69.4	–	26	27	135	156	
Kenya	530	52	42	–	–	19	23	117	138	
Lesotho	530	70	55	36.0	–	21	19	74	84	
Liberia	990	66	46	–	–	23	25	137	162	
Madagascar	440	40	51	38.3	–	38	41	101	111	
Malawi	510	57	54	47.3	–	19	20	94	105	
Mali	830	35	49	76.9	29	31	33	187	200	
Mozambique	550	53	48	–	–	15	20	128	131	
Namibia	180	70	81	–	–	21	21	35	48	
Niger	820	15	18	61.5	7	44	45	164	169	
Nigeria	840	45	39	–	–	28	29	182	190	
Rwanda	540	13	52	19.8	–	22	23	103	122	
Senegal	410	40	52	69.4	17	18	16	102	114	
Sierra Leone	970	56	42	62.3	–	29	32	181	206	
Somalia	1200	6	33	–	–	34	37	203	197	
South Africa	410	56	91	–	–	11	13	58	76	
Sudan	750	–	49	–	–	30	32	115	103	
Swaziland	420	79	74	40.2	–	5	6	81	86	
Tanzania (United Rep. of)	790	62	46	58.2	–	22	22	104	103	
Uganda	430	47	42	64.4	10	20	21	121	148	
Zambia	470	72	47	–	24	18	21	133	162	
Zimbabwe	790	71	69	47.0	3	16	17	92	99	
East Asia and Pacific										
Cambodia	290	27	44	57.1	–	36	35	82	97	
China	38	–	98	–	–	–	–	24	18	
Indonesia	240	81	73	–	2	–	–	37	44	
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	580	–	20	–	–	38	37	58	65	
Myanmar	240	66	57	–	–	32	31	111	133	
Papua New Guinea	250	–	39	–	–	25	28	65	73	
Philippines	94	78	62	–	–	–	–	27	38	
Thailand	48	74	99	–	–	10	9	12	16	
Timor Leste	370	30	19	–	–	45	46	80	105	
Viet Nam	56	29	88	–	–	19	21	13	14	
Europe and Eurasia										
Armenia	29	71	98	38.6	–	6	2	20	26	
Azerbaijan	38	45	89	44.7	–	10	9	31	41	
Georgia	48	75	98	–	–	2	2	27	32	
Russian Federation	39	–	100	–	–	3	3	10	12	
Ukraine	26	75	99	–	–	1	1	12	19	
Near East										
Yemen	210	14	36	–	6	45	46	67	71	
South and Central Asia										
Afghanistan	1400	–	14	–	10	40	38	256	258	
Bangladesh	340	21	18	–	–	49	44	53	56	
India	230	37	47	58.7	–	49	46	73	65	
Kazakhstan	45	–	100	–	–	4	4	26	35	
Kyrgyzstan	81	–	98	–	–	3	4	35	41	
Nepal	380	29	19	42.4	–	40	38	51	52	
Pakistan	260	28	39	–	2	36	38	89	89	
Tajikistan	64	–	83	–	–	17	18	53	74	
Turkmenistan	77	83	100	41.6	–	10	12	41	54	
Uzbekistan	30	–	100	–	–	5	5	37	40	
Western Hemisphere										
Belize	94	–	96	–	–	7	5	18	21	
Bolivia	180	58	66	37.0	–	6	6	53	55	
Brazil	58	88	97	–	–	5	6	19	24	
Dominican Republic	100	95	98	–	–	4	4	30	35	
El Salvador	110	79	84	–	–	11	10	16	20	
Guatemala	110	66	41	–	–	23	23	35	34	
Guyana	270	–	83	–	–	13	14	41	80	
Haiti	300	54	26	50.4	–	22	22	69	75	
Honduras	110	81	67	21.4	–	12	11	29	32	
Jamaica	89	–	97	–	–	4	4	29	32	
Mexico	85	–	94	–	–	7	8	16	19	
Nicaragua	100	78	74	–	–	7	7	24	30	
Peru	98	87	73	38.7	–	5	6	21	27	

Table 3. Key Indicators for GHI Countries							
Countries	Health						
	Total fertility rate (per woman)	Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women)	Unmet need for family planning (%)	Contraceptive prevalence among married women of childbearing age, modern methods (%)	Proportion of young women aged 20-24 whose first sexual intercourse was before age 18 (%)	Proportion of first births under 18 among 20-24 year olds (%)	Prevalence of female genital mutilation or cutting among women aged 15-49 (%)
	2010	2000-2007	2000-2007	1988-2007	2000-2009	2000-2009	1997-2007
Africa							
Angola	6.05	165	–	5	–	–	–
Benin	5.40	114	29.9	6	53.6	23.2	13
Botswana	2.54	51	–	42	–	–	–
Burkina Faso	6.21	131	28.8	13	62.0	49.7	73
Burundi	6.25	30	29.0	9	–	–	–
Cameroon	4.25	141	20.2	12	68.2	63.6	1
Congo (Dem. Republic of)	6.11	124	24.4	6	62.0	23.3	–
Cote d'Ivoire	4.01	111	–	8	–	–	36
Djibouti	2.79	27	–	17	–	–	93
Ethiopia	6.07	109	33.8	14	48.6	68.1	74
Ghana	3.57	74	34.0	17	41.2	15.8	4
Guinea	5.15	153	21.2	4	69.7	70.0	96
Kenya	4.38	116	24.5	32	47.8	25.9	32
Lesotho	3.00	98	30.9	35	38.0	52.4	–
Liberia	5.24	137	35.6	10	–	37.8	58
Madagascar	5.09	154	23.6	17	62.6	35.9	–
Malawi	5.51	178	27.6	38	57.1	50.0	–
Mali	6.54	190	31.2	6	73.0	46.3	85
Mozambique	5.13	185	18.4	12	78.7	59.8	–
Namibia	2.57	74	6.7	54	43.7	17.0	–
Niger	7.68	199	15.8	5	72.9	69.2	2
Nigeria	4.82	126	16.9	9	47.8	27.7	19
Rwanda	4.99	40	37.9	26	–	6.7	–
Senegal	4.86	100	31.6	10	–	22.2	28
Sierra Leone	4.97	146	–	6	66.8	39.9	94
Somalia	6.44	123	–	1	–	–	98
South Africa	2.33	54	–	60	–	–	–
Sudan	4.93	–	–	6	–	–	89
Swaziland	3.19	111	24.0	47	46.3	28.0	–
Tanzania (United Rep. of)	4.31	139	21.8	20	62.5	51.5	15
Uganda	6.73	159	40.6	18	64.2	56.1	1
Zambia	6.07	146	26.5	27	59.8	33.6	1
Zimbabwe	3.66	101	12.8	58	37.0	51.6	–
East Asia and Pacific							
Cambodia	2.90	52	25.1	27	19.0	60.4	–
China	1.54	5	2.3	86	–	–	–
Indonesia	2.28	51	9.1	57	21.2	10.1	–
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	3.22	110	39.5	29	–	–	–
Myanmar	2.28	–	19.1	33	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	3.54	70	–	20	–	–	–
Philippines	3.23	55	17.3	36	17.1	7.1	–
Thailand	1.65	46	3.1	80	–	–	–
Timor Leste	3.20	59	3.8	7	–	–	–
Viet Nam	1.93	35	4.8	68	–	65.1	–
Europe and Eurasia							
Armenia	1.36	25	13.3	19	9.0	3.4	–
Azerbaijan	2.03	44	22.7	13	11.5	4.3	–
Georgia	1.44	37	16.3	27	–	–	–
Russian Federation	1.41	28	–	53	–	–	–
Ukraine	1.27	30	10.3	48	28.9	3.2	–
Near East							
Yemen	4.81	80	–	19	–	–	23
South and Central Asia							
Afghanistan	5.50	151	–	16	–	–	–
Bangladesh	2.65	127	17.1	48	–	40.0	–
India	2.65	45	12.8	49	43.0	21.7	–
Kazakhstan	1.87	27	–	49	–	–	–
Kyrgyzstan	2.64	28	–	46	–	–	–
Nepal	2.53	106	24.6	44	50.4	22.6	–
Pakistan	3.28	20	24.9	22	–	10.2	–
Tajikistan	2.94	27	–	33	–	–	–
Turkmenistan	2.19	20	10.1	45	9.0	63.3	–
Uzbekistan	1.92	26	–	59	–	–	–
Western Hemisphere							
Belize	3.28	90	–	31	–	–	–
Bolivia	3.07	88	22.7	34	41.2	60.3	–
Brazil	2.19	56	–	70	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	2.47	98	11.4	70	51.0	24.8	–
El Salvador	2.12	67	8.9	66	40.9	24.4	–
Guatemala	3.36	92	27.6	34	41.7	24.4	–
Guyana	2.40	90	–	33	–	–	–
Haiti	3.17	69	37.5	24	53.4	15.0	–
Honduras	3.17	108	16.9	56	45.4	63.2	–
Jamaica	2.21	58	11.7	66	–	–	–
Mexico	2.31	82	12.0	67	–	–	–
Nicaragua	2.51	109	7.5	69	–	–	–
Peru	2.32	59	8.1	47	33.7	66.1	–

