

Promote gender equality and empower women



Target

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education by no later than 2015

Almost all ECA countries are expected to achieve the specific targets established for this MDG, but women's equality with men is eroding, particularly in higher education and political participation.

26

Prospects of meeting the gender equality MDG in the transition countries of the ECA region are markedly better than those in other regions of the world. All countries in the region, except Tajikistan and Turkey, are expected to meet the MDG for the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in school.

Gender equality—on such social indicators as access to health care, schooling, and employment—was one of the major achievements of the Soviet Union and the socialist regimes of Central Europe. But in Tajikistan and Turkey the gender gap has remained large, and despite recent improvements in the education system girls are still significantly underrepresented in primary and secondary schools.⁶ In Turkey the ratio of girls to boys increased from 81 percent in 1990 to 85 percent in 2001, not enough to put the country back on track to meet the MDG. In Tajikistan the ratio of girls to boys in basic education has remained between 87 percent and 90 percent in recent years. The enrollment rates for girls in secondary and higher

levels of education are even lower, especially for poorer families. Overall, the gender gap in Tajikistan is the largest in the region. On the labor market the share of women in total employment has remained fairly constant over the past decade.

Even though women in Central Asia have enjoyed some measure of equality in schools and in the labor market, there are significant barriers in economic opportunities, political participation, and access to and control of resources. For example, women make up only 12 percent of parliamentary representatives across the region, much less than the 22 percent in European Monetary Union countries. Between 1990 and 2004 women's share of seats in Armenia declined from 36 percent to 5 percent, and in Albania from 29 percent to 6 percent.

Women face growing inequity in violence, human trafficking, and poor access to reproductive health care. The number of persons registered in Ukrainian police records for systematic offenses in

domestic relations increased by 16 percent between 1995 and 2000 to reach more than 67,000 (Statistical Commission and Economic Commission for Europe 2000). And it is estimated that 175,000 people are trafficked each year in the region, 25 percent of trafficking worldwide.

Women are not the only ones to have paid the price of economic transition. In several Central European countries, men seem to be doing worse in education and health. Boys are dropping out of secondary schools faster than girls. The shift from vocational to general education is part of this trend, with boys traditionally more likely to seek vocational education.

Mortality rates in the region are higher for men. Suicide, violence, cardiovascular diseases, and other illnesses directly or indirectly related to consuming alcohol and tobacco are part of this mortality crisis.

Worldwide, females enjoy higher life expectancy than males, with an average difference of four years.

But in the ECA region the gap is considerably higher ranging—from 4 years in Albania to more than 12 in Russia. For the EU8 and Southeastern European countries the gender gap either narrowed or widened only slightly between 1990 and 2003. This contrasts sharply with the CIS countries, where the gender gap increased for all countries over the same period. Interestingly, the gender gap for the middle-income CIS countries has been greater than that for the lower income CIS countries.

The male suicide rate in the region is between two and six times the female. Countries with the highest suicide rates are Russia, Ukraine, Hungary, Slovenia, and Croatia. And countries with the lowest are Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Albania—but data quality may be a problem.

Even though achieving the gender equity MDG does not appear to be a significant problem, the data for education, labor market, and parliamentary participation indicators should be monitored closely to ensure that the gender equalities established before the transition are not further eroded.

Definitions

Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education is the percentage of girls to boys enrolled at primary and secondary levels in public and private schools.

Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education is the percentage of girls to boys enrolled at secondary levels in public and private schools.

The ratio of girls to boys—for any given indicator—is a way of measuring the

gender difference. For example, given that a value of 100 percent indicates that parity has been achieved, a value of less than 100 percent indicates that more boys are enrolled than girls. Conventionally, gender parity is considered to have been attained when the ratio of girls to boys is between 97 percent and 103 percent.

