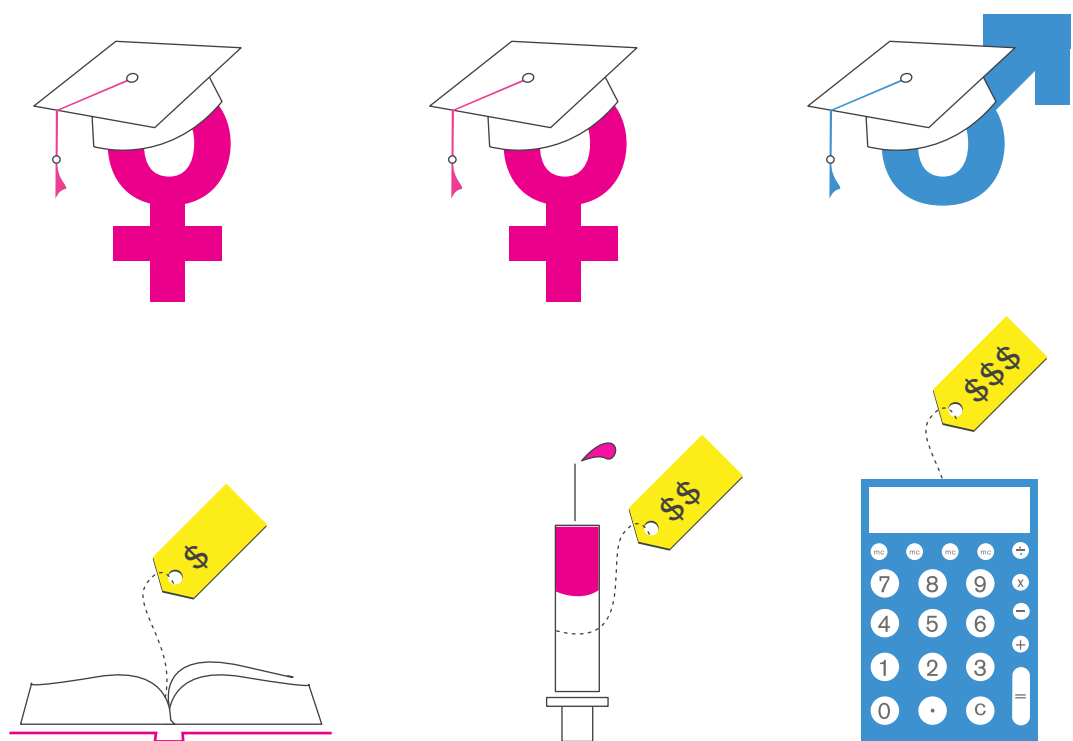


WOMEN: MORE SCHOOLING, LOWER EARNINGS



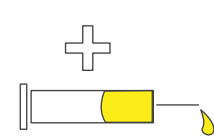





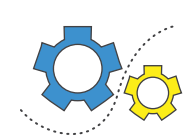
In Latin America, working women graduate in higher numbers from universities than men.

However, women still focus on lower-paid careers like teaching and nursing in which they don't develop quantitative skills.



