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CHAPTER 1 PANELS

Gender discrimination across the life cycle

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CHAPTER 1 FIGURES

Figure 1.2 Men's discriminatory attitudes towards women vary across regions but are significant everywhere

Technical note: Methodology used to derive regional and country aggregates from the World Values Survey

The World Values Survey <www.worldvaluesurvey.org> is a worldwide investigation of socio-cultural and political change. It is conducted by a network of social scientists at leading universities around the world. Interviews have been carried out with nationally representative samples of the public in more than 80 societies on all six inhabited continents. A total of four waves have been carried out since 1981, with the latest wave being carried out between 1999 and 2004. All the data used in this Report come from the latest wave (1999-2004).

Data for key questions regarding attitudes towards gender relations used for the report were accessed on 1 June 2006 for all countries with available data in the latest phase <www.worldvaluessurvey.org/services/index.html>. The data were then extracted using the World Values Survey data extraction tool (cross-tabs) and aggregated. In cases of countries with two surveys, the most recent survey was used. In the rare case of countries with two surveys for the same dates, an average of the two surveys was used. Data were compiled for a series of questions relevant to the Report. For each question the World Values Survey provides data for 'Men', 'Women' and 'Total'. The data used in the Report vary according to the context, but are clearly labelled in each case.

In some figures and occasions in the text, data from countries within the same regional group were compiled as averages. Regions are based on UNICEF classification with the exceptions of clustering 'countries in transition' and 'high-income countries' separately, in order to separate opinions from these groupings of countries. In each case in the text or figure, the full list of countries used from each region is listed.

Countries with data from the World Values Survey (year of survey indicated in parentheses):

South Asia: Bangladesh (2002), India (2001), Pakistan (2001). **Latin America and the Caribbean:** Argentina (1999), Bolivian Republic of Venezuela (2000), Chile (2000), Mexico (2000), Peru (2001). **Middle East and North Africa:** Algeria (2002), Egypt (2000),

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Islamic Republic of Iran (2000), Iraq (2004), Jordan (2001), Morocco (2001), Saudi Arabia (2003). **East Asia and Pacific:** China (2001), Indonesia (2001), Philippines (2001), Republic of Korea (2001), Singapore (2002), Viet Nam (2001). **Sub-Saharan Africa:** Nigeria (2000), South Africa (2001), Uganda (2001), United Republic of Tanzania (2001). **Higher income countries:** Austria (1999), Belgium (1999), Canada (2000), Denmark (1999), Finland (2000), France (1999), Greece (1999), Iceland (1999), Ireland (1999), Israel (2001), Italy (1999), Japan (2000), Luxembourg (1999), Malta (1999), Netherlands (1999), Portugal (1999), Spain (2000), Sweden (1999), United Kingdom (1999), United States (1999). **Countries in transition:** Albania (2002), Belarus (2000), Bosnia and Herzegovina (2001), Bulgaria (1999), Croatia (1999), Czech Republic (1999), Estonia (1999), Hungary (1999), Kyrgyzstan (2003), Latvia (1999), Lithuania (1999), Montenegro (2001), Poland (1999), Republic of Moldova (2002), Romania (1999), Russian Federation (1999), Serbia (2001), Slovakia (1999), Slovenia (1999), The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (2001).

The percentages refer to the proportion of respondents who agreed or strongly agreed with the following statements:

- "University is more important for a boy than for a girl."
- "When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than a woman."
- "Husbands and wives should both contribute to income."
- "Men make better political leaders than women do."

Figure 1.4 More than 1 out of every 4 births to an adolescent mother (aged 15-19) occurs in the least developed countries

Country composition of regional groups: *More developed regions* comprise all regions of Europe plus Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan. *Less developed regions* comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. The list of *least developed countries* can be found in Summary indicators, p. 136. These countries are also included in the less developed regions. For the full breakdown of these regions, see United Nations Population Division, 'World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision Database', <<http://esa.un.org/unpp>>.

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CHAPTER 2 FIGURES

Figures 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3

Technical note: Methodology used to derive regional and country aggregates from the Demographic and Health Surveys

The data on household decision-making (used in Chapter 2) come from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), which are nationally-representative household surveys with large sample sizes (usually between 5,000 and 30,000 households). DHS surveys provide data for a wide range of monitoring and impact evaluation indicators in the areas of population, health and nutrition.

Data for the following questions were extracted from the DHS STATcompiler <www.measuredhs.com> in June 2006. The data used covered women who were married or living with a partner, and their ability to participate in four key areas of household decision-making: own health care; large household purchases; daily household

purchases; visits to family or relatives. There was one answer out of three possible responses for each question: decision made by wife alone; decision made jointly with husband; decision made by husband alone.

The countries included in the survey were (year of survey in parenthesis):

CEE/CIS: Armenia (2000), Turkmenistan (2000). **East Asia and Pacific:** Indonesia (2002-2003), Philippines (2003). **Latin America and Caribbean:** Bolivia (2003), Colombia (2005), Haiti (2000), Nicaragua (2001), Peru (2000). **Middle East and North Africa:** Egypt (2000), Jordan (2002), Morocco (2003-2004). **South Asia:** Bangladesh (2004), Nepal (2001). **Sub-Saharan Africa:** Benin (2001), Burkina Faso (2003), Cameroon (2004), Eritrea (2002), Ghana (2003), Kenya (2003), Madagascar (2003-2004), Malawi (2000), Mali (2001), Mozambique (2003), Nigeria (2003), Rwanda (2000), Uganda (2000-2001), United Republic of Tanzania (2004), Zambia (2001/2002), Zimbabwe (1999).

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CHAPTER 2 PANELS

Domestic violence against children

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Grandmothers and HIV/AIDS

Information derived from:

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