TABLE 3

Table 3. Key Indicators for GHI Countries								
Countries	Health							
	Women's share of adults living with HIV/AIDS (%)	Young people aged 15-24 living with HIV (%)		Antiretroviral therapy coverage among HIV-infected pregnant women (PMTCT, %)	Proportion of women and men aged 15-49 who have had an HIV test in the last 12 months and know their results (%)		Population aged 15-24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)	
		2009			2009		2009	
		Female	Male		Female	Male	Female	Male
Africa								
Angola	61	1.6	0.6	19	12	6	25	32
Benin	58	0.7	0.3	46	98	92	34	34
Botswana	57	11.8	5.2	>95	62	38	45	39
Burkina Faso	60	0.8	0.5	32	18	23	21	29
Burundi	60	2.1	1.0	12	16	16	39	45
Cameroon	58	3.9	1.6	27	10	14	27	35
Congo (Dem. Republic of)	–	–	–	–	4	4	15	12
Cote d'Ivoire	58	1.5	0.7	54	4	3	13	17
Djibouti	57	1.9	0.8	10	–	–	18	23
Ethiopia	–	–	–	–	2	–	21	33
Ghana	58	1.3	0.5	27	7	4	28	34
Guinea	59	0.9	0.4	17	–	–	20	23
Kenya	58	4	2	73	29	23	48	55
Lesotho	62	14.2	5.4	64	–	–	–	–
Liberia	61	0.7	0.3	16	2	2	57	67
Madagascar	32	0.1	0.1	–	–	–	54	57
Malawi	59	6.8	3.1	58	7	8	42	42
Mali	61	0.5	0.2	–	3	3	54	59
Mozambique	63	8.6	3.1	70	14	9	–	–
Namibia	59	5.8	2.3	88	29	18	65	62
Niger	53	0.5	0.2	–	2	4	13	16
Nigeria	59	2.9	1.2	22	11	12	21	27
Rwanda	63	1.9	1.3	65	12	11	51	54
Senegal	59	0.7	0.3	–	1	2	19	24
Sierra Leone	61	1.5	0.6	19	4	3	17	28
Somalia	47	0.6	0.4	–	3	5	4	–
South Africa	62	13.6	4.5	88	–	–	27	30
Sudan	56	1.3	0.5	2	–	–	7	–
Swaziland	59	15.6	6.5	88	22	9	52	52
Tanzania (United Rep. of)	61	3.9	1.7	70	19	19	39	42
Uganda	55	4.8	2.3	53	–	–	–	–
Zambia	57	8.9	4.2	69	19	12	34	37
Zimbabwe	62	6.9	3.3	56	–	–	53	–
East Asia and Pacific								
Cambodia	63	0.1	0.1	–	3	5	50	45
China	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	29	<0.1	0.1	–	–	–	15	14
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	42	0.2	0.1	–	–	–	–	–
Myanmar	35	0.3	0.3	–	11	12	48	47
Papua New Guinea	58	0.8	0.3	13	4	6	17	26
Philippines	30	<0.1	<0.1	–	1	–	–	–
Thailand	40	–	–	–	22	16	30	44
Timor Leste	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	21
Viet Nam	30	0.1	0.1	–	2	3	41	44
Europe and Eurasia								
Armenia	–	<0.1	<0.1	–	–	–	–	–
Azerbaijan	60	0.1	<0.1	–	–	–	5	5
Georgia	44	<0.1	<0.1	–	–	–	–	–
Russian Federation	50	0.3	0.2	–	34	32	39	35
Ukraine	49	0.3	0.2	–	15	12	41	40
Near East								
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South and Central Asia								
Afghanistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	31	<0.1	<0.1	–	–	–	13	22
India	38	0.1	0.1	–	3	3	35	44
Kazakhstan	59	0.2	0.1	–	24	20	32	29
Kyrgyzstan	29	0.1	0.1	–	–	–	37	33
Nepal	33	0.1	0.2	–	–	–	28	44
Pakistan	29	<0.1	0.1	–	–	–	–	–
Tajikistan	30	<0.1	<0.1	–	5	9	9	11
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	29	<0.1	<0.1	–	–	–	11	14
Western Hemisphere								
Belize	59	1.8	0.7	–	42	30	53	47
Bolivia	33	0.1	0.1	–	2	2	30	28
Brazil	–	–	–	–	16	10	50	53
Dominican Republic	59	0.7	0.3	–	21	19	41	34
El Salvador	34	0.3	0.4	–	10	–	27	–
Guatemala	33	0.3	1	–	4	3	22	24
Guyana	51	0.8	0.6	–	27	22	–	–
Haiti	61	1.3	0.6	60	8	5	34	40
Honduras	32	0.2	0.3	–	23	21	30	–
Jamaica	32	0.7	1.0	–	35	20	43	38
Mexico	27	0.1	0.2	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	31	0.1	0.1	–	5	–	–	–
Peru	25	0.1	0.2	–	30	5	20	28

Table 3. Key Indicators for GHI Countries								
Countries	Education							
	Girl's share of school enrollment (%)			Gender parity index in school enrollment			Adult (15+) literacy rate (%)	
	1999-2009			2008			2005-2008	
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Female	Male
Africa								
Angola	45	46	40	0.81	–	–	57	83
Benin	46	35	20	0.87	–	–	28	54
Botswana	49	51	53	–	–	–	84	83
Burkina Faso	46	42	32	0.87	0.74	0.50	22	37
Burundi	49	42	31	0.95	0.71	–	60	72
Cameroon	46	45	44	0.86	0.80	0.79	68	84
Congo (Dem. Republic of)	46	36	26	0.83	0.55	–	56	78
Cote d'Ivoire	45	36	33	0.79	–	–	44	64
Djibouti	46	41	41	0.88	0.70	–	–	–
Ethiopia	48	43	24	0.89	0.72	0.31	23	50
Ghana	49	46	34	0.99	0.89	–	59	72
Guinea	45	36	24	0.85	0.59	–	26	50
Kenya	49	47	41	0.98	0.92	–	83	90
Lesotho	49	57	55	–	–	–	95	83
Liberia	47	43	43	0.90	0.75	–	53	63
Madagascar	49	49	48	0.97	0.94	0.89	65	77
Malawi	50	46	34	1.03	0.85	–	66	80
Mali	45	39	29	0.83	0.64	0.45	18	35
Mozambique	47	44	33	0.88	0.75	–	40	70
Namibia	49	54	57	0.99	1.17	1.32	88	89
Niger	43	38	29	0.78	0.60	0.34	15	43
Nigeria	46	43	41	–	–	–	49	72
Rwanda	51	49	44	1.01	0.90	–	66	75
Senegal	51	44	37	1.02	0.81	0.54	33	52
Sierra Leone	48	41	29	–	–	–	29	52
Somalia	35	31	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Africa	49	51	–	–	–	–	88	90
Sudan	46	46	47	0.88	0.91	–	60	79
Swaziland	48	47	50	–	–	–	86	87
Tanzania (United Rep. of)	50	45	32	–	–	–	66	79
Uganda	50	45	44	1.01	0.85	0.80	67	82
Zambia	50	46	32	0.98	0.83	–	61	81
Zimbabwe	50	48	40	–	–	–	89	94
East Asia and Pacific								
Cambodia	47	44	34	0.94	–	0.54	71	85
China	46	48	49	1.04	1.05	1.04	91	97
Indonesia	48	49	47	0.97	0.99	0.92	89	95
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	47	44	43	0.91	0.81	0.78	63	82
Myanmar	50	50	58	0.99	–	–	89	95
Papua New Guinea	44	–	35	–	–	–	56	64
Philippines	48	51	54	0.98	1.09	1.24	94	93
Thailand	48	51	54	0.98	1.09	1.22	92	96
Timor Leste	48	49	40	0.94	–	–	–	–
Viet Nam	48	50	49	–	–	–	90	95
Europe and Eurasia								
Armenia	47	48	56	1.02	1.05	–	99	100
Azerbaijan	47	49	50	0.99	0.98	0.83	99	100
Georgia	47	49	55	0.98	0.96	1.19	100	100
Russian Federation	49	48	57	1.00	0.97	1.36	99	100
Ukraine	49	48	54	1.00	0.98	1.25	100	100
Near East								
Yemen	44	32	29	0.80	–	–	43	79
South and Central Asia								
Afghanistan	38	26	20	0.66	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	51	52	35	1.06	–	–	50	60
India	47	45	39	–	–	–	51	75
Kazakhstan	49	48	58	1.00	0.98	1.44	100	100
Kyrgyzstan	49	49	67	0.99	1.01	1.36	99	100
Nepal	49	47	40	–	–	–	45	71
Pakistan	44	43	45	0.83	0.76	0.85	40	67
Tajikistan	48	46	29	0.96	0.87	0.40	100	100
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	100
Uzbekistan	49	49	40	0.98	0.98	0.68	99	100
Western Hemisphere								
Belize	49	51	64	0.97	1.08	–	–	–
Bolivia	49	49	45	–	–	–	86	96
Brazil	47	52	56	0.93	1.11	1.29	90	90
Dominican Republic	45	52	61	0.93	1.19	–	88	88
El Salvador	48	50	55	0.97	1.02	1.09	81	87
Guatemala	48	48	51	0.94	0.93	–	69	80
Guyana	49	50	49	0.99	1.01	1.42	–	–
Haiti	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduras	49	55	59	1.00	1.27	1.51	83	84
Jamaica	49	50	69	0.97	1.04	2.22	91	81
Mexico	49	51	50	0.98	1.06	0.98	91	95
Nicaragua	48	53	52	0.98	1.13	–	78	78
Peru	49	49	51	1.00	0.99	–	85	95