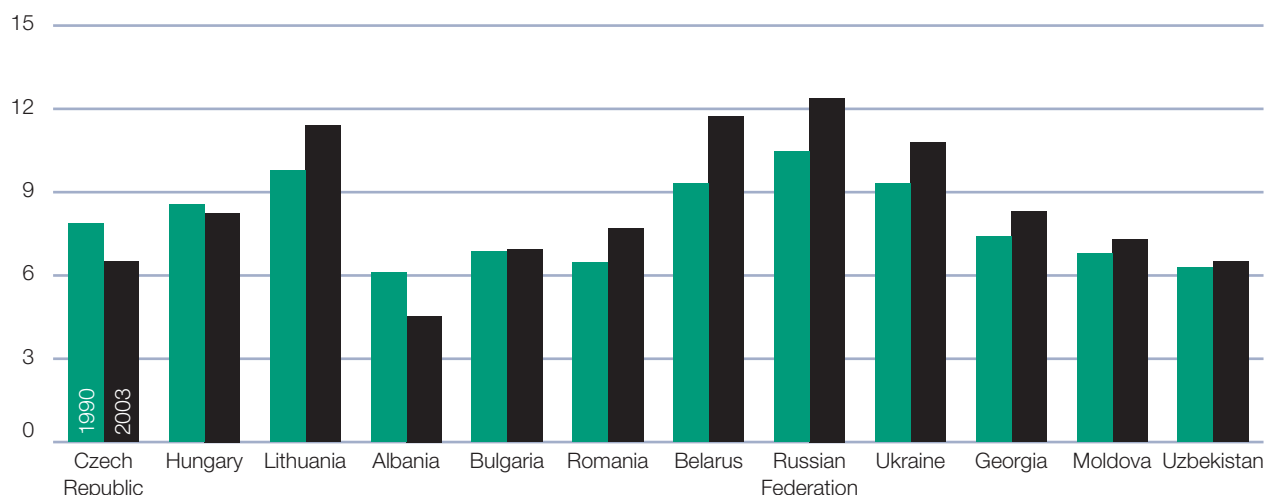
Proportion of seats held by women in parliament is the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber occupied by women.

Data sources

The data presented in this section are sourced primarily from WDI and UNESCO, supplemented with country-specific survey data where available. The data source for seats held by women in parliament, as reported by WDI, is the Interparliamentary Union.

The gender gap in life expectancy is rising in many ECA countries

Difference in life expectancy (for men minus for women, years)



Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2005*.

3

Promote gender equality and empower women

MDG

28

Country	Indicator/source	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
Albania	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education	96.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.6	101.6	102.0	..	..	..
	EWS 1996 (primary)	..	..	..	..	..	..	89.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	LSMS 2002 (primary)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.6	..
	Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates	..	..	..	104.3	..	..	102.5	102.5	101.2	..	99.9	98.2	..	..
	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103.6	103.6	102.9	..	..	..
	UNESCO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103.1	103.1	102.9	..	101.7	..
	LSMS 2002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.5	..
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	29.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.0	..	..	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.0
	Armenia	Girl to boy ratio in primary and secondary education	99.7	104.0	104.0	101.1	..
		Armenia Ministry of Education (primary)	84.0
Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.9	99.3	99.6	96.5	96.7	..	..
Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.4	106.2	103.8	102.7	..
UNESCO		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	106.1	104.3	103.0	..
Armenia Ministry of Education		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	..	..
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)		36.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.0	6.0	6.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Azerbaijan		Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education	100.3	99.5	100.3	97.4	97.5	96.6	..
		TMD (basic education)	99.0	108.0	93.0
		ASLC 1995 (primary)	90.5
	Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates	..	..	..	109.9	97.0	..	98.8	101.9	100.2	99.0	98.3	97.4	..	..
	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.6	103.2	99.1	99.7	97.7	..
	UNESCO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.8	102.6	99.2	99.3	97.6	..
	ASLC 1995	..	..	..	..	..	93.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	..	11.0	11.0
	Belarus	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education	99.1	98.9	102.3	101.9	101.6	..
		Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates (grade 4)	94.0	96.2
Genderstats (basic education)		..	..	100.0	101.0	103.0	104.0	104.0	..	105.0	..	..	..	..	..
MSA (UNDP 2003)		..	..	..	..	..	98.3	98.5	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.0	99.2	..
WB 2004 (8–13 year olds)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	..
Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104.5	103.2	..
UNESCO		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104.6	103.8	..
Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates (grade 8)		100.0	97.6	95.9	96.8	95.1	..	97.1	97.7	97.4	..	99.0	..	..	..
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	..	10.0	10.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina		Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education
	MICS 2000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95.4	..	..	..
	PRSP 2004	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98.0	..	..	..
	LSMS 2001	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.0	..	..
	Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Country	Indicator/source	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	UNESCO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.0	..	7.0	17.0
Bulgaria	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education	99.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.8	97.6	97.5	97.5	..	..
	Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates	99.2	99.7	99.3	100.0	99.5	..	97.5	98.7	96.9	97.6	96.7	98.0	..	..
	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	104.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.0	98.4	97.9	98.2	..	..
	UNESCO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98.4	..	99.2	97.9	97.7	..
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	26.0	26.0
Croatia	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education	101.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.7	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.8	..
	CBS	95.8	96.1	98.0	97.5	97.3	97.7	97.3	97.1	97.3	97.4	97.6	97.5	97.2	..
	Genderstats (basic education)	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	..	99.0	..	..	..	..	..
	Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates (grade 4)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	108.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.8	102.1	101.7	101.9	101.4	..
	UNESCO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.7	101.9	101.8	101.7	101.9	..
	Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates (grade 8)	..	..	100.1	98.9	99.2	..	99.2	98.5	99.8	97.6	99.1	100.4	..	..
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.0	8.0	8.0	..	21.0	21.0	21.0
Czech Republic	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education	98.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102.0	100.7	101.4	101.2	..	..
	Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.3	..	100.1	..	..	..	..
	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.4	101.2	..	..
	UNESCO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.4	101.3	102.5	..
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	17.0
Estonia	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education	104.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	99.8	99.1	99.3	..	..
	Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates	100.9	99.8	101.6	99.1	..	..	99.0	98.0	98.1	98.7	..	..	..	..
	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104.1	103.3	102.9	..	..
	UNESCO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104.2	103.5	103.1	104.2
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.0	11.0	11.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
Georgia	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education	98.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.3	99.8	100.9	100.6	99.7	..
	SDS 2003 (grades 1-6)	..	..	..	..	..	96.0	94.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	93.0	..
	SGH 2000 (primary)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94.7	..	..	..
	Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.7	101.5	101.6	99.1	99.4	..	..
	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.7	101.0	..	99.3	98.5	..
	UNESCO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.9	101.0	..	98.5	98.1	..
	SGH 2000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95.6	..	..	..
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Hungary	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education	100.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.4	100.0	..	100.1	..	..
	Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.9	..	99.3	99.3	..	..	..	..
	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	103.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.9	100.6	..	100.0	..	..

