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Note generali	"A companion to the World development report."
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Nota di contenuto	Cover; Contents; Foreword; Acknowledgments; Abbreviations; Overview; Figures; O.1 The East Asia and Pacific region has experienced rapid economic growth; O.2 Poverty reduction in the East Asia and Pacific region has been impressive; Why does gender equality matter for development?; Recent progress, pending challenges; O.3 Girls' secondary school enrollments have converged to those of boys; O.4 Maternal mortality rates have declined in most countries in the region; O.5 Female labor force participation is high by global standards but also varies substantially across the region O.6 Across the region, female-headed households own less land than male-headed households O.7 Women in East Asia and the Pacific still earn less than men; O.8 In urban China and Indonesia, gender wage gaps are largest among low wage earners; O.9 Enterprises with female managers tend to be smaller; O.10 Who decides how wives' cash earnings are used varies widely across the region; O.11 Women's representation in parliament is low, especially in the Pacific; O.12

Violence against women is high in the region; Why do many gender inequalities persist?

O.13 Women are concentrated in certain fields of study, such as education and medicine, but are underrepresented in law and engineering O.14 In Lao PDR, women-particularly those with young children-must balance household and market work; O.15 In Indonesia, female-led enterprises are clustered in lower-productivity and less capital-intensive industries; O.16 Male- and female-led firms report similar constraints in Indonesia; Emerging opportunities and risks in an increasingly integrated world; O.17 Men and, in some cases, women believe that men make better political leaders than women

O.18 The share of female workers in export-oriented firms is relatively high Toward gender equality in East Asia and the Pacific: Directions for policy; O.19 China has seen remarkable growth in Internet use since 2000, but women's use trails men's; O.20 The old-age dependency ratio is increasing in most East Asian countries; Notes; References; 1. The State of Gender Equality in East Asia and the Pacific; 1.1 The East Asia and Pacific region has experienced rapid economic growth; 1.2 Poverty reduction in the East Asia and Pacific region has been impressive

Why does gender equality matter for development? Boxes; 1.1 Defining and measuring gender equality; 1.3 Girls' secondary school enrollments have converged to those of boys; 1.4 Tertiary school enrollments of females have converged to those of males in East Asia and the Pacific; 1.5 Gender gaps in secondary school enrollment vary substantially across countries; 1.6 Gender gaps in education have reversed in several countries, particularly at the tertiary level; Recent progress, pending challenges; 1.7 Minority populations in Vietnam often experience lower educational enrollments

1.8 In Indonesia, gender gaps in enrollment do not vary substantially by household wealth

Sommario/riassunto

Toward Gender Equality in East Asia and the Pacific examines the relationship between gender equality and development and outlines an agenda for public action to promote more effective and inclusive development in East Asian and Pacific countries. Written as a companion to the World Development Report 2012 on gender equality and development, the report finds that promoting gender equality contributes to higher productivity, income growth, and poverty reduction; improves the opportunities and outcomes for the next generation; and enhances the quality of development policymaking. It contributes