TABLE 3

Table 3. Key Indicators for GHI Countries									
Countries	Income and Labor Force								
	Labor force participation rate (%)		Share of women in wage employment by sector (%)			Ratio of estimated female-to-male earned income	Population living below the national poverty line (%)	Country income classification	GNI per capita
	2008		2000-2007			2007	2000-2008	As of September 2010	2009
	Female	Male	Agriculture	Industry	Service				
Africa									
Angola	76.3	89.2	–	–	–	0.64	–	Lower middle income	4970
Benin	68.1	79.0	–	–	–	0.52	39.0	Low income	1510
Botswana	75.1	81.8	24.3	10.8	64.8	0.58	–	Upper middle income	12860
Burkina Faso	79.7	91.5	–	–	–	0.66	46.4	Low income	1170
Burundi	91.5	88.3	–	–	–	0.77	–	Low income	390
Cameroon	54.0	82.2	68.4	3.9	22.5	0.53	39.9	Lower middle income	2200
Congo (Dem. Republic of)	57.4	86.8	–	–	–	0.46	71.3	Low income	300
Cote d'Ivoire	51.3	82.4	–	–	–	0.34	–	Lower middle income	1640
Djibouti	63.2	80.3	–	–	–	0.57	–	Lower middle income	2480
Ethiopia	80.8	91.1	75.5	8.4	16.2	0.67	44.2	Low income	930
Ghana	75.2	75.6	–	–	–	0.74	28.5	Low income	1480
Guinea	82.3	90.0	–	–	–	0.68	–	Low income	–
Kenya	77.6	88.9	–	–	–	0.65	46.6	Low income	1570
Lesotho	71.9	78.7	–	–	–	0.73	56.3	Lower middle income	1950
Liberia	69.1	76.8	–	–	–	0.50	–	Low income	290
Madagascar	86.0	89.3	82.5	1.6	15.9	0.71	68.7	Low income	–
Malawi	74.6	77.7	–	–	–	0.74	52.4	Low income	760
Mali	38.1	68.9	29.9	14.7	55.3	0.44	–	Low income	1190
Mozambique	85.7	86.6	–	–	–	0.90	55.2	Low income	880
Namibia	53.5	63.6	25.2	9.3	65.4	0.63	–	Upper middle income	6410
Niger	37.9	88.1	–	–	–	0.34	–	Low income	660
Nigeria	39.5	74.8	–	–	–	0.42	–	Lower middle income	1980
Rwanda	87.9	85.9	–	–	–	0.79	56.9	Low income	1060
Senegal	65.3	89.9	33.0	4.9	42.0	0.55	–	Lower middle income	1790
Sierra Leone	67.1	68.1	71.1	2.5	26.3	0.74	70.2	Low income	790
Somalia	58.0	86.0	–	–	–	–	–	Low income	–
South Africa	51.0	67.0	6.5	13.6	79.7	0.60	22.0	Upper middle income	10060
Sudan	32.3	74.0	–	–	–	0.33	–	Lower middle income	2000
Swaziland	55.2	75.8	–	–	–	0.71	69.2	Lower middle income	4580
Tanzania (United Rep. of)	88.8	91.1	78.0	2.8	19.2	0.74	35.7	Low income	1350
Uganda	80.5	91.2	75.7	5.3	19.2	0.69	31.1	Low income	1190
Zambia	60.4	78.7	78.6	2.0	18.4	0.56	68.0	Low income	1280
Zimbabwe	60.8	74.5	–	–	–	–	–	Low income	–
East Asia and Pacific									
Cambodia	75.6	85.5	69.7	12.2	18.0	0.68	30.1	Low income	1850
China	74.5	84.8	–	–	–	0.68	2.8	Lower middle income	6770
Indonesia	53.3	86.2	41.4	15.0	43.5	0.44	16.7	Lower middle income	4060
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	81.4	80.6	–	–	–	0.76	33.5	Low income	2210
Myanmar	64.2	86.7	–	–	–	0.61	32.0	Low income	–
Papua New Guinea	72.1	74.2	–	–	–	0.74	–	Lower middle income	2270
Philippines	50.2	80.6	23.8	11.1	65.0	0.58	–	Lower middle income	3540
Thailand	70.7	85.0	–	–	–	0.63	–	Lower middle income	7640
Timor Leste	61.6	84.8	–	–	–	0.53	39.7	Lower middle income	–
Viet Nam	74.2	80.6	60.0	13.7	26.3	0.69	28.9	Lower middle income	2850
Europe and Eurasia									
Armenia	68.6	81.8	46.1	9.5	44.5	0.57	50.9	Lower middle income	5420
Azerbaijan	66.3	77.1	38.0	8.9	53.1	0.44	49.6	Upper middle income	9030
Georgia	59.8	71.4	56.6	3.7	39.4	0.38	54.5	Lower middle income	4700
Russian Federation	68.7	76.3	6.9	20.2	72.9	0.64	19.6	Upper middle income	18390
Ukraine	62.3	72.6	–	–	–	0.59	19.5	Lower middle income	6190
Near East									
Yemen	20.1	74.3	–	–	–	0.25	–	Lower middle income	2340
South and Central Asia									
Afghanistan	33.3	85.5	–	–	–	0.24	42.0	Low income	–
Bangladesh	61.4	85.5	68.1	12.5	19.4	0.51	40.0	Low income	1580
India	35.7	84.5	–	–	–	0.32	28.6	Lower middle income	3260
Kazakhstan	73.9	80.4	32.0	10.4	57.6	0.68	15.4	Upper middle income	10270
Kyrgyzstan	60.9	83.8	35.4	10.7	53.8	0.55	43.1	Low income	2200
Nepal	65.9	81.9	72.8	13.7	13.2	0.61	30.9	Low income	1180
Pakistan	21.8	86.7	72.4	12.6	15.0	0.18	–	Lower middle income	2710
Tajikistan	59.1	79.8	75.1	4.8	19.7	0.65	53.5	Low income	1950
Turkmenistan	65.3	76.6	–	–	–	0.65	–	Lower middle income	6990
Uzbekistan	61.7	73.7	–	–	–	0.64	27.2	Lower middle income	2890
Western Hemisphere									
Belize	49.0	83.7	3.3	10.3	85.5	0.43	–	Lower middle income	–
Bolivia	64.1	82.9	36.2	11.3	52.4	0.61	37.7	Lower middle income	4260
Brazil	64.0	85.2	15.0	13.0	71.9	0.60	21.5	Upper middle income	10260
Dominican Republic	54.6	83.6	2.1	13.7	84.2	0.59	48.5	Upper middle income	8100
El Salvador	50.5	81.2	4.8	19.0	76.2	0.46	30.7	Lower middle income	6360
Guatemala	50.0	89.9	16.0	20.6	63.1	0.42	51.0	Lower middle income	4590
Guyana	49.2	85.4	7.2	12.2	77.4	0.41	–	Lower middle income	–
Haiti	58.4	83.0	–	–	–	0.37	–	Low income	–
Honduras	43.4	84.6	13.1	23.3	63.4	0.34	50.7	Lower middle income	3730
Jamaica	62.2	78.4	8.3	4.6	86.8	0.58	18.7	Upper middle income	7320
Mexico	46.3	84.6	4.4	18.1	76.9	0.42	47.0	Upper middle income	14110
Nicaragua	48.6	81.9	8.4	17.8	73.2	0.34	45.8	Lower middle income	2450
Peru	61.3	77.6	5.7	43.0	51.2	0.59	51.6	Upper middle income	8140