3

Promote gender equality and empower women

MDG

30

Country	Indicator/source	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	UNESCO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.9	100.5	100.2	100.1	..
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.0	11.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	10.0
Kazakhstan	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education	102.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.5	100.8	98.1	98.3	99.8	..
	DHS 1995 (primary/secondary)	..	..	..	..	..	97/105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	DHS 1999 (primary/secondary)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94/99	..	..	..	..	..
	Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates (grade 4)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates (grade 8)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.2	99.1	99.9	99.6	100.1	..	..
	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.7	97.6	97.8	100.3	..
	UNESCO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.7	98.2	97.7	100.3	..
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.0	13.0	13.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Kyrgyz Republic	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.6	100.8	98.8	99.0	99.6	..
	KPMS 1998 (years 7-14)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105.0	..	..	..	..	..
	Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.0	97.8	96.6	95.9	97.6	..	..	..
	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	UNESCO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	10.0	10.0
Latvia	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.6	101.3	100.7	100.0	..	..
	Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.6	96.6	98.9	98.8	..	..	..	..
	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102.6	102.6	101.0	101.1	..	..
	UNESCO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102.9	102.4	101.3	101.3	100.6	..
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.0	9.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	21.0
Lithuania	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.4	..	98.7	..	..
	UN 2002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.2	..	..
	Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates	..	..	100.0	100.6	96.7	..	97.7	98.7	99.3	99.1	100.0	98.3	..	..
	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.9	96.9	..	100.4	..	..
	UNESCO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.0	96.7	..	100.6	100.6	..
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Macedonia, FYR	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education	98.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.6	97.6	98.1	98.8	..	..
	WB 2002 (basic)	92.4	..	..	..	92.9	92.6	92.7	92.8	92.8	92.7	..	..	..	..
	OECD 2001 (7-14 year olds)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93.2	..	..	..	..	..
	Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates	..	..	102.3	99.8	101.2	..	97.1	99.2	98.1	103.2	..	..	..	..
	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.4	96.2	96.9	97.3	..	..
	UNESCO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.3	96.8	97.0	97.3	..	..
	WB 2002 (secondary)	92.9	..	..	..	91.2	96.0	96.3	95.1	93.4	93.6	..	..	..	..
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	3.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	18.0
Moldova	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education	105.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.7	101.1	101.6	101.6	102.2	..