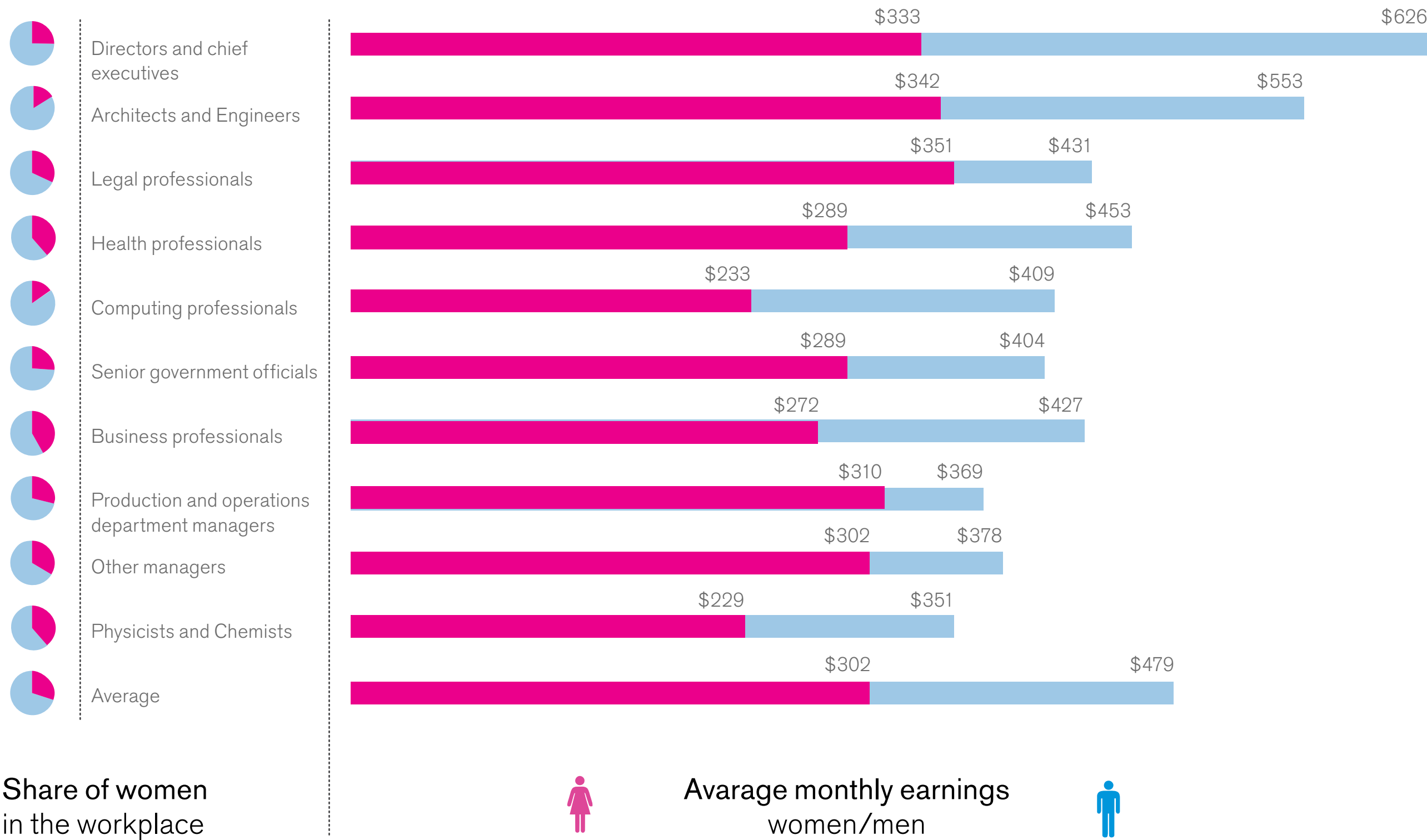
PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN GRADUATING FROM TERTIARY EDUCATION, BY SPECIALTY

Percentage of women graduated in respective areas, as a percentage of the total

										
66	Argentina	81	73	64	74	53	51	40	34	
60	Brazil	78	74	55	58	65	37	39	29	
54	Chile	78	76	56	57	46	28	42	20	
43	Colombia	57	60	47	39	n.d.	39	30	26	
59	Ecuador	70	69	60	58	66	41	30	25	
65	Uruguay	74	75	65	65	30	48	43	47	
57	Latin America	73	71	57	57	50	40	37	29	
Total		Education	Health	Social Sciences, Business and Law	Arts and Humanities	Sevices	Sciences	Agriculture	Engineering, Manufacture and Construction	

10 TOP-PAYING OCCUPATIONS IN LATIN AMERICA, CIRCA 2007

In the ten best-paid professions in the region, women are underrepresented and their salaries are lower than men's

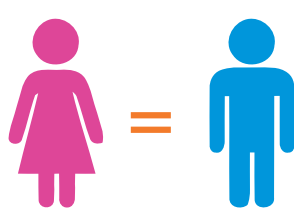


HOW CAN GENDER EQUALITY BE ACHIEVED IN THE LABOR MARKET?

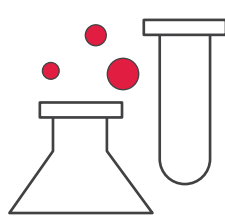
The challenge for the next generation is to tackle longstanding stereotypes and reshape expectations of female achievement.



At school, teachers can be trained to eradicate stereotypes and enforce the same performance standards for boys and girls.



At home, children must learn about gender parity and equal distribution of household tasks from their parents.



Governments can invest in early childhood development programs that spark girls' interest, from an early age, in science and math.



Businesses can place women in non-traditionally female occupations, and move women up the corporate ladder.