Table 3. Key Indicators for GHI Countries				
Countries	Sociopolitical			
	Women's share of legislators and managers (%)	Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	Women who consider domestic violence to be justified (%)	Proportion of young women aged 20-24 married by age 18 (%)
	1999-2008	2010	2001-2008	2000-2008
Africa				
Angola	–	38.6	–	–
Benin	–	10.8	47	34
Botswana	30	7.9	–	–
Burkina Faso	–	15.3	71	48
Burundi	–	31.4	–	18
Cameroon	–	13.9	56	36
Congo (Dem. Republic of)	–	8.4	76	39
Cote d'Ivoire	–	8.9	65	35
Djibouti	–	13.8	–	5
Ethiopia	16	21.9	81	49
Ghana	–	8.3	47	22
Guinea	–	–	86	63
Kenya	–	9.8	68	25
Lesotho	52	24.2	–	23
Liberia	–	12.5	59	38
Madagascar	22	–	28	39
Malawi	–	20.8	28	50
Mali	–	10.2	75	71
Mozambique	–	39.2	36	52
Namibia	36	26.9	35	9
Niger	–	9.7	70	75
Nigeria	–	7.0	65	43
Rwanda	–	56.3	48	13
Senegal	–	22.7	65	39
Sierra Leone	–	13.2	85	56
Somalia	–	6.9	76	45
South Africa	30	44.5	–	6
Sudan	–	18.9	–	34
Swaziland	–	13.6	38	5
Tanzania (United Rep. of)	16	30.7	60	41
Uganda	33	31.5	70	46
Zambia	19	14.0	85	42
Zimbabwe	–	15.0	48	34
East Asia and Pacific				
Cambodia	14	21.1	55	23
China	17	21.3	–	–
Indonesia	22	18.0	25	24
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	–	25.2	81	–
Myanmar	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	0.9	–	–
Philippines	55	21.0	24	14
Thailand	24	13.3	–	20
Timor Leste	–	29.2	–	–
Viet Nam	22	25.8	64	10
Europe and Eurasia				
Armenia	24	9.2	22	10
Azerbaijan	7	11.4	49	12
Georgia	34	5.1	7	17
Russian Federation	37	14.0	–	–
Ukraine	39	8.0	4	10
Near East				
Yemen	2	0.3	–	32
South and Central Asia				
Afghanistan	–	27.3	–	43
Bangladesh	23	18.6	–	64
India	–	10.8	54	47
Kazakhstan	38	17.8	10	7
Kyrgyzstan	35	25.6	38	10
Nepal	14	33.2	23	51
Pakistan	3	22.2	–	24
Tajikistan	–	17.5	74	13
Turkmenistan	–	16.8	38	7
Uzbekistan	–	22.0	70	7
Western Hemisphere				
Belize	41	0.0	12	–
Bolivia	29	22.3	–	26
Brazil	36	8.8	–	24
Dominican Republic	31	19.7	9	40
El Salvador	25	19.0	–	27
Guatemala	–	12.0	–	35
Guyana	25	30.0	18	20
Haiti	–	4.1	29	30
Honduras	–	18.0	16	39
Jamaica	–	13.3	6	9
Mexico	31	27.6	–	25
Nicaragua	41	20.7	17	43
Peru	19	27.5	–	18

TABLE 3

Table 3. Key Indicators for GHI Countries						
Countries	Legal					
	Legal age for marriage		Existence of legal protection against rape	Legislation regarding abortion	Existence of laws against female genital mutilation	
	1999-2010					
	Female	Male				
Africa						
Angola	18	18	Yes*	Prohibited	–	
Benin	15	18	Yes	Restrictions in some cases	Yes	
Botswana	21	21	Yes	Restrictions in some cases	–	
Burkina Faso	17	20	Yes	Restrictions in some cases	Yes	
Burundi	18	21	Yes*	Restrictions in some cases	–	
Cameroon	15	18	Yes	Restrictions in some cases	–	
Congo (Dem. Republic of)	15	18	Yes	Prohibited	–	
Cote d'Ivoire	18	21	Yes	Restrictions in some cases	Yes	
Djibouti	–	–	Yes	Restrictions in some cases	Yes	
Ethiopia	18	18	Yes	Restrictions in some cases	Yes	
Ghana	18	18	Yes	Restrictions in some cases	Yes	
Guinea	17	18	Yes	Restrictions in some cases	Yes	
Kenya	18	18	Yes	Restrictions in some cases	Yes	
Lesotho	–	–	Yes*	Prohibited	–	
Liberia	–	–	Yes	Restrictions in some cases	–	
Madagascar	14	17	Yes	Prohibited	–	
Malawi	18	18	Yes	Restrictions in some cases	–	
Mali	15	18	Yes	Restrictions in some cases	–	
Mozambique	14	16	Yes*	Restrictions in some cases	–	
Namibia	21	21	Yes*	Restrictions in some cases	–	
Niger	15	18	Yes	Restrictions in some cases	Yes	
Nigeria	–	–	Yes*	Restrictions in some cases	Yes	
Rwanda	21	21	Yes*	Restrictions in some cases	–	
Senegal	–	–	Yes	Prohibited	Yes	
Sierra Leone	21	21	Yes	Restrictions in some cases	–	
Somalia	–	–	Yes	Prohibited	–	
South Africa	18	18	Yes*	No Restrictions	Yes	
Sudan	–	–	Yes	Restrictions in some cases	–	
Swaziland	–	–	Yes*	Restrictions in some cases	–	
Tanzania (United Rep. of)	18	18	Yes*	Restrictions in some cases	Yes	
Uganda	16	18	Yes	Restrictions in some cases	–	
Zambia	21	21	Yes	Restrictions in some cases	–	
Zimbabwe	–	–	Yes*	Restrictions in some cases	–	
East Asia and Pacific						
Cambodia	18	20	Yes*	No Restrictions	–	
China	20	22	Yes	No Restrictions	–	
Indonesia	16	19	Yes	Restrictions in some cases	–	
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	18	18	Yes	Prohibited	–	
Myanmar	18	–	Yes	Restrictions in some cases	–	
Papua New Guinea	16	18	Yes*	Restrictions in some cases	–	
Philippines	18	18	Yes*	Prohibited	–	
Thailand	17	17	Yes*	Restrictions in some cases	–	
Timor Leste	–	–	Yes	–	–	
Viet Nam	18	20	Yes*	No Restrictions	–	
Europe and Eurasia						
Armenia	17	17	Yes	No Restrictions	–	
Azerbaijan	17	18	Yes	No Restrictions	–	
Georgia	18	18	Yes	No Restrictions	–	
Russian Federation	18	18	Yes	No Restrictions	–	
Ukraine	17	18	Yes	No Restrictions	–	
Near East						
Yemen	15	15	Yes	Restrictions in some cases	–	
South and Central Asia						
Afghanistan	–	–	Yes	Restrictions in some cases	–	
Bangladesh	18	21	Yes	Restrictions in some cases	–	
India	18	21	Yes*	Restrictions in some cases	–	
Kazakhstan	18	18	Yes*	No Restrictions	–	
Kyrgyzstan	18	18	Yes*	No Restrictions	–	
Nepal	20	20	Yes*	No Restrictions	–	
Pakistan	16	18	Yes	Restrictions in some cases	–	
Tajikistan	–	–	Yes	No Restrictions	–	
Turkmenistan	–	–	Yes*	No Restrictions	–	
Uzbekistan	17	18	Yes	No Restrictions	–	
Western Hemisphere						
Belize	18	18	Yes*	Restrictions in some cases	–	
Bolivia	14	16	Yes	Restrictions in some cases	–	
Brazil	21	21	Yes*	Restrictions in some cases	–	
Dominican Republic	18	18	Yes*	Prohibited	–	
El Salvador	18	18	Yes	Prohibited	–	
Guatemala	18	18	Yes*	Restrictions in some cases	–	
Guyana	–	–	Yes	No Restrictions	–	
Haiti	18	18	Yes	Prohibited	–	
Honduras	–	–	Yes*	Prohibited	–	
Jamaica	18	18	Yes*	Restrictions in some cases	–	
Mexico	14-16	16-18	Yes*	Restrictions in some cases	–	
Nicaragua	18	21	Yes*	Prohibited	–	
Peru	16	16	Yes*	Restrictions in some cases	–	