Country	Indicator/source	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	HBS 2000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92.4	..	..	..
	Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates (grade 4)	..	89.0	..	..	..	..	92.5	..	..	..	102.2	99.0	..	..
	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103.8	104.0	103.9	103.6	..
	UNESCO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103.1	103.4	103.3	104.3	..
	Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates (grade 8)	..	..	100.1	99.1	99.1	..	101.2	..	101.0	99.1	99.6	..	..	..
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	5.0	..	9.0	8.0	13.0	13.0
Poland	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education	100.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.4	98.1	..	..	..
	Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.1	100.9	..	..
	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	108.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102.9	..	..	..
	UNESCO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103.3	102.9	102.3	..
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	20.0	20.0
Romania	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education	99.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.2	100.3	100.1	100.2	..	..
	IHS 1994, 1998, and 2000 (primary)	..	..	..	..	98.0	..	..	..	93.0	..	97.0	..	..	..
	Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates (grade 4)	91.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.9	102.7	102.9	102.5	..	..
	UNESCO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102.4	102.5	102.4	102.5	102.6	..
	IHS 1994, 1998, and 2000	..	..	..	..	1.1	..	..	..	1.1	..	1.2	..	..	..
	Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates (grade 8)	101.5	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.2	99.5	99.1	99.7	..	..	..
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	34.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Russian Federation	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education	103.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.4	..	..
	GosComStat (primary grade 1–4, 7–9 years)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	..	..
	Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates (grade 4)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Genderstats (girl to boy ratio basic)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	..	..	..	1.0	..	..	..	..	..
	UNESCO GPI	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	..	..
	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	UNESCO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	GosComStat (secondary grades 5–9, 10–14 years)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	..	..
	Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates (grade 8)	..	100.5	99.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Serbia and Montenegro	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education	102.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.9	100.6	100.7	..	..	..
	UNESCO GPI	102.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102.0	..	..	..
	Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.0	..	..	..	..	..
	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	103.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.7	101.4	100.4	..	..	..
	UNESCO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	5.0	5.0	..	7.0	7.0

3

Promote gender equality and empower women

MDG

32

Country	Indicator/source	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Slovakia	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.1	100.9	101.0	101.0	..	..
	Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates	100.5	100.4	100.4	99.6	101.1	..	98.7	98.0	99.3	99.0	..	..	..	..
	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.1	..	..
	UNESCO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.2	100.9	..
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.0	15.0	13.0	13.0	14.0	14.0	19.0
Slovenia	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.7	103.0	101.3	100.0	..	..
	Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103.5	104.1	..	101.0	..	..
	UNESCO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103.6	103.8	..	101.4	101.2	..
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Tajikistan	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89.8	88.9	87.1	87.6	87.9	..
	TLSS 1999 (7–14 year old)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93.0	..	..	..	..
	PRMS 2002 (primary 7–12 years)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95.3	..
	PRMS 2002 (general)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87.3
	Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates	..	..	..	..	..	..	95.2	89.8	92.0	94.8	94.4	..	..	..
	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90.8	87.2	84.2	84.6	..	..
	UNESCO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88.5	86.7	84.4	84.1	84.9	..
	TLSS 1999 (15–17 year old)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	..	..	..	..
	PRMS 2002 (secondary 13–17 years)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69.8	..
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	15.0	13.0	13.0
Turkey	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education	80.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84.5	85.4	..	..
	Ministry of Education	..	77.7	77.8	78.6	78.1	78.1	78.3	78.8	79.5	80.7	81.3	..	..	..
	WB 2001 (grades 1–8 only)	80.0	81.0	81.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	81.0	82.0	85.0	..	..	..	..
	WB 2005a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87.6	83.3	89.9	93.8	94.2	92.5	93.0
	Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84.4	85.5	..	..
	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	UNESCO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
Ukraine	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.6	98.5	99.6	99.2	..
	Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates	94.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	SSC (6 years)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95.2	95.1	..
	SSC (7 years)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94.9	95.1	..
	SSC (8 years)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95.3	95.0	..
	SSC (9 years)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94.9	95.2	..
	Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates	100.2	100.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103.5	101.6	101.2	100.8	..
	UNESCO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103.1	101.2	100.9	100.6	..
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.0	4.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	5.0

Country	Indicator/source	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Uzbekistan	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education	93.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98.0	98.0	..
	FBS 2000 (primary)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.1	..	..	..
	UNICEF 1999 (net grades 1–9)	..	107.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	102.0	..	..	..	..	..
	UHES 2002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	..
	Ratio of girl to boys for primary completion rates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.6	99.6	98.9	..	..
	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCO	UNESCO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	FBS 2000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96.0	..	..	..
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0