Table 3. Key Indicators for GHI Countries								
Countries	Demographic							
	Population	Population under 15 years (%)	Median age of population		Life expectancy at birth			
			2010	2010	2010		2008	
					Male	Female	Female	Male
Africa								
Angola	13,068,161	45	18.0	18.0	48	45		
Benin	9,056,010	45	16.9	17.8	58	57		
Botswana	2,029,307	33	21.8	22.1	62	60		
Burkina Faso	16,241,811	46	16.6	17.0	52	51		
Burundi	9,863,117	41	16.5	17.2	51	49		
Cameroon	19,294,149	41	19.2	19.4	53	53		
Congo (Dem. Republic of)	70,916,439	48	16.3	16.7	50	47		
Cote d'Ivoire	21,058,798	40	19.6	19.3	56	55		
Djibouti	740,528	37	19.8	22.8	61	57		
Ethiopia	88,013,491	44	16.5	17.2	60	57		
Ghana	24,339,838	39	20.8	21.3	64	60		
Guinea	10,324,025	43	18.3	18.8	55	53		
Kenya	40,046,566	42	18.7	18.9	55	53		
Lesotho	1,919,552	34	22.6	22.7	49	44		
Liberia	3,685,076	44	18.3	18.4	55	53		
Madagascar	21,281,844	43	17.8	18.3	61	58		
Malawi	15,447,500	46	17.0	17.3	54	52		
Mali	13,796,354	48	15.8	16.6	50	48		
Mozambique	22,061,451	44	17.1	17.9	51	51		
Namibia	2,128,471	38	21.3	21.4	66	61		
Niger	15,878,271	49	15.0	15.4	53	51		
Nigeria	152,217,341	43	19.0	19.2	49	49		
Rwanda	11,055,976	42	18.4	18.9	59	56		
Senegal	12,323,252	44	17.1	18.7	61	58		
Sierra Leone	5,245,695	43	18.6	19.5	50	48		
Somalia	10,112,453	45	17.4	17.7	49	47		
South Africa	49,109,107	31	24.4	25.0	55	52		
Sudan	43,939,598	41	18.0	18.8	58	57		
Swaziland	1,354,051	40	19.7	20.5	48	48		
Tanzania (United Rep. of)	41,892,895	45	18.0	18.5	53	52		
Uganda	33,398,682	49	14.9	15.1	53	51		
Zambia	13,460,305	46	16.5	16.6	49	47		
Zimbabwe	11,651,858	42	16.7	18.9	42	42		
East Asia and Pacific								
Cambodia	14,453,680	35	21.8	23.3	64	59		
China	1,330,141,295	18	34.5	35.8	76	72		
Indonesia	242,968,342	28	27.4	28.4	69	66		
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	6,368,162	39	20.4	21.0	63	61		
Myanmar	53,414,374	27	26.0	27.1	56	53		
Papua New Guinea	6,064,515	40	21.9	21.3	64	61		
Philippines	99,900,177	33	22.2	23.2	74	67		
Thailand	67,089,500	22	33.2	34.8	74	66		
Timor Leste	1,154,625	45	22.2	22.2	64	59		
Viet Nam	89,571,130	25	26.4	28.5	75	70		
Europe and Eurasia								
Armenia	2,966,802	20	29.1	34.7	73	66		
Azerbaijan	8,303,512	23	26.9	30.3	70	66		
Georgia	4,600,825	17	36.3	41.3	76	67		
Russian Federation	139,390,205	15	35.3	41.7	74	62		
Ukraine	45,415,596	14	36.5	42.9	74	62		
Near East								
Yemen	23,495,361	45	17.8	18.0	66	63		
South and Central Asia								
Afghanistan	29,121,286	44	17.9	18.0	44	40		
Bangladesh	156,118,464	32	22.4	23.4	65	64		
India	1,173,108,018	32	25.4	26.6	66	63		
Kazakhstan	15,460,484	24	28.4	31.6	70	59		
Kyrgyzstan	5,508,626	29	23.8	25.6	69	62		
Nepal	28,951,852	37	20.2	22.1	64	63		
Pakistan	184,404,791	38	21.2	21.2	64	63		
Tajikistan	7,487,489	38	21.7	22.7	69	66		
Turkmenistan	4,940,916	31	24.4	25.3	67	60		
Uzbekistan	27,865,738	33	24.7	25.8	71	66		
Western Hemisphere								
Belize	314,522	37	20.5	20.9	76	69		
Bolivia	9,947,418	37	21.5	22.9	68	65		
Brazil	201,103,330	27	28.1	29.7	77	70		
Dominican Republic	9,823,821	32	25.6	26.0	74	71		
El Salvador	6,052,064	33	22.5	25.3	76	68		
Guatemala	13,550,440	42	19.1	20.4	72	65		
Guyana	748,486	33	22.9	24.3	68	62		
Haiti	9,648,924	37	20.9	21.4	64	60		
Honduras	7,989,415	38	20.3	21.1	73	67		
Jamaica	2,847,232	28	23.4	24.5	74	69		
Mexico	112,468,855	29	25.6	27.7	78	73		
Nicaragua	5,995,928	35	22.1	22.9	77	71		
Peru	29,907,003	31	26.1	26.7	77	74		

TABLE 3

Table 3. Key Indicators for GHI Countries		
Countries	Demographic	
	Religious make-up of population (%)	
	1995-2008	
	Predominant	Other
Africa		
Angola	Christian 53%	Indigenous beliefs 47%
Benin	Christian 42.8%	Muslim 24.4%, Vodoun 17.3%, other 15.5%
Botswana	Christian 71.6%	Badimo 6%, other 1.4%, unspecified 0.4%, none 20.6%
Burkina Faso	Muslim 50%	Christian 10%, Indigenous beliefs 40%
Burundi	Christian 67%	Indigenous beliefs 23%, Muslim 10%
Cameroon	Indigenous beliefs 40%, Christian 40%	Muslim 20%
Congo (Dem. Republic of)	Christian 70%	Kimbanguist 10%, Muslim 10%, other 10%
Cote d'Ivoire	Muslim 38.6%	Christian 32.8%, indigenous beliefs 11.9%, none 16.7%
Djibouti	Muslim 94%	Christian 6%
Ethiopia	Christian 62.8%	Muslim 33.9%, traditional 2.6%, other 0.7%
Ghana	Christian 68.8%	Muslim 15.9%, traditional 8.5%, other 0.7%, none 6.1%
Guinea	Muslim 85%	Christian 8%, indigenous beliefs 7%
Kenya	Christian 78%	Muslim 10%, indigenous beliefs 10%, other 2%
Lesotho	Christian 80%	Indigenous beliefs 20%
Liberia	Christian 85.6%	Muslim 12.2%, Traditional 0.6%, other 0.2%, none 1.4%
Madagascar	Indigenous beliefs 52%	Christian 41%, Muslim 7%
Malawi	Christian 79.9%	Muslim 12.8%, other 3%, none 4.3%
Mali	Muslim 90%	Christian 1%, indigenous beliefs 9%
Mozambique	Christian 41.3%	Muslim 17.8%, other 17.8%, none 23.1%
Namibia	Christian 80% to 90%	Indigenous beliefs 10% to 20%
Niger	Muslim 80%	Other 20%
Nigeria	Muslim 50%	Christian 40%, indigenous beliefs 10%
Rwanda	Christian 93.6%	Muslim 4.6%, indigenous beliefs 0.1%, none 1.7%
Senegal	Muslim 94%	Christian 5%, indigenous beliefs 1%
Sierra Leone	Muslim 60%	Christian 10%, indigenous beliefs 30%
Somalia	Muslim	-
South Africa	Christian 79.7%	Muslim 1.5%, other 2.3%, unspecified 1.4%, none 15.1%
Sudan	Muslim 70%	Indigenous beliefs 25%, Christian 5%
Swaziland	Christian 60%	Muslim 10%, other 30%
Tanzania (United Rep. of)	-	Muslim 35%, indigenous beliefs 35%, Christian 30%
Uganda	Christian 83.9%	Muslim 12.1%, other 3.1%, none 0.9%
Zambia	Christian 50%-75%	Muslim and Hindu 24%-49%, indigenous beliefs 1%
Zimbabwe	Syncretic (part Christian, part indigenous beliefs) 50%	Christian 25%, indigenous beliefs 24%, Muslim and other 1%
East Asia and Pacific		
Cambodia	Buddhist 96.4%	Muslim 2.1%, other 1.3%, unspecified 0.2%
China	Daoist (Taoist), Buddhist	Christian 3%-4%, Muslim 1%-2%
Indonesia	Muslim 86.1%	Christian 8.7%, Hindu 1.8%, other or unspecified 3.4%
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	Buddhist 67%	Christian 1.5%, other and unspecified 31.5%
Myanmar	Buddhist 89%	Christian 4%, Muslim 4%, animist 1%, other 2%
Papua New Guinea	Christian 96.7%	Indigenous beliefs and other 3.3%
Philippines	Christian 92.5%	Muslim 5%, other 1.8%, unspecified 0.6%, none 0.1%
Thailand	Buddhist 94.6%	Muslim 4.6%, Christian 0.7%, other 0.1%
Timor Leste	Christian 99%	Muslim 1%
Viet Nam	-	Buddhist 10.8%, Christian 7.2%, Cao Dai 1.1%, Muslim 0.1%, none 80.8%
Europe and Eurasia		
Armenia	Christian 98.7%	Yezidi 1.3%
Azerbaijan	Muslim 93.4%	Christian 4.8%, other 1.8%
Georgia	Christian 88.6%	Muslim 9.9%, other 0.8%, none 0.7%
Russian Federation	-	Christian 17-22%, Muslim 10-15%
Ukraine	Christian 96.1%	Jewish 0.6%, other 3.2%
Near East		
Yemen	Muslim*	Jewish, Christian, and Hindu
South and Central Asia		
Afghanistan	Muslim 99%	Other 1%
Bangladesh	Muslim 89.5%	Hindu 9.6%, other 0.9%
India	Hindu 80.5%	Muslim 13.4%, Christian 2.3%, Sikh 1.9%, other 1.8%, unspecified 0.1%
Kazakhstan	Muslim 47%, Christian 46%	Other 7%
Kyrgyzstan	Muslim 75%	Christian 20%, other 5%
Nepal	Hindu 80.6%	Buddhist 10.7%, Muslim 4.2%, Kirant 3.6%, other 0.9%
Pakistan	Muslim 95%	Other 5%
Tajikistan	Muslim 90%	Other 10%
Turkmenistan	Muslim 89%	Christian 9%, unknown 2%
Uzbekistan	Muslim 88%	Christian 9%, other 3%
Western Hemisphere		
Belize	Christian 76.6%	Other 14%, none 9.4%
Bolivia	Christian 100%	-
Brazil	Christian 89%	Spiritualist 1.3%, Bantu/voodoo 0.3%, other 1.8%, unspecified 0.2%, none 7.4%
Dominican Republic	Christian 95%	Other 5%
El Salvador	Christian 80.9%	Other 2.3%, none 16.8%
Guatemala	Christian*	Indigenous Mayan beliefs*
Guyana	Christian 57.4%	Hindu 28.4%, Muslim 7.2%, other 4.3%, none 4.3%
Haiti	Christian 96%	None 1%, other 3%
Honduras	Christian 100%	-
Jamaica	Christian 65.1%	Other or unspecified 14.2%, none 20.9%
Mexico	Christian 82.8%	Other 0.3%, unspecified 13.8%, none 3.1%
Nicaragua	Christian 82.6%	Other 1.7%, none 15.7%
Peru	Christian 93.8%	Other 3.3%, unspecified or none 2.9%

Table 3. Key Indicators for GHI Countries				
Countries	Composite Index		GHI Program	
	Multidimensional Poverty Index 2000-2008	Gender Inequality Index 2008	USG Maternal, newborn, and child health program	USG Family planning and reproductive health program
		Rank (1-138)		
Africa				
Angola	0.452	–	Yes	Yes
Benin	0.412	127	Yes	Yes
Botswana	–	91	No	No
Burkina Faso	0.536	–	No	No
Burundi	0.530	79	Yes	No
Cameroon	0.299	129	No	No
Congo (Dem. Republic of)	0.393	137	Yes	Yes
Cote d'Ivoire	0.320	130	No	No
Djibouti	0.139	–	Yes	No
Ethiopia	0.582	–	Yes	Yes
Ghana	0.140	114	Yes	Yes
Guinea	0.505	–	Yes	Yes
Kenya	0.302	117	Yes	Yes
Lesotho	0.220	102	No	No
Liberia	0.484	131	Yes	Yes
Madagascar	0.413	–	Yes	Yes
Malawi	0.384	126	Yes	Yes
Mali	0.564	135	Yes	Yes
Mozambique	0.481	111	Yes	Yes
Namibia	0.187	75	No	No
Niger	0.642	136	No	No
Nigeria	0.368	–	Yes	Yes
Rwanda	0.443	83	Yes	Yes
Senegal	0.384	113	Yes	Yes
Sierra Leone	0.489	125	No	No
Somalia	0.514	–	Yes	No
South Africa	0.014	82	No	Yes
Sudan	–	106	Yes	Yes
Swaziland	0.183	93	No	No
Tanzania (United Rep. of)	0.367	–	Yes	Yes
Uganda	–	109	Yes	Yes
Zambia	0.325	124	Yes	Yes
Zimbabwe	0.174	105	Yes	Yes
East Asia and Pacific				
Cambodia	0.263	95	Yes	Yes
China	0.056	38	No	No
Indonesia	0.095	100	Yes	No
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	0.267	88	No	No
Myanmar	0.088	–	No	No
Papua New Guinea	–	133	No	No
Philippines	0.067	78	Yes	Yes
Thailand	0.006	69	No	No
Timor Leste	–	–	Yes	Yes
Viet Nam	0.075	58	No	No
Europe and Eurasia				
Armenia	0.008	66	No	No
Azerbaijan	0.021	62	Yes	No
Georgia	0.003	71	No	No
Russian Federation	0.005	41	No	No
Ukraine	0.008	44	No	No
Near East				
Yemen	0.283	138	Yes	Yes
South and Central Asia				
Afghanistan	–	134	Yes	Yes
Bangladesh	0.291	116	Yes	Yes
India	0.296	122	Yes	Yes
Kazakhstan	0.002	67	No	No
Kyrgyzstan	0.019	63	No	No
Nepal	0.350	110	Yes	Yes
Pakistan	0.275	112	Yes	Yes
Tajikistan	0.068	65	Yes	No
Turkmenistan	–	–	No	No
Uzbekistan	0.008	–	No	No
Western Hemisphere				
Belize	0.024	73	No	No
Bolivia	0.175	96	Yes	Yes
Brazil	0.039	80	No	No
Dominican Republic	0.048	87	Yes	No
El Salvador	–	89	Yes	No
Guatemala	0.127	107	Yes	Yes
Guyana	0.055	92	No	No
Haiti	0.306	119	Yes	Yes
Honduras	0.160	101	Yes	Yes
Jamaica	–	84	No	No
Mexico	0.015	68	No	No
Nicaragua	0.211	97	Yes	Yes
Peru	0.085	74	Yes	Yes