Data for	Data source	Description
Primary data source	WDI 2005	All data are from the World Development Indicators database unless otherwise stated
Common data sources	EdStats	World Bank Education Statistics Database
	UNESCO 2005	Education for All Monitoring Report
Country-specific sources		
Albania	EWS 1996	Albania Employment and Welfare Surveys datasets
	LSMS 2002	Living Standards Measurement study
Azerbaijan	ASLC 1995	Azerbaijan Survey of Living Standards
Belarus	Genderstats	Cited in World Bank 2002, Gender in Transition Pierella Paci (Table A2.32)
	MSA	Ministry of Statistics and Analysis—a statistical Annex prepared for the UNDP National Human Development Report, 2003. Data sent in response to a request from the World Bank office in Belarus. For Gross Enrollment rates, before 1998 children 7–10 years old, from 1998 children 6–9 years old
Bosnia and Herzegovina	WB 2004	Belarus Poverty Assessment: Can Poverty Reduction and Access to Services Be Sustained? World Bank, May 2004
	MICS 2000	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey. UNICEF Household Survey of Women and Children B&H 2000. Final Draft Report May 29, 2002
	PRSP 2004	Mid-term Development Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina (PRSP) 2004–07, BiH council of Ministers (see table, p. 131)
Croatia	LSMS 2001	2001 Bosnia and Herzegovina Living Standards Measurement Study carried out by the State Agency for Statistics for Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Institute of Statistics with the technical and financial assistance of the Government of Japan, the Government of Sweden (SIDA), the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (DfID), and the World Bank
	CBS	Republic of Croatia Central Bureau of Statistics
	Genderstats	cited in World Bank 2002, Gender in Transition Pierella Paci (Table A2.32)
Georgia	SDS 2003	Statistical Book on Education, Science, and Culture
	SGH 2000	Survey of Georgian Households (also known as the Integrated Household Survey)
Kazakhstan	DHS 1999	Kazakhstan demographic and health survey 1999. Demographic and Health Surveys. Calverton, Maryland: Academy of Preventive Medicine [Kazakhstan] and Macro International Inc 1999. The Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) for primary school is the percent of the primary school-age (7–10 years) population that is attending primary school. By definition the NAR cannot exceed 100%.The Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) for primary school is the total number of primary school students, regardless of age, expressed as the percentage of the official primary school-age population
	DHS 1995	National Institute of Nutrition. Kazakhstan demographic and health survey 1995. Demographic and Health Surveys. Almaty, Kazakhstan, 1996
Kyrgyz Republic	KPMS 1998	Kyrgyz Poverty Monitoring Surveys, 1998
Lithuania	UN 2002	Report on the Millennium Development Goals: A Baseline Study Common Country Assessment for Lithuania, United Nations December 2002
Macedonia, FYR	WB 2002	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Toward an Education Strategy for the Twenty-First Century, HD Sector Unit, ECA—June 13 draft
	OECD 2001	Thematic Review of National Policies for Education—FYRoM, Sept 2001
Moldova	HBS 2000	literate refers to individuals who can read or received some formal education. Individuals who are illiterate but received some formal education are considered literate
Romania	IHS 1994, 1998, and 2000	Integrated Household Surveys for 1994, 1998, and 2000
Russian Federation	GosComStat	Russian state statistic committee
	UNESCO	Education For All Global Monitoring report 2003/2004 quoting Gender Parity Index for gross enrollment rate of girls/gross enrollment rate of boys
	Genderstats	Cited in World Bank 2002, Gender in Transition Pierella Paci (Table A2.32)
Serbia and Montenegro	UNESCO	Education For All Global Monitoring report 2003/2004 quoting Gender Parity Index for gross enrollment rate of girls/gross enrollment rate of boys
Tajikistan	TLSS 1999	Tajikistan Living Standards Survey. Conducted May–June 1999 jointly by the State Statistical Agency and the Center of Strategic Research under the Office of the President in collaboration with the sponsors, UNDP and the World Bank. Many of the data quoted are from the Republic of Tajikistan Poverty Assessment published by WB June 2000, which made extensive use of the TSLSS data
	PRMS 2002	Poverty Reduction Monitoring Study conducted by the State Statistical Committee of Tajikistan and the Asian Development Bank
Turkey	WB 2005a	Dr. Seref Hosgör: Status and Trends of Education Turkey (1970–2003)
	WB 2001	Basic education gross enrollment rates expressed as percent of relevant age group. Source, Financing, Efficiency & Equity in Albanian Education—Tech paper No 512 (p. 58)
Ukraine	SSC	State Statistics Committee—Statistical Bulletins
Uzbekistan	FBS 2000	Family Budget Survey, Uzbekistan 2000 (conducted roughly between April 2000 and March 2001)
	UHES 2002	Uzbekistan Health Examination Survey, Analytical and Information Center Ministry of Health, State Department of Statistics Ministry of Macroeconomics and Statistics, ORC Macro April 2004. The mortality rates from the 2002 UHES are for three five-year periods preceding the survey (1988–92, 1993–97, and 1998–2002)