Table 4: Key Indicators' Definitions, Notes, and Sources

Table 4: Key Indicators' Definitions, Notes, and Sources		
Indicator	Notes	Source
-		
Use of the dash (-) symbol Indicates that data is either not available or not applicable.		
Adolescent fertility rate		
The age-specific fertility rate for females ages 15-19, which is expressed as number of births per 1,000 women aged 15-19.		WHO, <i>World Health Statistics 2010</i> , available at: http://www.who.int/whosis/whostat/2010/en/index.html .
Adult (15+) literacy rate		
The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) defines a literate person as someone who can both read and write with understanding, a short, simple statement on his or her everyday life. A person who can only read but not write, or can write but not read is considered to be illiterate. A person who can only write figures, his or her name or a memorized ritual phrase is also not considered literate.		United Nations Statistics Division, Statistics and indicators on women and men [database], December 2010, available at: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/indwm/statistics.htm#families .
Anemia in pregnant women		
The percentage of women ages 15-49 classified as having anemia.		Demographic Health Surveys, Stat Compiler, 2000-2009 [database], available at: http://www.measuredhs.com/ .
Antenatal care coverage (at least four visits)		
The percentage of women who used antenatal care at least four times during pregnancy provided by skilled health personnel for reasons related to pregnancy, as a percentage of live births in a given time period.		WHO, <i>World Health Statistics 2010</i> , available at: http://www.who.int/whosis/whostat/2010/en/index.html .
Antiretroviral therapy coverage among HIV-infected pregnant women		
The percentage of HIV-infected pregnant women receiving antiretroviral therapy.		WHO, <i>Towards universal access: Scaling up priority HIV/AIDS interventions in the health sector, 2010</i> available at: http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/2010progressreport/report/en/index.html .
Births attended by skilled health personnel		
The percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel in a given period of time. A "Skilled Birth Attendant" is an accredited health professional - such as a midwife, doctor or nurse - who has been educated and trained to proficiency in the skills needed to manage normal (uncomplicated) pregnancies, childbirth and the immediate postnatal period, and in the identification, management and referral of complications in women and newborns. Traditional birth attendants, trained or not, are excluded from the category of skilled attendant.		WHO, <i>World Health Statistics 2010</i> , available at: http://www.who.int/whosis/whostat/2010/en/index.html .
Contraceptive prevalence among married women of childbearing age, modern methods		
The percentage of women of reproductive age, married or in union, currently using contraception, unless otherwise specified. The contraceptive prevalence for modern methods refers to the use of the following methods: female and male sterilization, the contraceptive pill, the intrauterine device (IUD), injectables, implants, female and male condom, cervical cap, diaphragm, spermicidal foams, jelly, cream, sponges and emergency contraception; and excludes the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), abortions, periodic abstinence and withdrawal.		United Nations Statistics Division, Statistics and indicators on women and men [database], December 2010, available at: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/indwm/statistics.htm#families .
Country income classification		
Economies are divided among income groups according to 2008 gross national income (GNI) per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method.	The groups are: low income, \$995 or less; lower middle income, \$996 - \$3,945; upper middle income, \$3,946 - \$12,195; and high income, \$12,196 or more. The World Bank classifies all economies with populations over 30,000.	World Bank, "Country and Lending Groups," webpage, available at: http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-classifications/country-and-lending-groups .
Existence of laws against female genital mutilation		
Includes countries with laws criminalizing female genital mutilation.	In Nigeria – only laws in some states	Center for Reproductive Rights, "Female Genital Mutilation (FGM): Legal Prohibitions Worldwide," February 2009, available at: http://reproductiverights.org/sites/crr.civicactions.net/files/documents/Fact%20Sheet%20FGM%2002-2009.pdf .

Table 4: Key Indicators' Definitions, Notes, and Sources

Table 4: Key Indicators' Definitions, Notes, and Sources			
Indicator	Definition	Notes	Source
Existence of legal protection against rape			
Existence of laws explicitly protecting women from rape.		* indicates spousal rape is explicitly protected in law; other countries may include legal protection against spousal rape in general rape laws.	U.S. Department of State, 2009 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, available at: http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/index.htm .
Gender Inequality Index			
A composite index that is a measure that captures the loss in achievements due to gender disparities in the dimensions of reproductive health, empowerment and labor force participation. Values range from 0 (perfect equality) to 1 (total inequality).			UNDP, <i>Human Development Report 2010</i> , November 2010, available at: http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2010/ .
Gender parity index in school enrollment			
Ratio of girls to boys (gender parity index) in primary, secondary, and tertiary education is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels of education to the number of male students in each level.			United Nations Statistics Division, Millennium Development Goals Indicators [database], available at: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx .
Girls' share of school enrollment			
The girls' share of primary, secondary, or tertiary enrolment refers to the percentage of students enrolled in primary, secondary, or tertiary education who are female. This indicator helps assess gender disparity with regard to participation in primary, secondary, or tertiary education. When the indicator approaches 50% it reflects a good level of gender parity.			United Nations Statistics Division, Statistics and indicators on women and men [database], December 2010, available at: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/indwm/statistics.htm#families .
GNI per capita			
The gross national income (GNI) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income from abroad; GNI estimates are converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP) rates.		An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States.	World Bank, World Development Indicators [database], September 2010, available at: http://go.worldbank.org/6HAYAHG8H0 .
Labor force participation rate			
Percentage of the working-age population (ages 15–64) that actively engages in the labor market, by either working or actively looking for work.			UNDP, <i>Human Development Report 2010</i> , November 2010, available at: http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2010/ .
Legal age for marriage			
The legal age for marriage shown in the table is the legal minimum age at which marriage can be performed without parental consent.		Marriage is defined in terms of the laws of the individual country or area. Many exceptions exist.	United Nations Statistics Division, Statistics and indicators on women and men [database], December 2010, available at: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/indwm/statistics.htm#families .
Legislation regarding abortion			
<p>"Prohibited" means countries with laws that make no explicit exception to permit abortion for any reason.</p> <p>"Restrictions in some cases" means that legislation permits abortion for at least one of the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>To Save the Woman's Life</i> - Countries explicitly permit abortion when a pregnancy threatens a woman's life. ○ <i>Physical Health Grounds</i> - Laws that authorize abortion to protect the pregnant woman's life and physical health. These laws sometimes require that the threatened injury to health be either serious or permanent. While laws in this category do not explicitly permit abortion to protect mental health, many are phrased broadly enough—referring simply to "health" or "therapeutic" indications—to be interpreted to allow abortion on mental health grounds. ○ <i>Mental Health Grounds</i> - Laws that expressly permit abortion to protect the woman's mental health. The interpretation of "mental health" varies around the world. It can encompass, for example, psychological distress suffered by a woman who is raped or severe strain caused by social or economic circumstances. ○ <i>Socioeconomic Grounds</i> - Laws that allow abortion on socioeconomic grounds explicitly permit consideration of such factors as a woman's economic resources, her age, her marital status, and the number of her children. Such laws are generally interpreted liberally. <p>"No Restrictions" means that countries allow abortion without restriction as to reason; however, many countries impose a limit on the period during which women can readily access the procedure.</p>			Center for Reproductive Rights, "The World's Abortion Laws," May 2008, available at: http://reproductiverights.org/sites/crr.civicactions.net/files/pub_fac_abortionlaws2008.pdf .

Table 4: Key Indicators' Definitions, Notes, and Sources

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Indicator		
Definition	Notes	Source
Life expectancy at birth		
The average number of years that a newborn is expected to live if current mortality rates continue to apply.	Life expectancy at birth measures take into account the death rate, the probability of death and the number of survivors for each age group.	WHO, <i>World Health Statistics 2010</i> , available at: http://www.who.int/whosis/whostat/2010/en/index.html .
Maternal mortality ratio		
The annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births.		WHO, <i>Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2008</i> , 2010, available at: http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/monitoring/9789241500265/en/index.html .
Median age of population		
The age that divides a population into two numerically equal groups; that is, half the people are younger than this age and half are older. It is a single index that summarizes the age distribution of a population.		CIA, <i>The World Factbook 2010</i> , available at: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/ .
Multidimensional Poverty Index		
A composite index that is a measure of serious deprivations in the dimensions of health, education and living standards that combines the number of deprived and the intensity of their deprivation. The MPI value represents the share of the population that is multidimensionally poor, adjusted by the intensity of the deprivations suffered (e.g., for Ethiopia, which has an MPI of 0.582, 58.2% of the population is multidimensionally poor).		UNDP, <i>Human Development Report 2010</i> , November 2010, available at: http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2010/ .
Population		
The estimated total population in a given country.	Data are estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, based on statistics from population censuses, vital statistics registration systems, or sample surveys pertaining to the recent past and on assumptions about future trends.	CIA, <i>The World Factbook 2010</i> , available at: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/ .
Population aged 15-24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS		
The percentage of young men and women (aged 15-24) who both correctly identified ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission.		UNAIDS, <i>Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic</i> , December 2010: http://www.unaids.org/GlobalReport/Global_report.htm .
Population living below the national poverty line		
The percentage of the population living below the national poverty line.	The national poverty line is the poverty line deemed appropriate for a country by its authorities. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.	UNDP, <i>Human Development Report 2010</i> , November 2010, available at: http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2010/ .
Population under 15 years		
The percentage of the population under 15 years of age.		Population Reference Bureau, <i>2010 World Population Data Sheet</i> , available at: http://www.prb.org/Publications/Datasheets/2010/2010wpds.aspx .
Pregnant women who slept under an ITN		
The percentage of pregnant women who slept under an insecticide-treated bed net (ITN). ITN: Prevention tool used to reduce the transmission of malaria by controlling the malaria-bearing Anopheles mosquito, which can transmit the malaria parasite to humans. The mosquito nets are treated with insecticide and are a cost-effective method to significantly reduce the rate and number of cases of parasite infection.		WHO, <i>World Malaria Report 2010</i> , December 2010, available at: http://www.who.int/malaria/world_malaria_report_2010/en/index.html .
Prevalence of female genital mutilation or cutting among women aged 15-49		
The percentage of women 15–49 years old who have been mutilated/cut.		UNICEF, <i>State of the World's Children 2010</i> , November 2009, available at: http://www.unicef.org/rightsite/sowc/pdfs/statistics/SOWC_Spec_Ed_CRC_Statistical_Tables_EN_111809.pdf .

Table 4: Key Indicators' Definitions, Notes, and Sources

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Indicator		
Definition	Notes	Source
Proportion of children under five years that are underweight		
The proportion of children under five years of age falling below minus 2 standard deviations (moderate and severe) and minus 3 standard deviations (severe) from the median weight-for-age of the reference population.		UNICEF, "Underweight disparities according to NCHS/WHO/CDC reference population," webpage, November 2009, http://www.childinfo.org/undernutrition_w eightbackground.php .
Proportion of first births under 18 among 20-24 year olds		
The percentage of women aged 20-24 who gave birth by age 18.		Demographic Health Surveys, Stat Compiler [database], 2000-2009, available at: http://www.measuredhs.com/ .
Proportion of young women aged 20-24 married by age 18		
The percentage of women 20–24 years old who were married or in union before they were 18 years old.		UNICEF, <i>State of the World's Children 2010</i> , November 2009, available at: http://www.unicef.org/rightsite/sowc/pdfs /statistics/SOWC_Spec_Ed_CRC_Statist ical_Tables_EN_111809.pdf .
Proportion of women and men aged 15-49 who have had an HIV test in the last 12 months and know their results		
The proportion of women and men aged 15-49 who have had an HIV test in the last 12 months and know their results.		UNAIDS, <i>Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic</i> , December 2010: http://www.unaids.org/GlobalReport/Glo bal_report.htm .
Proportion of young women aged 20-24 whose first sexual intercourse was before age 18		
The percentage of young women aged 20-24 whose first sexual intercourse was before age 18.		Demographic Health Surveys, Stat Compiler [database], 2000-2009, available at: http://www.measuredhs.com/ .
Ratio of estimated female-to-male earned income		
The ratio of estimated female earned income to estimated male earned income.		UNDP, <i>Human Development Report 2009</i> , 2009, available at: http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr 2009/ .
Religious make-up of population		
An ordered listing of religions by adherents starting with the largest group and sometimes includes the percent of total population.	* indicates that the percent of the population adhering to a religion is not specified.	CIA, <i>The World Factbook 2010</i> , available at: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/t he-world-factbook/ .
Seats held by women in national parliament		
The proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments is the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.	National parliaments can be bicameral or unicameral. This indicator covers the single chamber in unicameral parliaments and the lower chamber in bicameral parliaments. It does not cover the upper chamber of bicameral parliaments.	United Nations Statistics Division, Millennium Development Goals Indicators [database], available at: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx .
Share of women in wage employment by sector		
Disaggregates employment into three broad sectors – agriculture, industry, and services – and expresses each as a percentage of total employment.		International Labor Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market [database], available at: http://kilm.ilo.org/KILMnetBeta/default2.a sp .
Total fertility rate		
The average number of children that would be born per woman if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to a given fertility rate at each age.		CIA, <i>The World Factbook 2010</i> , available at: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/t he-world-factbook/ .
Under-five mortality rate		
The probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period. It is expressed per 1,000 live births.		WHO, <i>World Health Statistics 2010</i> , available at: http://www.who.int/whosis/whostat/2010/ en/index.html .

Table 4: Key Indicators' Definitions, Notes, and Sources

Indicator		
Definition	Notes	Source
Unmet need for family planning		
The percentage of women who do not wish to get pregnant and are using no contraceptive method.		WHO, <i>World Health Statistics 2010</i> , available at: http://www.who.int/whosis/whostat/2010/en/index.html .
USG Family planning and reproductive health program		
Indicates the presence of a GHI-funded U.S. government family planning and reproductive health program in a country. Family Planning: The ability of families or persons to anticipate and attain their desired number of children and the spacing and timing of births. It is achieved through use of contraceptive methods and the treatment of involuntary infertility. A woman's ability to space and limit her pregnancies has a direct impact on her health and well-being as well as on the outcome of each pregnancy. Reproductive Health: The state of complete physical, mental and social well-being in all matters relating to the reproductive system and to its functions and processes, including family planning and sexual health.	USAID's family planning efforts aim to reduce high-risk pregnancies; allow sufficient time between pregnancies; provide information, counseling, and access to condoms to prevent HIV transmission; reduce the number of abortions; support women's rights; and stabilize population growth. Funding is allocated to countries based on factors that include unmet need for family planning services, high-risk births, contraceptive use, and population pressures on land and water resources.	U.S. Department of State, <i>FY 2011 Congressional Budget Justification, Foreign Operations</i> , available at: http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2011/ .
USG Maternal, newborn, and child health program		
Indicates the presence of a GHI-funded U.S. government maternal, newborn, and child health program in a country. Maternal Health: The health of women during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period. Child Health: Refers to the healthy growth and development of children, usually between birth and five years of age.	USAID's MNCH strategy focuses on bringing "high impact interventions" to scale and on health systems strengthening (e.g., workforce, pharmaceutical management, etc.). Funding is allocated to countries based on factors that include high maternal and child mortality burdens, government willingness to partner, and country capacity to implement programs.	U.S. Department of State, <i>FY 2011 Congressional Budget Justification, Foreign Operations</i> , available at: http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2011/ .
Women who consider domestic violence to be justified		
The percentage of women 15–49 years old who consider a husband to be justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one of the specified reasons.	Somalia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan: Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading, differ from the standard definition, or refer to only part of a country	UNICEF, <i>State of the World's Children 2010</i> , November 2009, available at: http://www.unicef.org/rightsite/sowc/pdfs/statistics/SOWC_Spec_Ed_CRC_Statistical_Tables_EN_111809.pdf .
Women's share of adults living with HIV/AIDS		
Women aged 15 and over as a percentage of adults living with HIV/AIDS.		UNAIDS, <i>Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic</i> , December 2010: http://www.unaids.org/GlobalReport/Global_report.htm .
Women's share of legislators and managers		
The indicator refers to the number of women legislators and managers as a percentage of all workers in this occupational group. It provides an indication of the presence of women in decision-making positions.	<i>Persons aged 10 and over</i> : Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Honduras, Lesotho, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Uganda; <i>Persons aged 14 and over</i> : Belize, Peru; <i>Including the armed forces</i> : Belize; <i>Persons aged 12 and over</i> : Botswana, Zambia; <i>Including armed forced and excluding conscripts</i> : Botswana; <i>Urban Areas</i> : Peru, South Africa; <i>Persons aged 6 and over</i> : Madagascar; <i>Persons aged 15-69</i> : Namibia; <i>Persons aged 15-72</i> : Russian Federation; <i>Persons aged 15-70</i> : Ukraine	United Nations Statistics Division, Statistics and indicators on women and men [database], December 2010, available at: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/indwm/statistics.htm#families .
Young people aged 15-24 living with HIV		
The percentage of young men and women aged 15-24 currently living with HIV.		UNAIDS, <i>Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic</i> , December 2010: http://www.unaids.org/GlobalReport/Global_report.htm .



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